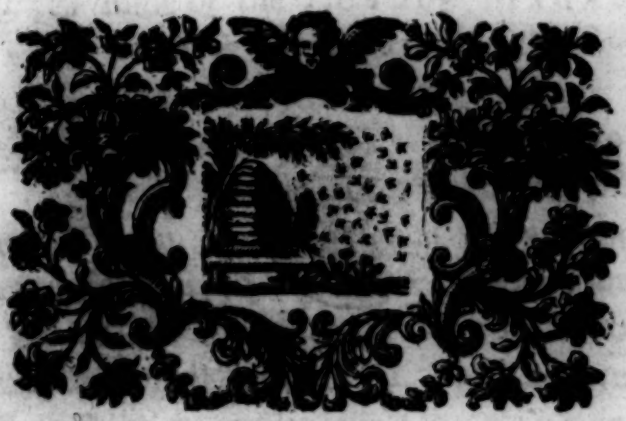
R.P. 5437

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:

OR,

GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

MDCCXLVIII.



MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON:

Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the ROSE in *Pater-Noster-Row.*

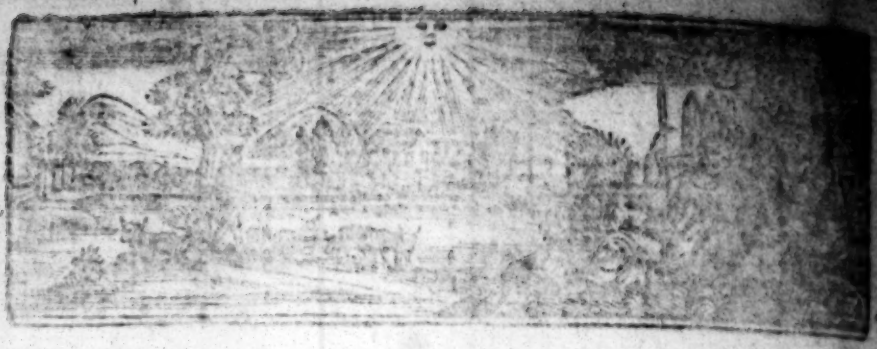
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PREFACE.

AS we have now finiſh'd our Seventeenth Volume of the LONDON MAGAZINE, the Time is again return'd, that gives us an Opportunity (which we embrace with Pleaſure) of addreſſing ourſelves to our Readers, and thanking them for the Continuance of their Favours, in receiving, with Candour, our beſt Endeavours to inſtruct and pleaſe. On our Parts, we beg Leave to repeat our Aſſurances, that no Labour ſhall be wanting, no Care ſhall be omitted, nor Expence regarded, that may contribute to render our COLLECTION worthy of that Preference, and entitled to that Diſtinction, with which, by the ſenſible and judicious Part of Mankind, it has hitherto been conſtantly honour'd.

WE take this Opportunity alſo to declare, That from henceforth, we ſhall decline all uſeleſs and needleſs Chicanery with any Competitors that have lately ariſen, or may hereafter ariſe; and, applying ourſelves ſolely to the Improvement of our own Work, will not depreciate theirs, any otherwiſe than by endeavouring to excel them; not doubting, but we may ſafely rely on the Judgment of the Publick to make a proper Diſtinction.



DIRECTIONS *to the* BOOKBINDER.

BIND up the Title-Page with Contents, to every Month. Take the General Title and Preface from the Appendix, and place them before *January*.

Directions for placing the Views, Plans, and Maps to this SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1748.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the *Appendix*, p. 602, 1747.

The Speeches made by Way of Reply in the Debate upon the Bill for aboliſhing the Hereditary Juriſdictions in Scotland, *were in Subſtance as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,



I Find it is objected to the Bill now offered to your Conſideration, that it is not founded on any Complaint, or any Suggeſtion of a Grievance felt by the People of *Scotland*: Now this, which by ſome Gentlemen is made an Objection to the Bill, is with me the ſtrongeſt Argument in its Favour. Why have we no Complaint? Why have we no Suggeſtion? But becauſe thoſe who are under the Laſh of thoſe Juriſdictions dare not complain; and thoſe who are not, think they have nothing to do with Grievances they do not feel: Nay, they are probably like Men upon the Shoar in the Time of a Tempeſt at Sea, they have an inward Pleaſure in viewing thoſe Dangers which they are not themſelves expoſed to. That a high, eſpecially an excluſive Juriſdiction, eſtabliſhed hereditarily in the Family of any Subject, muſt be a Grievance upon all thoſe who are within it, is ſo plain from the Nature of Things, that we muſt conclude, we ſhould have had a Multitude of Complaints, if thoſe who ſuffer had dared to complain: And that ſuch Juriſdictions are inconſiſtent with the Nature of Government, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Peace of Society, is likewiſe ſo plain from the Nature of Things, that I am ſurpriſed they were not long ſince taken notice of and aboliſhed by the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

Whilſt *Scotland* remained a ſeparate Kingdom, I do not at all wonder, that theſe Juriſdictions were never aboliſhed by their Parliaments, becauſe the Lords of theſe Juriſdictions were always ſo numerous, and had ſuch an Influence in their Parliaments, that no Man could hope for the Succeſs of any Motion tending to ſuch a Purpoſe; but this was a Difficulty no Man could apprehend in a *Britiſh* Parliament, and therefore I muſt ſuppoſe, Sir, that the Continuance of theſe hereditary Juriſdictions is more owing to our Inattention to the Affairs of *Scotland*, than to any

Man's being in a Doubt as to the bad Conſequences of theſe Juriſdictions, both with reſpect to the People ſubject to them, and with reſpect to the pubick Tranquillity. The Danger we were lately in from *Scotland* has raiſed our Attention, and now it is raiſed, whatever was the Cauſe of the late Rebellion, I hope, that for our own Sakes, as well as for the Sake of the poor People in *Scotland*, we ſhall take care not to leave it in the Power of any great Lord in *Scotland* to compel the whole People of a County, or other Diſtrict to follow him into a Rebellion, tho' moſt of them be neither diſaffected to, nor diſſatisfied with the ſupreme Government of their Country; which, I am afraid, was not the Caſe, at the Time the late Rebellion was begun.

With reſpect to the People ſubject to theſe Juriſdictions, can any one doubt, Sir, of its being inconvenient for a Man to live, or to have his Eſtate ſituated in a County or Diſtrict hereditarily ſubjected to any neighbouring Family? It is hardly poſſible for the Judge appointed by ſuch a Family, to judge impartially in any Cauſe that comes before him: The Family may very probably have ſome Relations within the County, and muſt have Connections with ſome of the Inhabitants more than with others. In all ſuch Caſes the Judge will in his Heart, or by Direction of his Lord, favour one Side more than the other. Beſides, as ſuch Lords have generally their own Eſtates within the Diſtrict over which they have an hereditary Juriſdiction, they muſt have many Diſputes with the Proprietors of thoſe Land Eſtates that lie upon the Confines of theirs; and can ſuch a Proprietor expect impartial Juſtice from a Judge appointed by, and removeable at the Pleaſure of his adverſe Party? Theſe are Inconveniences which every Man muſt be liable to, who lives, or has an Eſtate within any hereditary Juriſdiction; and theſe are Inconveniences which he can be freed from by no Time, no Change, by nothing but a moſt ſlaviſh Submiſſion to the Will of his hereditary Judge; whereas in Diſtricts where the Judge is choſen by the People or appointed by the King, if a Gentleman happens to have any Diſpute with him who is then the Judge, he may wave bringing it to an Iſſue till that Judge be removed, and a new one appointed: Nay, he has a Chance of being himſelf the next that is choſen or appointed. In any Country, therefore, a particular hereditary Juriſdiction would be a Grievance upon all thoſe who live, or have any Property within its Bounds; but in *Scotland* this is a greater Grievance than it would be in any other I have read of, becauſe of what they call Family Feuds, which are tranſmitted from Father to Son through many Generations, and ſeldom end, but in the Deſtruction of one or other of the contending Families.

From theſe Inconveniences, Sir, we may judge, that every Man who lives, or has any Property within an hereditary Juriſdiction, muſt be under a very great Dependence upon his hereditary Judge. In thoſe Diſtricts where there lies an Appeal to the ſuperior Courts, this Dependence, I ſhall grant, cannot be exceſſive with reſpect to thoſe, who can apply for Redreſs; but with reſpect to thoſe, who, by Reaſon of their Poverty, cannot ſeek for Redreſs, this Dependence muſt be ſlaviſh; and where a Family is inveſted with a high Criminal as well as Civil Juriſdiction, the Dependence muſt be ſlaviſh with reſpect to all Ranks of Men, becauſe a Sentence of Death, Demembration, or other corporal Puniſhment can admit of no Appeal, nor indeed of any ſufficient Redreſs: The Judge may, indeed, be proſecuted and puniſhed for paſſing and executing an unjuſt Sentence; but this is no Atonement to the Man that is put to Death, and but very little to a Man that has been diſmembered, or unmercifully whipt. Even the Power of impoſing Fines, which every one of theſe hereditary Judges is poſſeſſed of, may be, and I am told, is often made uſe of for creating and preſerving a ſlaviſh Dependence. Few Men have the good Luck to paſs their whole Life-time without being guilty of ſome little Treſpaſs: When a Man within any of theſe hereditary Juriſdictions commits a Treſpaſs, he is proſecuted, and a Fine impoſed: The Fine being exorbitant, he can obtain no Redreſs in any ſuperior Court; and as the Fine belongs to the Lord of that Juriſdiction, he may exact Payment or no, if he pleaſes: If the Treſpaſſer has always been a good Boy, the Fine is never exacted, but is kept hanging over his Head to ſecure his future Obedience, which it effectually does as long as he lives; and his Immunity is an Example for binding all the People of that Diſtrict to their good Behaviour, that they may meet with the ſame Favour, in caſe they ſhould have the Misfortune to be guilty of any Treſpaſs.

Thus, Sir, it muſt appear, that all the People within theſe hereditary Juriſdictions, muſt have a very extraordinary Dependence upon the Lords of their reſpective Juriſdictions; and this leads me naturally to conſider the bad Conſequences of theſe Juriſdictions with reſpect to the publick Tranquillity. I ſhall not ſay, that either of the two late Rebellions proceeded entirely from theſe hereditary Juriſdictions; but I will ſay, that they proceeded from them, and from ſomething very like them, which in

Scotland they call Clanſhip; for the Chief of a Clan in the Highlands and North of *Scotland* has by Cuſtom and Education as much, or rather more Power over thoſe of his Clan, than the Lord of an hereditary Juriſdiction has over the People within his Juriſdiction. The Chief then has what I may call a natural Power over thoſe of his Clan, the Lord has a legal Power over thoſe within his Juriſdiction; and when the Chief or Lord takes care to have his People brought up in the ſame Principles with himſelf, and to cultivate a military Spirit among them, I am afraid, they will always be too ready to follow him even into a Rebellion. On the contrary, if the People be bred up in different Principles, and no military Spirit or military Diſcipline propagated among them, I ſhall grant, they will not be ready to take Arms at the Deſire of their Chief or Lord, either for or againſt the Government; which is the true Reaſon why thoſe Lords of hereditary Juriſdictions in the South and Weſt of *Scotland*, that joined in either of the two late Rebellions, could prevail upon ſo few of their People to join them.

But this, I believe, Sir, I may with Confidence aſſert, that it is very much in the Power of the Lord of an hereditary Juriſdiction, who has ſo many Favours to beſtow, and ſo many Terrors to diſpenſe: I ſay, it is very much in the Power of ſuch a Lord, to have the People within his Juriſdiction bred up in what Principles he pleaſes, and to propagate both a military Spirit and military Diſcipline among them; therefore, if his People are not ready to follow him into a Rebellion, it is his own Fault, and not the Fault of the Law, as it now ſtands, which has provided him with ſufficient Means, for that Purpoſe; and in my Opinion, the Tranquillity of a Country can never be ſafe, while it is in the Power of two or three great Lords, upon any private Diſguſt of their own, to raiſe an Army equal to any the Government can ſuddenly bring againſt them; becauſe, even under the beſt Government, there will always be many Diſcontented, and theſe Lords having ſet up the Standard of Diſcontent, and by Means of their Dependents furniſhed the Diſcontented with a ſafe Rendezvous, a ſhort March, or a ſucceſsful Skirmiſh may give them a Chance for overturning the Government, or at leaſt for rendering a Civil War of ſome Continuance.

I know it may be ſaid, that if there be no Lord, nor any two or three Lords in the Nation, capable of raiſing any Troops againſt an oppreſſive Government, the Liberties of the People muſt be undone, becauſe there is no one Man, nor any Number or Body of Men, during the Receſs of Parliament, that have Power enough for undertaking their Defence. But, Sir, if there be any thing in this Argument, it is an Argument for reſtoring the Power of the Barons of *England*, as well as for continuing the Power of the Lords of hereditary Juriſdictions in *Scotland*, that is to ſay, for reſtoring a Government which always did, and always will, render thoſe great Lords licentious, and the whole Body of the People Slaves. For this Reaſon, I ſhall always be againſt veſting any legal Power in the Family of any Subject, or any Power but what depends upon the Affections of the People. If the Repreſentative of an ancient and great Family be a Man famed for Wiſdom, Valour, Juſtice, and Hoſpitality, he will always have great Power among the People, tho' veſted with no legal Power over them; and by Means of that Power, which I ſhall call natural Power, two or three ſuch Men will always be able to raiſe an Army againſt an oppreſſive and tyrannical Government; but the Difference is, that this Power never will, nor indeed can, be made uſe of againſt a juſt and mild Government; whereas a great legal Power may be, and has often been, made uſe of againſt the beſt of Governments.

I ſhall indeed grant, Sir, that, in order to make this natural Power effectual for preſerving the Liberties of the People, Care ſhould be taken to propagate and preſerve a martial Spirit and military Diſcipline among the People in general; for without this, it ſignifies nothing to talk of the Liberties of the People: They muſt become Slaves either to a ſtanding Army of their own, or to ſome foreign Power; but ſurely, a martial Spirit and military Diſcipline may, by proper Laws and Regulations, be propagated among the People in general, without eſtabliſhing a Number of arbitrary petty Sovereigns, under a Sovereign in Chief, who can govern only by allowing them to plunder and oppreſs the People under their reſpective Juriſdictions.

Such a Government, Sir, is, I think, of all others the leaſt calculated for the Good of the People, or the Happineſs of Society; and therefore I am againſt reſtoring it in *England*, or preſerving any Umbrage of it in *Scotland*. When I ſee any proper Regulation offered for propagating military Diſcipline and a martial Spirit among the People in general, I ſhall moſt readily give it my Approbation; but in the mean Time, I think, we ought to take this Opportunity for aboliſhing the legal Power of thoſe Lords of hereditary Juriſdictions in *Scotland*; and as to that Power which proceeds from the Clanniſh Spirit ſtill remaining among the People in the Highlands of *Scotland*, pro-

per Meaſures may be taken for putting a ſpeedy End to it; nay, it will of itſelf ſoon come to its Period, if we diveſt their Chiefs of all legal Power, and prevent their oppreſſing or injuring any Man of their Clan, who ſhall appear to have ſhaken off this Spirit of Clanniſh Subjection; for which Purpoſe nothing can be more proper than what is propoſed by this Bill, of having the Courſe of Circuit Courts regularly eſtabliſhed in the Highlands of *Scotland*.

I hope, Sir, I have now fully proved, that theſe hereditary Juriſdictions muſt neceſſarily be grievous to all thoſe ſubjected to them, and that they are of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Peace of Society. If I have proved this to the Satisfaction of moſt Gentlemen that hear me, I am ſure, no one of them can deny, that the Aboliſhing of theſe Juriſdictions is neceſſary for the publick Good; and if this be admitted, moſt of the Arguments made uſe of againſt the Bill now before us will evaniſh; particularly that of its being an Incroachment upon the Articles of Union. I ſhall grant, that theſe hereditary Juriſdictions are, by the Articles of Union, ſecured to the Families poſſeſſed of them, as Rights of Property. How they came to call them ſo, or how they could think of ſecuring them as ſuch, I do not know; for the Property of hanging a Man, or the Property of cutting off his Ears, ſeem to me to be a very odd Sort of Property. I therefore muſt ſuppoſe, that they looked upon all the People living within their Juriſdiction, as our Planters in the *Weſt-Indies* do upon their Negroes: They looked upon them as their Property, tho' perhaps they allowed them, as the *Romans* did their Slaves, to have a little *Peculium* which they might call their own. But let them look upon theſe Juriſdictions, and the People ſubject to them, in whatever Light they will, their Right is not, by the Articles of Union, rendered more ſacred than any other Right of Property they poſſeſs, and conſequently they may, for the publick Good, be obliged to ſell them at a reaſonable Price to the Publick.

This Bill is therefore no Incroachment upon the 20th Article of Union, and as little is it an Incroachment upon the laſt Clauſe of the 19th; for ſurely, by the Words of that Clauſe, the Parliament of *Scotland* never intended to mean, that every little Court-Baron ſhould for ever remain. I am convinced they meant no more than that they ſhould have an inferior Court for each County or Stewartry, in the ſame Manner as they had at that Time; and there is no Deſign by this Bill to aboliſh ſuch Courts, but to render their Juriſdiction more extenſive, and more uſeful to the Subject.

Another Argument made uſe of againſt this Bill is, Sir, that by paſſing it into a Law, we ſhall render the Property of every Man in the Kingdom precarious; but as this Argument is founded upon the Suppoſition, that the Neceſſity of aboliſhing theſe hereditary Juriſdictions for the ſake of the publick Good, proceeds alone from the Fancy of our Miniſters; and as I have, I hope, demonſtrated, that this Neceſſity does not proceed from the Fancy of any Miniſter, but from the Nature of Things, I have removed the Foundation, and conſequently the Argument itſelf muſt fall to the Ground; for the Maxim, that a Subject may be compelled to ſell his Property to the Publick, when it becomes neceſſary for the publick Good, is a Maxim that has been allowed and eſtabliſhed ever ſince we had a Conſtitution; yet it was never thought, that by this Maxim the Property of any Man in the Kingdom was rendered precarious. This is ſo far from being the Effect of ſuch a Maxim, that a good Subject will never render it neceſſary for putting the Maxim in Execution, becauſe he will voluntarily give up his Property for a reaſonable Price, when he ſees that his doing ſo is become neceſſary for the publick Good; and I have ſo good an Opinion of the Diſcernment and publick Spirit of the Lords of hereditary Juriſdictions in *Scotland*, as to think, that moſt of them would voluntarily ſurrender their Juriſdictions to the Crown for a very moderate Compenſation, and conſequently that we ſhould have no Occaſion for an Act of Parliament, if it were not that it may ſerve them as an Excuſe with thoſe of the preſent, or of future Ages, that may not be bleſſed with ſo much Diſcernment, or poſſeſſed of ſuch a generous publick Spirit.

For my own Part, I proteſt, Sir, that if I were poſſeſſed of any ſuch heretable Juriſdiction, I ſhould deſire to get rid of it at any Rate. I ſhould never think myſelf or my Family ſafe, as long as I held ſuch a Poſſeſſion; becauſe I ſhould moſt reaſonably ſuppoſe, that the Crown would always look upon my Family with an envious and a jealous Eye, and would be continually fiſhing for a Pretence to ſubject it to a Forfeiture. We know that one of the greateſt Families in *Scotland* was, ſince the Reſtoration, ſubjected to a Forfeiture, ſolely, I may ſay, upon this Account, and would never, perhaps, have been reſtored, if the Bigotry of *James* II. had not brought on the Revolution, which reſtored that Family to its ancient Poſſeſſions, and this Kingdom to its ancient Conſtitution, by which

which Means we have now the Pleaſure of ſeeing the Repreſentative of that Family moſt worthily poſſeſs a Seat in this auguſt Aſſembly.

As to the Danger which our Conſtitution may be expoſed to, by our paſſing this Bill into a Law, I look upon it as a mere Phantom; becauſe this Bill gives the Crown no greater Power in *Scotland*, than it has for Ages been poſſeſſed of in *England*, unleſs it be that of appointing an Under-Sheriff, with this Limitation, that he ſhall be an Advocate of ſo many Years Standing; and I wiſh we had the ſame Regulation in *England*. I ſhould be glad to ſee it enacted, that his Majeſty ſhould have the Appointment of the Under-Sheriff in every County in *England*, with this Limitation, that he ſhould be a Gentleman of ſo many Years Standing at the Bar; our Under-Sheriffs would then be all Gentlemen of Rank and Character, and conſequently not ſo eaſily tempted to play Tricks either at Elections, or in their judicial Capacity, as thoſe little Attorneys that are now uſually appointed; for, with regard to any Poſt or Office whatever, the beſt Method we can take for having it juſtly and duly executed, is to have it filled with a Gentleman of Rank and Character, and of ſome Fortune in his Country.

I ſhall not enter into the Diſpute, Sir, whether the juriſdictive Power was originally by our Conſtitution lodged in the King ſolely, or jointly in King and Parliament; but whatever it was originally, we have, by the Experience of many Ages, found, that it is the beſt Way to leave to the Crown the Nomination of moſt of our Judges, both ſuperior and inferior, with the Reſervation of an Appeal from the inferior to the ſuperior, and from the ſuperior to this Houſe; and with the Reſervation likewiſe, that the Parliament may inquire into and cenſure or defeat the Nomination of any Judge, or Set of Judges. Let this, which we have learned from ſuch a long Experience, be right or wrong, I am ſure the Nomination ought not to be lodged hereditarily in the Families of any Subjects, becauſe, as I have before obſerved, it creates ſo many petty and arbitrary Sovereigns; and if it were to be lodged in the Choice of the People, I am afraid that Choice would much oftener fall on a merry Fellow, or a drunken Companion, than upon a Man of real Merit or Capacity. I muſt therefore ſtill think it the beſt Method to leave the Nomination to the Crown; and whatever is ſaid to belong to the Crown, muſt, by our Conſtitution, be ſuppoſed to belong to King and Parliament, becauſe the King is ſuppoſed to do every Thing by the Advice and with the Conſent of Parliament, which muſt always be preſumed, till the Parliament itſelf declares its Diſapprobation.

That the paſſing of this Bill, Sir, or his Majeſty's giving it his Aſſent, ſhould alienate from him the Affections of many of his Subjects, is a Phantom ſtill more imaginary than the former. To redeem Multitudes of People in *Scotland* from the Slavery they are kept under by theſe Lords of hereditary Juriſdictions; to render them free Subjects of *Great Britain*, inſtead of being the Property of their reſpective Lords, as theſe Lords themſelves were pleaſed to call them at the Time of the Union, cannot ſurely be ſuppoſed to alienate the Affections of thoſe who are thus redeemed; and with reſpect to their now Lords and Maſters, if they have any Love for Mankind, or their Country, they will rejoice to ſee ſo many of their Fellow-Creatures ſet at Liberty; they will think themſelves highly obliged to his Majeſty, for adding ſo many good Subjects to their Country. If, on the other Hand, they are ſuch as love Oppreſſion, and ſuch as would rather ſee their Country ruined, than find themſelves deprived of the Power to oppreſs, ſuch, indeed, may have a Reſentment at this Bill's being paſſed into a Law; but the Affection of ſuch Men his Majeſty never courted, I am ſure he never will; and the leſs any King does, the more he may deſpiſe their Reſentment.

How the paſſing of this Bill can affect any of the noble or great Families in *England* is, Sir, what I cannot comprehend. Some of them may be poſſeſſed hereditarily of Offices, Privileges, or Juriſdictions; but then they are ſuch as cannot enable them to oppreſs their Neighbours, nor can they ever be of dangerous Conſequence to the publick Peace. If there were any ſuch in *England*, they ought to be aboliſhed; and therefore this Bill, inſtead of being a dangerous, would be an uſeful Precedent, becauſe it would ſerve as a Precedent for eſtabliſhing the Liberty of the Subject and the Peace of Society in *England* as well as *Scotland*; and if there be a Man in *England*, who would take it amiſs to find himſelf diveſted of the Power to oppreſs his Neighbours, or diſturb the publick Tranquillity, I will ſay the ſame Thing of him as I have ſaid of ſuch Men in *Scotland*, his Good-will ought never to be courted, his Reſentment will, I hope, be always deſpiſed.

Now, Sir, with regard to what has been ſaid by way of Anſwer to the Arguments made uſe of in Favour of this Bill, I have ſhewn, that what is propoſed by this Bill cannot in any Senſe be looked on as a Breach of any of the Articles of

the

the Union; that it will relieve Multitudes of People in *Scotland* from many Inconveniences and Grievances they now labour under; and that it cannot be taken amiss even by the Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions themselves, if they have any Regard for the Good of their Country; to which I must add, that, I hope, Care will be taken to appoint such Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs in pursuance of this new Regulation, as will make the People of *Scotland* sensible of the Benefits intended them; therefore this is not only a good Beginning towards rendering the Laws the same in both Parts of the Kingdom, but such a Beginning as will make the People of *Scotland* see, that the Prosecution of this Design will be for their Utility, and consequently no Incroachment upon any one Article of the Union. But suppose our Ministers should not take Care to have proper Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs appointed, could this be any Objection to passing the Bill? We intend they should: This Intention is right, therefore ought to be agreed to; and if they neglect, we may punish them for their Negligence.

As to what has been said, Sir, relating to the Balance of Power, no one ever supposed that the Military Power of the Government in *Scotland* is not now greater than it was before the Privy-Council was abolished; but will any one say, the Civil Power of the Government in *Scotland* is now as great as it was while they had a Privy-Council there? The Power of that Court was superior to all hereditary Jurisdictions: They could call before them and punish even the Lord himself of the highest hereditary Jurisdiction, as well as any Man they pleased within his Jurisdiction. Have the Courts now subsisting in *Scotland* any such Power? No, Sir; on the contrary, the People within some of these Jurisdictions are in most Cases exempted from the Jurisdiction both of the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary. Again, whilst the Privy-Council subsisted in *Scotland*, it had a Power to call upon the *Posse Comitatus* of any neighbouring County or Counties, to see their Sentence or Process executed; but no Civil Court in *Scotland* has now any such Power; and if the Sentence or Process of the Court of Session or Court of Justiciary is to be executed against an heretable Sheriff in his own County, how can it be carried into Execution, if he be resolved to stand upon his Defence? No Way, Sir, but by the Military Power, that is to say, by the Assistance of our regular Troops; and I am, every Man ought to be sorry, as often as he hears of their being employed to assist the Civil Power, because it is a Step towards military Government. Therefore, to prevent its being necessary for us to make too many Steps of this Kind, let us abolish those Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, which, if they remain, must often bring us under that Necessity.

Lastly, Sir, as to the Freedom and Happiness of the People in *Scotland*, it is impossible to suppose, that such of them as are subjected to hereditary Jurisdiction, can enjoy the same Freedom and Happiness with those that are not, as I have already fully shewn; and I have likewise shewn, that their not having complained, is one of the strongest Proofs of their being under a very severe Restraint. It is this that makes it necessary for us to restore to the Crown, that is to say, to King and Parliament, the Jurisdiction that originally belonged to it by our Constitution; and if the appointing of a Judge for Life, or establishing a perpetual Corporation, should appear to be an Incroachment upon the Liberty of the Subject, I should be as much for abolishing them, as I am now for abolishing the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*; but this I think absolutely impossible, and therefore they cannot properly be brought into this Debate.

In short, Sir, there are many unanswerable Arguments in Favour of this Bill: There is no Objection to it, but what upon due Consideration must, I think, appear to be imaginary; and therefore I shall be for its passing into a Law.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS most People here are surprised at the Amount of the Sums claimed for the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, and think it is not worth While to pay such a large Sum of Money for the Purchase, the following Remarks may be agreeable to your Readers, because they will shew, that the Sum Total may probably be reduced to less than a 5th, and perhaps less than a 6th of what is claimed.

In the first Place, I must observe, that by an Act of Parliament passed in *Scotland* in the Reign of their *James* II. *Anno* 1455, it was enacted, That no Regalities should afterwards be granted without Consent of Parliament; and by another Act passed in the Reign of *James* VIth of *Scotland*, and Ist of *England*, all Jurisdictions, not approved by King and Parliament, were declared void. Now, as all these Jurisdictions are, by the late Act, to be inquired into by the Court of Session in *Scotland*, and the

Title

Title of the Claimant, as well as the Value of the Jurisdiction claimed, to be determined by them; and as the King's Advocate in *Scotland* has already entered a Caveat against all or most of the Jurisdictions claimed, it is thought that many of the Claims will be declared void, as not having been legally granted, which will greatly lessen the Number of Claims.

Then as to the Value, I must observe, that the Value put upon these Jurisdictions by the Claimants seems to be a *Pretium Affectionis*; for the heretable Sheriffship of one of the chief Counties in *Scotland* was, I am told, bought, within this last *twenty* or *thirty* Years, for about 2223 *l.* and yet the noble Lord who bought it has, in his Claim now given in, valued it at 8000 *l.* I must likewise observe, that in the Claims given in by the Duke of *Gordon*, which seem to be the most moderate, the Sheriffship of *Aberdeen*, one of the largest and richest Counties in *Scotland*, is valued but at 3000 *l.* and that of *Inverness*, another large County, but at 2000 *l.* and yet all the other heretable Sheriffships claimed are valued some at 10,000 *l.* and the lowest at 2000 *l.* I shall add but one Observation more, which is this, Wherever there is a Regality, or other Jurisdiction superior or equal to the Sheriff's, it must render the heretable Sheriffship of that County much less valuable. From all which, I think, we have Reason to conclude, that with respect even to such Claims as shall be allowed by the Lords of Session to be founded on good Titles, the true Value of most of them will not be found to be much above one Fourth of the Value claimed; and consequently the Sum to be paid by the Publick for these Jurisdictions may, perhaps, be reduced to less than a 6th Part of what is now claimed.

London, *Jan.* 6, 1747-8. I am yours, SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

Here follows a LIST of the CLAIMANTS, in pursuance of the *Act for abolishing the Heretable Jurisdictions in* Scotland, with the Values demanded by each CLAIMANT, as given in to the Court of Session there.

N. B. Many of those who are heretable Sheriffs, are also Stewards, Justiciars, Lords of Regality, Bailies, Constables, &c. The same may be said of those under other Heads, some of whom have 2, 3, 4, or more Claims; but they are all summ'd up against their particular Names. Among these heretable Jurisdictions are also those of Coroner, Forester, &c.

Heretable SHERIFFS, &c.

	L.
D. of Argyle	25000
E. of Home	8000
Douglas of Deanbrae	10000
Murray, jun. of Philiphaugh	8000
E. of March	5500
D. of Hamilton	38000
D. of Queensberry	14500
Sir Andrew Agnew	7000
D. of Montrose	15000
E. of Bute	8000
E. of Eglinton	12000
E. of Hopeton	7000
D. of Gordon	22300
Campbell of Calder	4000
Mac Leod of Catboll as Adjudger from the late E. of Cromartie; and G. Mackenzie, ad Son to Cromartie	12000
E. of Rothes	10000
Charles Bruce, Esq;	2000
Ld. and Ldy. Gray	2500
E. of Sutherland *	10800
Sinclair of Ulbster, and E. of Caithness	9000
E. of Murray	14000
E. of Morton	18500
E. of Dumfries	7000
Urquhart of Meldrum*	1200

Heretable STEWARDS, &c.

Countess of Hopeton	5000
Marq. of Annandale	11000
Mac Intosh of Mac Intosh	5000
Ja. Veitch Advocate, a Creditor Adjudger from James Drummond of Perth	8463

Heretable LORDS *of Regality*, &c.

E. of Loudon †	11000
D. of Athol ‡	17433⅓
D. of Douglas	34000
Visc. Stormont	2000
D. of Buccleugh, and E. of Dalkeith his Son	17000
E. of Findlater and Seafield	5500
Lord Braco	1400
Brodie of Lethem	4000
E. of Lauderdale	8000
Lord Dalmeny	2000
E. of Dundonald	5000
E. Kinnoul, and Visc. Duplin	3000
Countess of Errol	5000
Countess of Eglinton	1000
E. of Marchmont	1500
Lord Salton	1500
Lord Torphichen	2000
Maxwell of Nithsdale	6600
Sir John Bruce	2000
Sir Ludovick Grant	5000
Campbell of Shawfield	500
Sir Arthur Forbes	4000

Gor-

* *Deputy Sheriff over his Barony of* Cromartie. † *Also Sheriff for Life of the Shire of* Ayr.
‡ *Also Sheriff for Life of the Shire of* Perth.

	L.
Gordon of Fyvie	1000
Mr. John Hamilton Advocate	3000
Magistrates of Edinburgh, Trustees for Heriot's Hospital	5000
Smith of Methven	1700
Sir John Cunningham	2000
Heretable BAILIES *of Regality, &c.*	
E. of Cassillis	13100
E. of Breadalbane and Ld. Glenorchy	6000
Sir Robert Menzies	1100
Sir John Anstruther	500
Geo. Ochterlony, *&c.*	1000
D. of Roxburgh	4000
Marq. of Tweedale	8000
E. of Selkirk	3500
Lady Isabella Scot	5000
Colvil of Ochiltree	1500
E. of Stair	3200
E. of Galloway	5000
David Carmichael sen. and jun.	500
Major Ja. Dalrymple	1000
Lord Forbes	500
Ogilvy of Airly	5000
Dr. Robt. Drummond	1000
Gordon of Esson	2000
Antonia Barclay and Henry Barclay her Husband	1500
Hay of Lawfield	1500
Kinloch of Gilmertoun, *&c.*	4000
Sir Ja. Sharp	100
Watson of Snuchton	600
Marq. of Lothian	1000
Wm. Wallace Advocate	500
Wright of Latton, and Smith of Balhary *	300
Baillie of Obriachan †	166⅔
Peter Hepburn, as Adjudger from Sir John Gordon, of Invergordon	2000
Lieut. General John Campbell	1000
Campbell of Blythefwood	500
Corrice of Keltonhill	3000
Dutchess Dowager of Gordon	
Halliburton of Newmains and his Son	5000
Hawthorn of Castlewig	1700
Sir Tho. Hay	2000
E. of Kintore	
Mac Lean of Lochbuie	
Mac Donald of Largie	13100
Ja. Stewart, sen. and jun.	6000
Wilson of Kelton	1100
Campbell of Glenlyon	500
Abercrombie of Tilliebody	1000
Sir Ja. Campbell, *&c.*	4000
Campbell of Stonefield	8000
Campbell of Knockbuie	3500
Capt. Duncan Campbell	5000
Campbell of Innelan	1500
Campbell of Duntroon	3200
Campbell of Jura	5000
Campbell of Dunstaffnage	500
John Mac Leod, *&c.*	1000
Creditors of Campbell of Auchinbreck	500
Mac Neil of Tayniish	1000
Mac Neil of Colinsay	2000
E. of Galloway	
Fea of Clastron	1500
Graham of Grahamshall	1500
Graham of Breckness	4000
Honeyman of Græmsay	100
Trail of Woodwick	600
Sir Ja. Lockhart	1000
Riddel of Glenriddel	500
Persons having the PRIVILEGE *of Regality.*	
Birnie of Broomhill	400
Binning of Wallyford	300
Campbell of Succoth	600
Sir Duncan Campbell	1500
Chartres of Aimsfield	1000
Sir Robt. Dickson, and Wm. Stewart of Carberry, Esq;	500
Dickson of Kelbucho	100
Douglas of Edrington	500
Hay of Mordington	500
Robert Dunbar, *&c.*	200
Adjuds. from Dunbar of Grangehill	1000
Falconer of Monktoun	150
Gillon of Wallhouse	1200
Goldie Writer to the Signet	500
Graham of Airth	500
Hunter Writer in Edinburgh	200
Col. Wil. Mac Donald	200
Mac Millan Writer to the Signet	500
Mary and Wilhelma Maxwell	3000
Riddle of Newhouse	2000
Stewart of Northside	1000
Sir Archibald Stewart	500
Youll of Darlieth	500
Wauchop of Edmonston	500
Lockhart of Carnwath	500
Heretable CONSTABLES, *&c.*	
E. of Strathmore	2500
Lord Rosse	500
Erskine of Dun	1200
CLERKS *for Life,*	
Tho. Bisset	500
William Black	1000
Ja. and Hugo Campbell	1500
Gilbert Clark	2500
John Colquhoun	500
John Halkerston	1000
Claud Hamilton	500
George Johnston	400
William Mac Ewan	300
Hugh Mac Donald	600
Alexander Monro	400
James Marshal	300
Peter Ogilvie	600
John and James Smith	1500
James Stewart	1000

Total *L.* 583,090 16 8

* *Bailies for Life, by Commission from* John Ogilvy *of* Airly. † *Bailie for Life, by Commission from the late Lord* Lovat.

Abstract of the Mechanical Practice of Physick, *continued from the Appendix,* 1747. p. 596.

CHAP. III.

73. THE Author having in the foregoing Chapter shewn the great Influence of the Air in preserving Health, and in the Production, and Cure of Diseases, consider'd as operating with all its Properties upon the whole external Body, comes next to consider the mechanical Effect produced in the Blood, by the joint Action of the Air and Organs of Respiration, and how much Health, and Diseases, with their Cure, depend thereon. To this purpose he observes,

74. The

74. The human Body is a pneumatico-hydraulick Machine, all the Motions whereof are effected by three general Powers; the first is the moving Force of the muscular, nervous Solids; the second is the Air and Ether acting by its Pressure outwardly upon the whole Body, as also upon the Lungs, and within the Cavities of the Thorax, Abdomen, Stomach, Intestines, Pericardium, as also within the Pores and Interstices of the Fluids; the third is the animal Fluids, the Blood. Now the Solids (by which is meant not only the Heart, with the Arteries and Veins, but also all the Organs and Muscles serving to Respiration and voluntary Motion) together with the external and internal Air, are the two joint Powers serving to attenuate and give Motion to the Blood, which may be consider'd as a Resistence to be moved or overcome thereby. When therefore these three Powers have their respective Forces and Resistences well adjusted, all the vital Functions will be regularly executed; but when they are relatively disproportionate to each other, the same will be proportionally disordered; and as one of those principal moving Powers of the animal Machine, namely, the Air, is ever changing in its Qualities, the other two Powers, namely, the Solids and Fluids, will necessarily be subject at the same Time to the like Changes also, tending either to Health or Sickness.

75. In order to discover the true Use of Respiration, it will be necessary to observe the Progress of the animal Fluids, from their first Change in the Stomach, until they arrive at the right Auricle and Ventricle of the Heart, and consider the Alterations they suffer in circulating through the Vessels and Glands, and what further Change they require, before they are sent to the left Ventricle of the Heart, to be detach'd to the several Parts of the Body, to answer the Offices of Nutrition, Secretion, muscular Motion, Sanguification, *&c.* In the first Place, then, that complex Fluid the Blood, being thrown out of the left Ventricle of the Heart, is convey'd thro' the arterial System to all Parts of the Body, where it not only loses Part of its Motion, by moving thro' a System of diverging Vessels, but also many of its Parts, which it leaves behind, either for the Nutrition of the Body, or to be discharged by the expurgatory Glands. The Blood, as it returns thro' the System of Veins, all converging to the Heart, hath its Motion accelerated, but is withal gross, vapid and effete, having its Texture much broken and decompounded by circulating thro' the Glands, and wanting to have its Parts attenuated, and compounded anew, and also to be supply'd with fresh Matter for its own Nutrition, and that of the Body; for this End the Chyle, being first duly elaborated by the chylopoietick Organs and diluted with the Lympha, is propell'd up the thoracick Canal, and emptied into the subclavian Vein, where it mixes with the refluent venal Blood before it enters the right Auricle of the Heart; yet still this Supply of fresh Chyle added to the Blood would be of no Use, without a perfect Assimilation and Mixture of both together; to effect which the Auricles and Ventricles of the Heart, being large, hollow Muscles, are no-wise sufficient; there was therefore a Necessity for having another appropriate Organ to answer this important Use, namely, the Lungs, which from their admirable Structure and Mechanism are in all Respects most perfectly fitted for this essential Office. For this End the Lungs are composed of an infinite Number of membranous Vesicles filled with Air, all communicating together, and with the *Aspera Arteria*, upon the Surface of which Air-Vesicles (which is of greater Extent than the whole external Area of the Body) are spread the pulmonary Artery and Vein, each divided into innumerable Ramifications, filled with Blood, Chyle, Lympha, *&c.* The Lungs being a compressible, dilatable, vascular Machine, is sustained by the external Air pressing upon the whole internal Area of the Vesicles and Air-Vessels, and by the internal Air in the Cavity of the Thorax pressing upon its outer Surface, as between two antagonist Powers, so that in every Act of Inspiration, as the Cavity of the Thorax is dilated by the Muscles serving Respiration, and the Air therein rarefied, the external Air, being in that Case of superior Force, rushes in, and expands all the Vesicles, whereby the Blood-Vessels becoming divaricated, and their Capacities enlarged, make Way for the Blood to circulate freely therein; and again, in every Act of Expiration, as the Thorax becomes contracted, and the Air therein condens'd, which by its superior Pressure will force the Air out of the Air-Vessels in the Lungs, and this, together with the Blood-Vessels, will be compress'd and contracted; and as the Air in the Vesicles, being absorb'd with the Vapours exhaling from the Blood, becomes hotter and lighter than the external Air, it must change Place therewith, as being denser and colder, which will succeed in its Room alternately; so that the Lungs being successively contracted and dilated by the Inspiration and Expiration of the Air into and out of the Vesicles, the Blood-Vessels spread on the Surface of the Air-Vessels receive every Time a new Motion, Im-

pulſe and Stroke, whereby the Blood, Chyle, and Lympha become preſs'd, ſqueez'd, and as it were wiredrawn, having all their Particles attenuated, and intimately mixed, and aſſimilated, ſo as to conſtitute the Blood of a ſimilar balſamick Texture, *&c.* which appears to be the firſt obvious, principal Uſe of Reſpiration, or of the alternate Syſtole and Diaſtole of the Lungs, performed by the joint Action of the Air and reſpiring Muſcles.

76. Reſpiration being of the moſt extenſive Uſe in the animal Oeconomy, yet notwithſtanding the many labour'd Theories to account for it, is ſtill involved in great Obſcurity. This being the Caſe, every one is at Liberty to offer his Thoughts towards clearing up this important Point. Accordingly, the Author, beſides the firſt principal Uſe aſcribed to the Lungs in N° 75. aſſigns a ſecond new Uſe thereto, which he thinks as evident, and equally, if not more neceſſary than the firſt, which he endeavours to eſtabliſh from the following Conſiderations.

77. The animal Fluids are compoſed chiefly of elementary Water, ſaturated with Air, Ether, and the Particles of the ſolid Aliment, conſiſting of Earth, Oil, Spirit, Salt.

78. Water, whether in a continuous Body, or reduced into Vapours, *&c.* is a Menſtruum in reſpect of Air, and reciprocally Air is a Menſtruum in reſpect to Water; there being always a Quantity of Air and Ether abſorbed in Water, under all its Forms, and likewiſe in all the animal Fluids, under all the Changes they undergo in the ſeveral Stages of the Circulation.

79. The whole internal Area of the Stomach and Inteſtines, from the Mouth to the Anus, being Part of the external Surface of the Body, there is the ſame Neceſſity for having the Air and Ether conſtantly applied thereto, as to the other external Parts of the Body (N° 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.) without the continual Preſence and Operation whereof within this principal Organ, it could not perform its natural Motions and Functions; for which End the Air hath a free Egreſs and Ingreſs into this compound Gland, where, beſides performing the ſame general Uſe as to the other external Parts of the Body, it anſwers many other important Purpoſes. Firſt, it ſerves as an univerſal Menſtruum to diſſolve the Food, and propel it into the Orifices of the lacteal Veſſels. Secondly, it ſerves as an antagoniſt Power to counterbalance the muſcular contractile Force of the compound alimentary Tube, and to keep it duly diſtended and open throughout its whole Length, which otherwiſe would become collapſed, and the Orifices of the Lacteals, with the Deſcent of the Fæces, totally obſtructed, by the Compreſſion of the external Air and abdominal Muſcles. Thirdly, the Air and Ether circulate conſtantly by the Mouth and Anus, through the Stomach and Inteſtines, Part whereof being intimately abſorbed in the Chyle, are conveyed therewith through the Lacteals, and mixed together with the Blood, firſt in the ſubclavian Vein and right Ventricle of the Heart, and afterwards more perfectly in the Lungs, ſo that all the animal Fluids are conſtantly ſaturated with Air and Ether, both being eſſentially neceſſary to their Compoſition, and to maintain a proper Degree of Oſcillation, Fluidity, Heat, *&c.* in the Solids and Fluids, and ſerve in different Circumſtances, both as a Cement to unite their Parts together, and as a Ferment to diſſolve their Texture, *&c.*

80. The longer the Fluids circulate, they become more heated and attenuated, whereby their Particles being ſet at greater Diſtances, have their mutual Attraction diminiſhed, whereupon the Air abſorbed in the aqueous Part being at more Liberty, by evolving its Spring, muſt cauſe too great a Rarefaction in the Blood, in which Caſe, this very Air, that before was ſo abſolutely neceſſary for diſſolving the Aliment, and rendering it commiſcible with the Blood, and maintaining it in a proper Degree of Heat, Fluxility, *&c.* by having its Elaſticity thus unduly increaſed, by the Attrition and frequent long Circulation, becomes at laſt prejudicial, and the Blood now replete with ſuch a Quantity of rarefied Air, diſtending the whole vaſcular glandular Syſtem, muſt produce a greater Reſiſtence therein, than what the Elaſticity and moving Force of the Solids are able to overcome, and put an entire Stop to the Circulation, if this rarefied Air and windy Flatus is not diſcharged in proper Quantities out of the Blood. It therefore neceſſarily follows, that the animal Machine muſt be, and actually is, furniſhed with ſome proper Gland for ſecreting and diſcharging this rarefied Air and aqueous Vapour out of the Fluids, to prevent its being too much accumulated therein, for the ſame Reaſon as the other Principles, namely, the Salts, Oils, *&c.* are ſeparated and diſcharged, after they have performed their Office, and are of no further Uſe in the Oeconomy. This being aſſumed as an undoubted Truth, the next Point is to determine which is the moſt natural, ſimple, obvious Emunctory, and what Mechaniſm is moſt proper to conſtitute a Gland for ſeparating the windy Halitus and rarefied Air and Ether in due Quantity out of the Fluids, as it becomes neceſſary.

81. The Air abſorbed in the animal Fluids can never be ſeparated therefrom purely and by itſelf alone, under the Form of elementary Air; for in ſuch Caſe, it muſt be firſt collected into a Body, ſo as to form Air-Bubbles within the Veſſels, which Caſe can never happen in a natural State, without the moſt fatal Effects and immediate Death. This Air therefore muſt always be ſecreted and diſcharged out of the Blood, not purely *per ſe*, but enveloped with an aqueous Vapour, as its proper Menſtruum and Vehicle, under Favour and Cover whereof, it makes its Eſcape through the Membranes of the Lungs: For it is to be obſerved, that Air diſſolved in an aqueous Menſtruum, will paſs therewith through the animal Membranes (eſpecially if they have an undulatory periſtaltick Motion of Syſtole and Diaſtole, as the Lungs and Inteſtines, *&c.*) which pure Air of itſelf could not poſſibly do. And thus we find the like Neceſſity of an aqueous Medium for ſeparating and diſcharging the Salts out of the Blood, which Salts could never be ſecreted purely and ſimply by themſelves, by any animal Mechaniſm, or glandular Structure and Colature whatever, without being firſt well diluted and ſheathed in an aqueous Menſtruum, to keep them from obſtructing, lacerating, and vellicating the Kidneys.

82. Beſides the firſt Uſe aſſigned the Lungs (N°. 75.) the Author is of Opinion they perform another equally important Office, with which they have not hitherto been charged, namely, that the Lungs are a perfect Gland fitted by a moſt admirable Organization and Mechaniſm for ſecreting and diſcharging the ſuperfluous Air, Ether, and Water out of the Blood, to prevent the fatal Effects that muſt enſue from their becoming too much accumulated and rarefied, as they neceſſarily muſt from the continued Circulation, and from the freſh Supplies of Air, Ether, and Water conſtantly flowing in from the Inteſtines along with the Chyle, and adding to the Blood; which, upon having this redundant rarefied Air, Ether, and Water extracted thereout by the Lungs, will be refrigerated and condenſed, and requiring leſs Room, will ſubſide, and give the Veſſels Liberty to contract, whereby their Elaſticity being increaſed, and vibrating quicker and ſtronger, will promote the Circulation and Secretions, *&c.* [*To be continued.*]

Some Conſiderations on the Preſent State of the Britiſh TOBACCO *Trade, more eſpecially with Regard to the Export Part.*

IN whatever Light we take a View of the *Britiſh* Tobacco Plantations, they merit a large Share in the Favour of the Legiſlature; and they have been treated accordingly, whenever they have been obliged to have Recourſe to Parliament.

The general Growth of Tobacco for ſeveral Years paſt, is computed to be 62,000 *Hhds. per Ann.* each Hhd. weighing about 900 *lb.* Nett, one with another.

A The Conſumption of Tobacco in *Great Britain*, is ſuppoſed rather to leſſen than increaſe; eſpecially if we do not take into our Calculation the Quantity of Tobacco uſed in Snuff, which is ſaid to have increaſed conſiderably.

The Quantity of Tobacco computed to be exported to Foreign Parts is ſtated to be B 50,000 *Hhds. communibus Annis*, which pays no Revenue to the Crown as Tobacco, but with Regard to the Balance of Trade with Foreign Nations, it may be truly ſtated at upwards of 400,000 *l. per Annum*, beſides the Employment of above 25,000 Ton of *Britiſh* Shipping: Of which 400,000 *l. per Annum*, after paying the neceſſary Charge of Freight, Inſurance, and bring- C ing to Market, there does not remain to the Maker ſcarce 100,000 *l. per Ann.* The other 300,000 *l.* may not be called a Duty, but it is a Tax upon the Maker of 300 *l. per Cent.* which the Planter in *Europe* has not to ſtruggle with; and during the War, it is ſo great a Load on the *Britiſh* Tobacco, as may be doubted whether D it can be ſupported, without additional Favours from the Legiſlature.

An additional Duty of ½ *per lb.* laid on the Exportation will take away near 50,000 *l. per Ann.* from the Maker, who then would have only 50,000 *l. per. Ann.* for their Support; and this is to them a Duty of *Cent. per Cent.* and whatever Gloſs Gentlemen may pleaſe to put on ſuch a E Duty, this is the true Fact.

Campare this with any other Branches of the *Britiſh* Trade, and ſee (the Woollen Manufacture excepted) what other Branch is ſo extenſively beneficial to *Great Britain*, as the Export Tobacco Trade is with regard to the Quantity of *Britiſh* Shipping, a Nurſery for Sailors, the Bulwark of the F Nation, and the Addition to the National Stock every Year, beſides the Conſumption of *Britiſh* Manufactures.

Tho' the *Britiſh* Plantation Tobacco exported pays no Duty, yet what is conſumed in *Great Britain* is charged with 4 ½ *d. per lb.* and brings in to the Revenue in *England* 150,000 *l. per Annum.*

G It poſſibly may be ſuggeſted, that there are great Frauds in the Tobacco Duties, and that the Revenue amounts to much leſs than it ought; it may be ſo, but well known to be, by re-landing after Exportation, which Warehouſing will not prevent,

any more than it has done by the ſtricteſt Regulations in regard to Tea, &c.

To ſupply the Neceſſity of Government, however it may be thought neceſſary to burthen ourſelves with Taxes, yet it muſt appear obvious to all impartial Perſons (eſpecially where there are ſo many Competitors in Trade) not to encourage Foreigners to vye with us (as it will grow in every Climate) eſpecially in ſo conſiderable a Branch as Tobacco; and the laying a Duty on Export Tobacco, will moſt certainly do it.

After being drove to the neareſt Brink of Ruin, as the Tobacco Trade was in Queen *Anne*'s War, that Adminiſtration, notwithſtanding all its Difficulties, found it neceſſary to relieve and encourage this Trade, meaning the Export of Tobacco, by repaying the whole Duty.

	Hhds.
The Growth of *Britiſh* Plantation Tobacco is — —	62,000
Of which is Exported — —	50,000
Remains for Home Conſumption	12,000

The whole Duty on Exportation is drawn back.

The Home Conſumption is charged with 4 ¼ *d per lb.* Duty, and brings in 150,000*l. per Ann.*

	l. pr. An.
Tobacco Exported is computed to produce in the Whole —	400,000
The neceſſary Charges of Freight, Inſurance, &c. is —	300,000
Leaves for the Maker — —	100,000
A Duty of ¼ *per lb.* amounts to	50,000
There remains for the Maker	50,000

Which is but 20*s.* for a *Hhd.* for the Planter, notwithſtanding it raiſes 8*l. per Hhd.* towards the National Stock.

A remarkable Story of Lewis XIV. *applicable to the Subject of ſending Corn to* France *at this Juncture. (See* APPENDIX *to laſt Year*, p. 604, 605.)

THERE was one Year of the late War with *France*, a very terrible Scarcity of Corn throughout that whole Kingdom; ſuch a Scarcity, that had it not been for the Merchants, who, we might ſay, rummaged the World for Corn, many Thouſands of People muſt have periſhed more than did; for many died of mere Want.

It happened that, there having been 3 terrible Blows given to the *French* King the Year before, and his Armies having been routed on ſeveral great Occaſions, as at the Relief of *Barcelona*, the Battle of *Turin*, and the Battle of *Ramellies* in *Flanders*, all in one Campaign, he found himſelf greatly embarraſſed with the Difficulty of recruiting his Armies, and it was the Opinion of moſt of the Confederates, that the Fate of *France* was come, that the Fall of the *French* Empire was at Hand; for that his Armies were ruined, his Country threatened on all Hands, and his People ſtarving, and ready to cut one another's Throats for Bread, ſo that it ſeemed impoſſible for him to reſtore his Troops.

In this Diſtreſs the General Officers were almoſt afraid to ſpeak to the King; the old Monarch, unacquainted with Misfortunes, was ſo wayward, ſo fretful, and ſo full of Reſentment, that none cared to meddle with it, and yet they ſaw all was going to Wreck.

In the mean Time, the King publiſhed ſeveral Orders, and employed People, and iſſued out Money every Way for the amaſſing Corn from all Quarters, even from the outmoſt Ports in the *Levant*, to *Egypt*, to *Syria*, to *Cyprus*, to all the Iſles of the *Arches*, to the *Gulph of Volo*, to *Salonichi*, and even to *Conſtantinople* itſelf, and great Quantities of Corn * were procured, which the King gave expreſs Orders ſhould be brought into the publick Magazines for Supply of his Troops; but took not the leaſt Notice, nor ſpoke one Word about raiſing Men to recruit his Regiments, and replace the many whole Brigades that had been cut off in the unhappy Campaign that was paſt; nor did he order his Financers, or Paymaſters, to iſſue out any Money for the Supply of that important Article, as he was always wont to do.

At laſt, ſome of the Marſhals of *France*, who preſumed upon their great Intereſt in his Favour, and were greatly concerned at the dangerous Delay, as they looked on it to be, reſolved to move it to him: His Majeſty foreſaw the Errand they came about, but began with them pleaſantly upon other Buſineſs, entertaining them ſo warmly with other Diſcourſe, that he gave them no Opportunity to ſpeak a Word about the main Thing they came for, *viz.* raiſing Recruits and augmenting his Troops, his Diſcourſe ſtill running another Way.

Particularly he enquired of them ſeparately, how the People fared in their Provinces, and in thoſe he knew were particularly under their Government, with reſpect to the Want of Corn; and all agreed that the Miſery was inexpreſſible, and that many of the poor People periſhed for Want. *But*, ſays the King, *how do my Troops fare? Are the Orders I gave for ſupplying my poor Soldiers put in Execution?* Yes, Sir, *ſays one of the Marſhals, and I think it was M. Villeroy*, ſuch of your Majeſty's Armies, as are liſted, are taken Care of. *I under-*

ſtand

* *'Tis ſaid, that theſe Parts are now deſtitute of this Commodity.*

ſtand you, ſays the King, *I have given no Orders for Recruits, nor do I intend it till next Spring*; and with that ſpoke again of the Corn, *Are my Magazines kept full?* ſays the King. They anſwered, *Yes, the Magazines were well ſupplied, and were all kept full.*

The Officers were ſurpriſed at what his Majeſty had ſaid about Recruits; but ſuch was the fiery Diſpoſition of the auguſt Tyrant, that no body cared to make the leaſt Reply to it; but with a profound Submiſſion went away, as acquieſcing with the King's Meaſures, tho' they thought them the moſt ridiculous in the World, and thought the King little better than ſtupid or lunatick.

At their going away, the King repeated his Orders to them, to take effectual Care that his Troops might be ſupplied with Corn out of the publick Magazines, in all the Provinces where they were reſpectively quartered, and told them he would have it publiſhed, that this was his Order, That ſo, *ſays the King*, my good Soldiers may know, that if they ſuffer any Want, it is not my Fault, but the Fault of the Marſhals of *France*.

Accordingly, publick Notice was given in Print, for the Encouragement of the Troops, that the King had given expreſs Orders that the Soldiers ſhould be ſupplied with Corn out of the publick Magazines; and the Regiments whoſe Quarters were remote from the Magazines, were forthwith removed, ſo as to be near thoſe Magazines for their Supply.

This was no ſooner done, and that it was every where known that the Soldiers had Plenty of Bread, but the Marſhals complimented the Wiſdom of the King, which they did not underſtand before; for the poor ſtarving Peaſants run every where to the Army, and liſted ſo faſt, that tho' the Army wanted near 80,000 Men, the Troops were filled up without any Expence, and 20 new Regiments were raiſed by Way of Augmentation; and all this with a ſurpriſing Expedition.

The French *King's Letter to the Duke* de Penthievre, *his High Admiral, wherein he takes Notice of the Placarts lately publiſhed by the States General of the* United Provinces, *(ſee our* Mag. *for* Dec. *laſt*, p. 583.) *concludes as follows;*

THO' I might look upon ſuch extream Reſolutions as a Declaration of War, and that they entitle me to repel Force with Force, and to forbid the Subjects of the States General all Manner of Commerce in my Kingdom; yet, my Intention not being to ſhut the Door againſt a Reconciliation, which I ſtill ſincerely deſire, nor to make a Nation, which I have always had an Affection for, anſwerable for Proceedings, which, being ſo oppoſite to its Intereſt, cannot but be the Effects of my Enemies Intrigues, and of their private Engagements with the Chief Rulers of the Republick, I will continue to grant my Protection to all the Subjects of the United Provinces that ſhall deſtine their Ships to come and trade in the Ports of my Kingdom: For which Purpoſe I will cauſe Paſſports to be delivered *gratis*, as well to thoſe who ſhall bring from *Holland*, or elſewhere, Goods and Merchandize, the Importation of which is allowed, as to thoſe who, being in my Ports, may freight Commodities whoſe Exportation is not prohibited.

But on the other Hand, it would not be juſt that my Subjects ſhould remain expoſed to the Hoſtilities ordered at Sea by the States General, without being able to make themſelves Amends for the Damage they might thereby ſuſtain; neither can I keep my Ships purely on the Defenſive, nor oblige thoſe which my Subjects fit out againſt my Enemies, to remain ſo in Sight of *Dutch* Ships authorized to attack and take them: Wherefore, I find myſelf under a Neceſſity to make uſe of the Right which the Conduct of the States General gives me; and I write you this Letter, to acquaint you, that my Intention is, That the Veſſels armed for a Cruize by my Subjects againſt my Enemies may alſo attack the *Dutch* Men of War and Privateers: That ſuch of the ſaid Men of War and Privateers, as may be taken by *French* Cruizers, be declared good Prizes: That to this End you deliver Commiſſions to the ſaid *French* Privateers, and explain to them, that, excluſive of the ſaid Prizes which ſhall be adjudged to them, I will give them ſpecial Rewards, in Proportion to the Force of the *Dutch* Men of War and Privateers they take, and according to the Nature of the Circumſtances of the Combat; and that all *Dutch* Veſſels, which my Ships, or thoſe of my Subjects, may take by your Commiſſions, be declared good Prizes: Willing, as to the reſt, that all *Dutch* Ships, ſailing with my Paſſports, be not moleſted on their Voyages; but, on the contrary, that all Manner of Aſſiſtance and Protection be given them, upon Pain of Reparation, Damages and Intereſt, to be paid by thoſe who do them any Injury, directly or indirectly.

Signed, LOUIS.

EXTRACTS *from a Pamphlet, entitled,* The State of the Nation ſo the Year 1747, and reſpecting 1748.

IN the Introduction, the Author gives us a State of the Difference between the Sums raiſed the firſt four Years of

Queen

Queen *Anne*'s War with *France* and *Spain*, and thoſe raiſed the four Years of the preſent War with the ſame; with a Remark, as follows, *viz.*

1744	6,203,562	1702	3,000,000
1745	6,462,901	1703	3,694,136
1746	7,063,251	1704	3,828,886
1747	9,425,253	1705	4,670,486
	29,154,967		15,193,508

Difference. — 13,961,459

"This is, upon an Average, 3,490,364 a Year, and the Charge of Queen *Anne*'s War, on the ſame Average, but 3,798,377; ſo that the Difference between the Surplus in this War, and the whole Expence of Queen *Anne*'s, is but 308,013. The Allowance for the Navy was the ſame then as now, and the contracted Debts thereupon ſomewhat allied. If we pay more Subſidies, or employ more Troops, then ought the End to be better anſwered, and we appear in the Field nearer on an Equality with the Enemy; but if that be not the Caſe, wherein conſiſts the vaſt Difference of Expence aggregating Annually, and forcing ourſelves into a bad Peace, and, from the Day of its being concluded, eſtabliſhing us in Debt and Beggary?"

As the Author publiſhed laſt Year a Piece of the ſame Kind, he begins his State for this Year, as follows: "I have a double Pleaſure in entering upon the State of the Nation now, as it appears by the Recapitulation premiſed, that I was right in every Conjecture, and in that I have a moſt pleaſing Proſpect before me of ſeeing the Honour of my Country recovering, and our happy Conſtitution eſtabliſhed on a durable Baſis.

The Way to give Health and Vigour to the State, is the ſame, as to cure malignant Diſorders in the human Body, that is to ſay, by Sudorificks and Perſpiration: The Illneſs thus driven off, ſound Health returns, and the Patient flouriſhes again in full Bloom. In this Manner I propoſe to treat the Body Politick annually, until all its groſs Humours evaporate.

The Reader will readily perceive that I am here talking in Metaphor, and that I mean by the Nation thoſe who take upon themſelves to govern it, independent of the Legal Eſtabliſhment, in Conſequence of a Kind of Self-Creation, which at once gave them Being, and conſtituted them a M—y. Theſe are the Men, from whom I propoſe to ſweat off all Errors and Malignancy, and by reſtoring them to a right State of Judgment give them Honour, and the Nation a well conſidered Peace."

After this he begins with examining the State of our Navy, and the Conduct of it for ſome Time paſt. He ſhews, that by the Diſpoſition and Conduct of our Navy in the *Mediterranean* we have neither prevented *Genoa* from being ſupplied, nor ruined the *French Levant* Trade, tho' both might have been done effectually: That in the *Eaſt-Indies* we allowed the *French* to deſtroy our chief Settlement, tho' we had ſufficient Notice of their Deſign; and that the Whole would have been deſtroyed, if it had not been for a providential Storm: That in the *Weſt-Indies* we have neither had nor attempted Succeſs; but on the contrary might have been ruined there ourſelves, if M. *d'Anville*'s Squadron had not met with a Storm: And that we have made no proper or vigorous Attempt either upon the Coaſts of *France* or *Spain*, tho' their whole Coaſts lay open to us, and the inland Country was very little guarded.

He concludes this Subject as follows: "No Man can be inſenſible that we are now in a Situation capable of effecting the Ruin of the *French* Sugar Trade, as in part is done by their Fiſhery already. Nor can any reaſoning Man avoid ſeeing that the *French* are puſhing farther on the Commercial Principle, and muſt inevitably carry their Point if they are able to conquer *Holland*, if they ſucceed in that before we have ruined their general Trade. On their being poſſeſſed of *Holland*, the whole Syſtem of Affairs will take quite a new Turn; either the Lovers of Liberty will drown their Country and retire hither; or, if the *French* Party be more prevalent, the *French* will come into Poſſeſſion of that rich Maritime Country, and therewith acquire an Addition to their Sugar Trade by having *Surinam*, and, it's highly probable, the whole *Eaſt-Indies*.

If the firſt be the Caſe, and the *Dutch* do drown and leave their Country, the Conqueſt will avail the *French* little, as the main Wealth and People muſt be naturally transferred hither, and probably ſtrengthen theſe Iſlands more againſt *France*, than if the *Dutch* continued in their preſent State, as it would bring the Herring Fiſhery to *Scotland*, and the *Eaſt-India* Trade to *London*, and with theſe a Store of Wealth, not to be counterpoiſed by any Acquiſitions the *French* are capable of making on the Continent.

On the contrary, as ſeems moſt probable, if the *French* ſhould ſubdue *Holland*, and the People generally conſent to live under a *French* Government on ſuch fair ſeeming Terms as may be preſcribed them, and we have not previouſly ruined their Naval Power, we ſhall with the Loſs of our Naval Frontier be reduced to the ſimple Dilemma of fairly fighting it out under infinite Diſadvantages, or following the Example of our wiſe Allies, tamely ſubmit to be the Slaves of *French* Inſolence.

I am verily perſuaded, that ſomething

of this Nature is nearly approaching, whether we continue the War, or agree to a ſhameful Peace; but with this Difference: That if the War is carried on by Sea with Skill and Spirit for two Summers, and *Holland* can be ſo long defended, we may in that Time put ourſelves into a Condition to defy the warmeſt Efforts of *French* Power; but if we make a Peace, and the *French* thereby recover again their Commerce and Naval Strength, one ſingle Summer's Campaign by Land and Sea may ruin the Work of Ages, and render the Power of *France* wholly irreſiſtible. In this I ſee not any rational Alternative, nor can conceive on what Terms it's poſſible to make Peace, but ſuch as muſt be attended with inevitable Ruin.

Our Navy now is juſt coming into that State and Order which adapts it to the Purſuit of a vigorous War; we have now Admirals, Captains, and Seamen, that have learned to fight: The Sea open to us, and all the Power in our own Hands: We have ſeen what a deſpicable Figure we made at firſt ſetting out, and all our Poltrons even not yet hanged out of the Way, or diſcharged. A few Years will diſperſe the brave Fellows that now ſubſiſt, and we ſhall return again to our primitive Meanneſs, while the *French* will be planning out our Ruin, taking every Advantage of our Indolence and Corruption, and will lead us on with a malicious Smile the ſmooth Road to Deſtruction. In a Word, it may be ſaid in general, as to our Naval Affairs, if Men in Power will but in Earneſt puniſh thoſe Wretches, who in the *Weſt-Indies* and nearer home have made their Country a mere ſtalking Horſe, and that hold Courage and Honour in Contempt, it is not in the leaſt to be feared but we may in one Summer's warm Attention to a Naval War, amply repay ourſelves the Expences of the War, as thirty or forty Millions may be ſoon returned to the Nation in the Fiſhery and Sugar Trade; ſince it will be very hard if thoſe Trades, which effectually ſupport the *French* in their Wars, will not in a few Years as effectually clear our Debts, *&c.*"

The Author then proceeds to examine the State of our Army, and the Nature of our Alliances. Upon this he ſhews, that we ought not to have allowed the Queen of *Hungary* to be deficient in her Quota of Troops in the *Low Countries* on any Pretence whatever; becauſe, if the King of *Sardinia* wanted more Troops for his Defence in *Italy*, and the Queen of *Hungary* could not ſupply him, without diminiſhing her Quota in *Flanders*, we ought to have ſupplied him with more Money, that he might have furniſhed himſelf with *Swiſs* Troops. And after having ſhewn the fatal Conſequences of a contrary Conduct, he goes on thus: "As on the one Side we ſee our Army idly ſacrificed to political and venal Views, ſo on the other, we ſee abroad our Military Governors making a Property of the Nation, and raiſing vaſt Eſtates out of the Blood and Vitals of the People. It would be therefore very proper for the Publick to know what Troops we have at *Annapolis Royal*, how they are cloathed, and how paid; that Government, which is the Barrier of our Northern Colonies, and where the Inhabitants are generally our Enemies; with what Stores that Gariſon is provided, and whether not capable of being taken by 500 Men.

The next is, ſays he, that important Fortreſs *Gibraltar*, where arbitrary Power, Venality, and Miſrule, in many Reſpects, outvies *Annapolis Royal*. The Bay of *Gibraltar* is full of Fiſh, and the adjacent Coaſt of *Barbary* extremely well ſtored with all Kinds of Proviſions; yet, at *Gibraltar*, even an Officer can hardly afford to purchaſe himſelf a freſh Dinner, all Proviſions being ſo exceſſive dear. The Governor is Landlord of all the Houſes, Butcher, Poulterer, Fiſhmonger, Oilman, Wine-Merchant, *&c.* A Veſſel can go to *Tetuan*, or *Tangier*, and return to *Gibralter* freighted with Bullocks, Sheep and Fowl, in 48 Hours in moderate Weather, let the Wind blow which Way it will. I have forgot the Price of Beef, but Mutton is above five Farthings a Pound on an Average, and Fowls at about two Pence half-penny. A Veſſel makes a fine Freight of theſe at Fifty *per Cent.* Profit, but 500 *per Cent.* does not buy them, after being landed at *Gibraltar*. Fiſh any body might catch enough in an Hour to ſerve three or four Families, but that is not permitted; ſo that I need not ſay any Thing of Wines, Oils, Beer, Potatoes, Salt, Fiſh, Butter, *&c. &c.* all is there of a Piece, and in ſhort, there is not a Way in Nature, that the meaneſt Mechanick would employ to get Money, that is not uſed here by the Commanding Officer: So that the Gariſon is not indeed ſtarved, but fleeced, and all the Money remitted thither centers in the Purſes of a very few, if not in one only."

The Author next conſiders our Money Affairs, and begins with ſhewing that our Debt, which was at the Beginning of this Seſſion about 71 *Millions*, would have been one Fourth leſs, if our Taxes had been laid on the Conſumer. Then he ſhews us ſome of the Methods by which Money is raiſed, and the publick Credit played Tricks with, in theſe Words: "The C—r of the E—r ſignifies to his Agents, that ſo many Millions muſt be borrowed for the Service of the Year. They upon this form a Plan, valuing the Funds conſiderably under the

then

then nominal Price, after which they ſound their Patron, and from thence form a Judgment what Intereſt he expects to give. They then ſet their Engines to work both here and in *Holland*, and ſell Quantities of Stock for Time in the latter Place, ſo as to ſecure to themſelves a certain Profit. They engage, beſides, as many of their Friends as they can, Abroad and at Home, to give them their Names for certain Sums to be afterwards ſubſcribed in a Liſt, which they aſſure them they ſhall have. By this Means, when their Patron is near ripe for concluding a Bargain, they being all along privy to the Progreſs he makes, and conſequently Judges if the Plan is likely to ſucceed or not, the Alternative being now in their Power; in Caſe the Plan is not likely to ſucceed, their Friends have the Full of what they gave in their Names for, but otherwiſe they are reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$, or perhaps to nothing at all. This Practice, now ſo generally well known on the *Exchange*, has been purſued more or leſs by theſe Court-Operators for ſome Years paſt. But as this is carried on to the great Prejudice of the Run of Subſcribers both at Home and Abroad on the one hand, ſo on the other it is conducted to the great Emolument of the Operators themſelves, ſome ſecret Friends, and the T—y Vultures, who reap therefrom a fine annual Harveſt: As what is ſtruck off from the beneficial Subſcriptions is divided among them, which they immediately diſpoſe of in *Exchange-Alley*, and then divide the Booty. Thus the S—e, the *Dutch*, and their own Countrymen, are regularly plundered, to maintain the Extravagance and Luxury of a few, and is among thoſe high Inſtances of good Management, whereby a War is to be ſupported, and the Nation preſerved from Ruin. *Publick Credit* is the Baſis whereon is built the Welfare of the State; when that is played Tricks with, the whole Superſtructure totters, and therefore as that is managed, a M—y is to be judged of or depended upon; which how far it has been the Caſe here, the following Inſtance may fairly eclucidate.

In the Time of the Rebellion, when no one will diſpute the Danger publick Credit was in, nor the Neceſſity of ſupporting it, a Subſcription was opened on the Land-Tax at a publick Tavern in the City, when theſe great Men ſubſcribed pretty largely, in order to make a Figure, and to ingratiate themſelves with the M——r, which they took Care at the ſame Time to diſpoſe of in *Holland* at a conſiderable Diſcount. Hence the Publick may ſee what Kind of Men they are who affect to ſupport their Credit, when on the one Side they aim to appear the Friends of the Nation, while on the other they were thus undervaluing the beſt Security we have to give. For I think I need not intimate, that a more likely Method to have ruined our Credit could not have been contrived, as every intelligent Man muſt readily perceive. Thus we ſee, at the moſt critical Conjuncture, what Kind of Friends theſe M—— Agents are to the Publick; how much leſs then are we to expect any Thing from them that's good?"

Then after a few Paragraphs about Smugglers, and about Uniformity of Conduct, he examines the Reaſons for the Diſſolution of the laſt Parliament, and gives us an Anecdote in theſe Words: "The uncommon Circumſtances mentioned above, which the *Dutch* dreaded the Effect of at this critical Conjuncture, and our M——y more, was the ſtarting up of an antiquated Right in the Dutchy of *Cornwall*. I need not tell my Readers what a Number of Members that County affords, nor conſequently what Weight their being all of a Side muſt have given to the Anti-Miniſterial Party. There was at this Time produced to Light ſome old Records of the Dutchy, which ſeemed to give a Right to the Prince of *Wales*, as Duke of *Cornwall*, of convening any where, within the Limits of the Dutchy, a Parliament of Tinners, to be continued together ſo long as their Principal, or his Deputy, by his Directions, ſhould think convenient. As moſt of the Heads of Boroughs, and Men of the beſt Intereſt in the County, hold of the Dutchy, they are therefore obliged, it ſeems, to attend this Convention, or forfeit their Eſtates; and as they could have been thereby obliged to vote as directed, all the Members muſt have been neceſſarily choſe, that were Anti-Miniſterial Adherents. This, to be ſure, at ſo delicate a Criſis, alarmed the M——y, and put them on uſing their beſt Efforts to obviate ſo important an Oppoſition, as ſuch a Balance againſt them muſt have created. It happened very luckily for them, that theſe Records were not in the Hands or Power of any of the Dutchy Officers; they were in the Hands of an eminent Lawyer, unbiaſſed to either Party, and to whom both made a very arduous Application. While this was in Agitation, and both Sides in Doubt which ſhould ſucceed, both the *Dutch* and *Britiſh* M——y were at their Wits End for fear of the Event. They weighed every Circumſtance, canvaſſed every Meaſure, and puzzled and perplexed themſelves to no Purpoſe; Reflection worked on Reflection, Thought on Thought; they looked on one another like Men bewildered in a Storm, expecting every Moment the finiſhing Guſt, that muſt give them their Quietus; when ſuddenly

ſuddenly a Glare of Light appeared from a Quarter they leaſt expected, the Halcyon Day returned, and brightened all their Cares into Joy and Tranſport. They had luckily intimated to the K—g the Neceſſity of learning the Sentiments of the only Man they feared would neceſſarily ſucceed on a Change now ſeemingly approaching; they waited ſome Time with Terrors enough, when at length they were told, with a gracious Smile, that their Safety purely depended on the Diſſolution of the Parliament."

After this, he gives ſome Anecdotes relating to the Election of the Members for the City of *London*, and then returning again to the Subject of Uniformity and Steadineſs of Conduct, he gives us the following Quotation from the Speech of Mr. *Pavillon*, made early in the Reign of *Lewis* XIV. upon his being admitted a Member of the Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, as follows:

"*Gentlemen*,

What Difference is there betwixt what our Fathers have ſeen, and what we ſee at this Day? Our Fathers have ſeen *France* begin Alliances in all the Courts of *Europe*, to oppoſe only the ſingle Forces of *Spain*; and we ſee *France* ſcarce reckoning that ancient Enemy among the Powers which Jealouſy arms againſt her. They beheld the flaming Valour of the *French* paſſing impetuouſly their Frontiers, in order to make uncertain Conqueſts upon foreign Countries; we behold the ſame Valour, but better conducted, never drawing a Sword, but at the ſame Time uniting inſeparably to the Crown whole Provinces. They betrayed Councils, and ſquandered Treaſures, rendering our Deſigns abortive; we ſee Order and Secrecy render our Projects proſperous and ſucceſsful. Laſtly, they ſaw the Shame of Treaties tarniſh the Glory of their Arms; and we ſee our Victories ever crowned with the Glory of our Treaties. We all know to whom we are indebted for this wonderful Change; but let not the glorious Condition, in which he has placed us, render us ungrateful; we ſhould again prove the ſame unhappy People, had we again the ſame Governors; and, on the other Hand, any Nation would have become what we are, if it were ſo happy to have a Prince like ours. When Fortune from Time to Time has deprived us of great Men, has ſhe interrupted the Courſe of our Victories? Has ſhe retarded our Enterprizes? Or rather, has ſhe not proved, by this Means, that the Deſtiny of *France* depends upon the Head that governs her?"

Upon this he obſerves, "That the *French* Point in View is the Glory of *France*, illuſtrated and dignified by the Honour of the King; the Manner hereto, the Acquiſition of Empire; the Route purſued, is by the Way of the *Netherlands* and *Holland*; the final Mark, *Great Britain*, and univerſal Commerce." This Point he ſhews how they have ſteadily purſued, that all the Succeſs they have hitherto had, has been owing to the unſteady Meaſures of *Britain* and *Holland*, and that their Scheme has been interrupted as often as we purſued vigorous Meaſures; upon which he makes this Obſervation:

"Our miniſterial Conduct, in this Interval, (ever ſince the Reſtoration) was ſo far from being uniform, as to foreign Affairs, that it was nothing but one continued Change and Perplexity. The Court of *France* ſmiled, and went on in the old Road, on one Side feeding the *Dutch* Rulers with Money, and terrifying the *Britiſh* Miniſtry on the other; which laſt Point was carried ſo far, that I have known the then Miniſter turn pale at the Name of *France*, which Fear he ſo far inſinuated into all about him, that you may ſee it to this Day imprinted on the Muſcles of his natural Succeſſors. And when we know this, the Wonder ceaſes, why, when all the Nation cry out to continue the War, yet are they ſo fond of a Peace; nay, it is become ſo epidemick a Diſtemper, that even thoſe great Orators, who formerly railed and bawled againſt ſuch Fear, no ſooner joined the preſent M——y, but inſtantly they began to tell diſmal Tales of the magnifick Power of *France*, and deplorable State of *Great Britain*."

Laſtly, the Author enters into an Examination of our Condition as it ſtands at preſent, which he does in theſe Words: "We are now going to enter on a freſh Campaign, in a Country where the Run of the Powerful are the Friends of *France*; where, under a Notion of having the Aid of their Arms, we may expect to be betrayed; where Burghers Wives, Daughters, and Infants in the Cradle, are Officers, and depute their Book-keepers or Footmen to act for them; where our own Soldiers are diſcouraged, by being overpowered by Numbers; and when our Trade is ſo treated at home, that we muſt ſoon loſe its Support. This every Man muſt confeſs is but a melancholy Proſpect.

Our Hopes, in the mean Time, are centered in the Prince of *Orange*'s getting the better of the *French* Party, and effectually rooting them out of the Army and Government; on the *Ruſſian* Forces coming timely into our Aid; on our Naval Affairs being purſued with Spirit; and on our bringing ſuch an Army into the Field, as may be able to face the *French*."

And after ſome Remarks on the Nature

of univerſal Monarchy, he concludes thus: "We have a much ſhorter Road to Empire, if we chuſe to purſue it, ſince it matters little who governs within Land, ſo we preſerve the Sea-Coaſts and Commerce, which no Power by Land can diveſt us of, or make uſeful to themſelves, if they are once effectually cut off from trading on their own Bottoms; but Dominion by Sea muſt follow that on the Land, if not timely prevented. This is the Point now ſingly to be attended to. The View of the *French* Court, in the Conqueſt of *Holland*, is, by the Aid of that brave Maritime People, to be Maſters of the univerſal Commerce. They are prepared for it by the fine Courſe of Trade already in their Hands, which this Acquiſition may ſingly complete. By a Parity of Reaſoning, our Attention ought to be turned at once to the Preſervation of *Holland*, and Ruin of the *French* Commerce. It ſignifies nothing to correct domeſtick Errors, and quarrel with one another about Power, when the Buſineſs before us is, Whether we ſhall be a People. Our Patriots have fatally wrangled themſelves into Places, and us into Inattention to the great End of our Preſervation. We have been afraid of the *French*, until they have acquired Power to make them feared; yet is our Situation changed for the better, and what an uncommon Puſillanimity prevented us doing, when we might have effected it with Facility, a virtuous Reſolution and Steadineſs in the main Body of the People, has opened to us a fair Track to Glory, when the Difficulty appears to us almoſt inſurmountable; as it is now ſeen that *Holland* may be eaſily preſerved, and that the whole Circle of the *French* Trade is abſolutely at our Devotion. If thoſe employed by the Publick will not own their former Errors, a conſcious Shame will ſurely ſtimulate them on to endeavour Amendment, by putting our Navy into the beſt Condition imaginable for Action, and by giving all poſſible Encouragement to Privateers, which, with what the *Dutch* may contribute thereto, I hope will finiſh the War happily this ſucceeding Summer, and make the *French* Commerce pay all our Debts. As this, and this only, executed with Vivacity and Addreſs, can, in all human Probability, ſave us; ſo I hope I ſhall be excuſed for treating the ſame Subject in ſo many different Shapes, as it is a Point that cannot be too deeply inculcated. Various Manners of Reaſoning hit different Conceptions, and it is our Buſineſs here to ſatisfy all, of the Rectitude of vigorous Meaſures; of the Neceſſity of ſaving *Holland*; the making of the *French* Commerce pay all our Debts; and of the commanding ſuch a ſure, ſolid, and laſting Peace, as may never, for the future, be in the Power of *France* to evade or prejudice."

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken on both Sides. Continued from our* MAGAZINE *for* 1747, *p.* 352.

SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH *from the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

N. B. *Thoſe already inſerted in the Occurrences of laſt Year, which may be found by turning to the Article of* French *Ships in the* INDEX, *are not here repeated.*

THE Indraught, Hobbas, with Tobbaco for Bourdeaux.—The Alexander Priv. of Bayonne, 20 car. 20 ſwivel Guns, and 240 Men; and the Prophet Royal from Cayenne, with Rocoux, Cocoa, Sugar, &c. 8 Guns, 24 Men.—The Benita Chriſtiana, Vortman; and the Abraham and Jamaica, Roſſel, from Nantz for Marſeilles with Corn.—A French Priv. of 18 Guns, and 160 Men.—The Charlotte, a French Priv. 10 Guns, 110 Men; and the Gorgonne, a Priv. Dogger, 6 car. and 4 ſwivel Guns and 58 Men.—The Sant Jago, for Vera Cruz, a French Frigate for Martinico, and a Tartan for the Canaries, all from Cadiz.—The Bellona Priv. of Bologne, of 8 car. and 8 ſwivel Guns, and 45 Men.—The Launia, from Rochelle for Newfoundland.—The Anna Maria, Horn, from Dunkirk for Bourdeaux.—The Jean François, Le Conte, from Martinico, for Nantz.—The two Crowns Priv. of St. Maloes, 24 Guns, and 276 Men.—The Veſtal, a Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, 700 Tons, 60 Guns, and 600 Men, Paſſengers included, from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz, carried after a Fight of 7 Hours, by the Enterprize Man of War into Jamaica.—Two French Coaſters, one of 60, the other of 40 Tons, loaden with Wine, Soap and Oil.—A French Ship, from Nantz for Newfoundland.—A French Priv. of 8 car. 12 ſwivel Guns, and 56 Men, from Morlaix.—The Captain of Rotterdam, from Bourdeaux.—The Marſhal Saxe Priv. of Bayonne, 8 ſix Pounders, 12 Swivels, and 80 Men.—The Dolphin Priv. of Bayonne, 12 Guns and 120 Men.—The Anna, Catherine, from Amſterdam for Roan; the Princeſs Royal of Denmark, from Rochelle for Hamburgh; and the Fortune, Nourdick, from Bourdeaux for Rotterdam.—The Jolly, la-

the Celia of Briſtol; and the Six Siſters, both from Bayonne for Martinico, with a Dutch Ship, laden with Corn for the French.—Three Brigantines, and 2 Sloop Priv. carry'd into Antigua.—The Grand Scipio, Maillet, and the L'Orion, Romain, both for Quebeck.—A French Polacca, from Turkey for Marſeilles, and a French Veſſel for Turkey—The St. Pedro Priv. of St. Sebaſtian's.—The St. Barbara Priv. of Bilboa, 16 Guns, and 140 Men.—The Jane and Catharine, Van Holm, from Cadiz for Dunkirk.—The Comarice, Clavire, from Bayonne for Hamburgh.—The Concord, a French Letter of Marque Ship, from Bayonne for Martinico.—A large Dutch Ship, with naval Stores for Cadiz.—A French Priv. of 12 Guns and 40 Men.—The Adventure Priv. of St. Maloes, of 10 car. and 12 ſwivel Guns.—The Baſque Priv. of Bayonne, of 2 car. 6 ſwivel Guns, and 81 Men.—The Three Siſters of Eaſt Frieſland, from Port L'Orient.—The Paſſpartous Priv. of Granville, of 10 Guns and 79 Men.—The Revenge Priv. of Granville, of 22 Guns, 9 Pounders, and 230 Men.—The Charron Priv. of Dunkirk, 10 car. 10 ſwivel Guns, and 85 Men.—The L'Huitre Priv. of Cherburgh.—The Maria, Berkhort, of Rotterdam, from Port Louis for Hamburgh.—The Mary Galley, Nariex, of Amſterdam, from Marſeilles for St. Valery.—The Virgin Mary, from St. Jean de Luz for Audierne.—A French Ship of 20 Guns from Martinico, and a French Cutter with Diſpatches on Board—The Lady Clara, for Roan; and the Roan Merchant for Dunkirk.—A French Shallop of 2 car. 8 ſwivel Guns, and 50 Men.—The Hope of Amſterdam, from Riga to Breſt, with Hemp.—The Louiſa Ulrica, Beagh, from Hamburgh with bale Goods for Malaga.—The Mary Anne, a French Priv. 6 car. Guns, 8 Swivels, and 80 Men.—The Princeſs of Braſil, Gonzalos, from Amſterdam to St. Sebaſtian's.

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE Kitty, Greaves, from Carolina for Hamburgh.—The John, Fox, for Briſtol; and the Elijah, Hornby, for Liverpool.—The Blandford Privateer of Briſtol.—The Anne and Betty, Irwine, from N. England for Jamaica.—The Vineyard, Blackſell, from N. England for the Leeward Iſlands.—The Mary, Mercer, from Oporto for Liſbon.—The Greenwich, Gelly, from Montſerrat for London.—The Roebuck, More, from Biddeford for Maryland.—The Prince William, Hill, from Oporto for Hull.—The Mary, Prince, from Boſton for Falmouth.—The Anne Galley, Houſton, from Philadelphia; and the Benin, Scars, from Africa, both for Antigua.—The Hopewell, Haddock, from Falmouth for Naples.—The Prince Charles, late Lyon, from Jamaica for London.—The Medley, Dobney, from Carolina for Gibraltar.—The Black Prince, Woodhouſe, from Liverpool for Gibraltar.—The Thomas and William, Scott, from Yarmouth for Dublin.—The Roſe Pink, Bell, from Yarmouth for Plymouth.—The Friendſhip, Greenſted, of Shoreham.—The Jamaica Packet, Holbrook, from Briſtol for Jamaica.—The Boſton Packet, Watts, from N. England for London.—The Mary, St. Leger, from Liverpool.—The Norfolk, Stephenſon, from Virginia for Whitehaven, ranſom'd for 1200 *l.*—The Madeira Packet, M'Carty, from Madeira for London.—The Providence, Chevalier, from Jerſey for Newfoundland.—The Culloden, Bear, from Cork for Mahone.—The Baracuta, Burn, from Jamaica for London.—The D. of Cumberland Priv. Capt. Le Croix, of Jerſey.—The Suther's Gally, Woodie, from Africa for the W. Indies.—The Leſly, Stevens, from London for Antigua.—The Friendſhip, Thurſton, for Holland from the Northward, ranſom'd for 800 *l.*—The Spy Priv. Capt. Burford; the Secker Priv. Capt. Pocock, both of Briſtol.—The Exmouth, Mould, from Carolina to Oporto.—The Albania Priv. of Dover.—The Charming Peggy, Iron, from Carolina for Briſtol.—The Hibernia, Ryan, from London for Boſton; and the Roſe, Wigmore, from Dover for Portſmouth.—The Charming Peggy, Moreton, from Perth for London.—The Anne, Jarwerine, from Jerſey for Newfoundland.—The Eleanor and Sarah, Sunds, from Lynn to Norway, ranſom'd for 300 *l.*—The Sterling Caſtle, Woolcomb, from Portſmouth to Liſbon.—The Rachel, Douglas, from Berwick for Hamburgh, ranſom'd for 320 *l.*—The Katharine, Adams, from Newfoundland for London.—The Dolly, Pullen, from Dartmouth, ranſom'd for 300 *l.*—The Charming Jenny, Eltringham, from Drontheim for Lynn, ranſomed.—The Mary Anderſon, from London for Barbadoes.—The Phœnix, Clerk, from Montſerrat for London.—The Molly, Glegg, ranſom'd for 600 *l.*—The Sarah, Morris, from Falmouth for Barbadoes and Antigua.—The Boſton Merchant, Bruce, from Boſton for London; the Gordon, Allen, and another Ship, both from Virginia, with 710 Hogſheads of Tobacco.—The Sarah, Pidgeon, from Lymington for Yarmouth, ranſom'd.—The John Galley, Croſtthwait, from Philadelphia for S. Carolina.—The Ellen and Margaret, Read, from Inverneſs for London, ranſom'd for 270 *l.*—A Coaſter, Seymour, the Sloop Mary, Hutchinſon, from Providence to New York.—The Sarah and Elizabeth, Dove, from Carolina for Holland.—The Dove Frigate, Williams, from Scotland for the Baltick.

—The Edward and Mary, Younge, from Gottenbourg for N. Berwick; the Porto Bello, Sharpe, from Ipſwich for Rotterdam; the Margaret, Randall, from Bergen for Kirkwall; all ranſom'd.—The Hope, Lamb, from Dublin for Barbadoes.—The Mermaid, Crips, from Norway for London, and 3 others taken off the Naze of Norway, and ranſomed.—The True Love, from Norway for Londonderry.—The Spy Priv. of Briſtol, Capt. Burford.—The Ogden, Triſtram, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, taken by a Spaniſh Priv. off the Eaſt End of Jamaica, after a brave Reſiſtance, which ſo provoked the Spaniards, that on boarding her they killed all both Whites and Blacks, during which the Ship ſunk, and all on board, except one Man, 5 Boys, and 9 Negroes periſh'd.—The John and Mary, Slingſby Shelden, taken off the Naze, and ranſom'd for 250 *l.*—The Brandenburg, Lookerman, from Virginia for Liverpool, with 473 Hogſheads of Tobacco.—The Indian Queen, Reed, from St. Kitts for London.

Extract from the Preface to a Pamphlet, lately publiſhed in Holland, *entitled,* The Republick reſcued from Danger, *ſaid to be written by an* Engliſhman *of Quality to a* Dutch *Patriot: Giving an Account of the State of publick Affairs in* Holland, *which brought on the Election of a Stadtholder; and containing many judicious and important Reflections.*

THOSE who were poſſeſſed of the Government, and had held it for 45 Years, were very unwilling to quit their Poſts, and to ſink, as it were, in an Inſtant, from the Exerciſe of almoſt ſovereign Power, into the State of private Men. This Apprehenſion was very natural; for in what Country is it that the Great prefer the publick Good to their private Intereſt? On the other Hand, the Situation of Things abroad was equally terrible and perplexed. They found themſelves attacked on one Side by the *French*, with ſuperior Force; and they had juſt Reaſon to apprehend, that if they were not attacked on the other, it was becauſe a certain great Power expected to ſee them driven to ſuch Neceſſity, as to be obliged to make a voluntary Ceſſion of the Countries which are the Object of his ambitious Views, to procure his Aſſiſtance for the Preſervation of the reſt. In ſuch Circumſtances, Fear was ſo unavoidable, that it was not inexcuſable; and their Love to negotiating, and Propenſity to a Neutrality, were Conſequences rather to be expected than admired at; ſo that the Surprize we expreſſed at their Conduct, flowed in a great Meaſure from our Ignorance of their true Situation. When Men feel themſelves ſinking in Power and Credit, it is impoſſible for them to be, and difficult to ſeem in high Spirits.

At laſt, when Things came really to Extremity, and it clearly appeared that the Adminiſtration, as it was then conſtituted, had no longer the Power of protecting its Subjects, the latter thought themſelves at Liberty to recur to that Kind of Government, which common Senſe and Experience taught them to hope might yet retrieve their Affairs, and preſerve that Liberty from being loſt, which was now ſo viſibly in Danger. This produced that ſudden and unanimous Reſolution to ſet up a Stadtholder; and when that was done, Men found their Tongues at Liberty, and the Preſs free from Reſtraint, which put it in the Power of every Individual to offer his Scheme for fixing the publick Safety upon a ſolid Baſis. By this Means all the Errors of Government, which till then had been covered over with the ſpecious Title of their *Arcana Imperii*, were brought to Light, and the whole World was informed in Print of thoſe Things, which but a few Weeks before People durſt hardly examine freely, even in private Converſation. This ought to be conſidered as a Leſſon to other Nations, for there are few Governments without Errors; and it is a Thing natural to ſuch as adminiſter all Governments, inſtead of contriving how thoſe Errors may be remedied, to ſtudy rather, with the greateſt Induſtry, how to keep them concealed. And what Patient can hope for Cure, while he is only ſolicitous to hide his Diſeaſe?

When Matters came to be thus examined, it appeared moſt evidently that no Good could be expected, but from a thorough Change in the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs. It was univerſally confeſſed, that from the Time of the Death of K. *William* III, of glorious Memory, the Conſtitution had undergone a ſlow and ſilent, but at the ſame Time, a total and dangerous Change: That under the ſpecious Pretence of Liberty, the Form of Liberty only was left, and the Thing itſelf was vaniſhed away. A certain Number of Families had wrought themſelves into Power, and each of theſe Families having its particular Orb of Influence, enjoyed therein more than they any had Right to, while the reſt of the Subjects of the Republick were excluded from thoſe Privileges, to which they had a Title from their Birth. This is a Species of Miſchief that ſooner or later befals every Country

where

where Factions prevail. In the firſt Place, ſuch a Country becomes a Scene of Diſcord and Confuſion, till by a Concurrence of Wealth and Influence, Art and Cunning, ſuch a Coalition of Parties is made, as enables the particular Perſons that form this Coalition to keep all others under, and, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the Adminiſtration, A to become, in the Eyes of their Neighbours, and by Degrees alſo in the View of their Subjects, the Government. Whenever this is brought about, and the publick Good is thus ſacrificed to private Intereſt, nothing can keep Things quiet but Peace abroad, and Corruption at home. Liberty, in ſuch a Caſe, means nothing more than B thoſe trifling and inſignificant Immunities, which Self-Intereſt teaches ſuch a Government to permit to the People, that they may hide from them the Loſs of their Conſtitution. And the Deſire of living well with their Neighbours, and encouraging Trade, holds the Place of a mild Adminiſtration, and a pacifick Diſpoſition; whereas, in Reality, it is only the Dread of War, C which they know muſt diſcover their Inability to manage thoſe high Poſts which they have thus ſurreptitiouſly ſeized.

When a free State is reduced under ſuch Circumſtances, their ambitious and deſigning Neighbours are ſure to applaud that Government, which they very well know beſt anſwers their Ends. Their ancient Allies, and beſt Friends, are alſo obliged D to make Compliances, as having no other Method of practiſing with thoſe who for the Time being are thus poſſeſſed of Power. The longer ſuch a State continues, the more dreadful are its Effects, and the Evil becomes more deeply rooted, till at length private Intereſt extends ſo far, that thoſe who really wiſh well to the publick E Good are conſidered as a reſtleſs Faction, and the beſt Patriots are painted in the moſt odious Colours. But notwithſtanding all this, the Symptoms of ſuch an unnatural Adminiſtration are very apparent to every diſcerning Eye. A few Inſtances will make this plain. Influence under ſuch a Government aſſumes the Place of Merit: Men are preferred to Places, not becauſe F they are fit for, or worthy of them, but on Account of their Attachment to certain Perſons, or their Relation to certain Families. Zeal for the preſent Syſtem, puts on the Appearance of publick Spirit, and thoſe only are conſidered as well affected, who either are, or ſeem to be, Enemies to the legal Conſtitution. In fine, Artifice and Intrigue paſs for political Ta- G lents; a Power of ſaying plauſible Things is allowed for Eloquence; and the dextrous conferring of Benefits upon their particular Creatures and Dependants, is cried up for Generoſity and Benevolence. By theſe Shifts and Tricks, ſuch an Adminiſtration appears to be powerful, by the ſame Rule that private Men ſeem to be rich, who by an extraordinary Reach of Cunning, have eſtabliſhed a falſe Credit. The Picture is ſingular and ſtriking, and whoever is tempted to examine it, will alſo find that it is perfectly like.

As long as ſuch an Adminiſtration can by Expedients preſerve a Command over Accidents, it will continue to ſupport itſelf; but by the Methods taken for this Purpoſe, the real Forces of the State will decline and decay. Debts will continue, and even increaſe in Time of Peace; Taxes will ſubſiſt, and the publick Revenues will become the private Eſtates of Perſons in Power. Publick Councils will be kept up, but without Authority; and, in ſhort, every Thing will preſerve its Appearance, tho' nothing is real; but when the Touch-ſtone of Neceſſity is applied, all theſe Ghoſts will ſtand confeſſed to be ſo many Forms and Shadows. Such Statеſmen, when brought to the Teſt, will be found deſtitute of Parts; Troops, when they come to Action, will appear void of Spirit. The People, as ſoon as they have an Opportunity, will diſcover their Diffidence as well as Diſcontent; and, in ſhort, every Thing will ſink at once; and that Weakneſs, which was always known to the Few, will be diſcovered and made manifeſt to the Many.

It may be enquired, how is it poſſible, in a free Nation, for Things to go on in this Manner, when once the Secret is underſtood? But that Queſtion is eaſily anſwered. The very Nature of ſuch an Adminiſtration is to eradicate every Species of publick Spirit, and to introduce a narrow private Self-Intereſt in its Stead. This changes the very Nature of Education, of Habits, of Opinion, of Fame, in ſhort, of every Thing; ſo that People think of nothing elſe, talk of nothing elſe, aim at nothing elſe, hope for nothing elſe, and ſeek for nothing elſe but Money. The having this does not, indeed, convey Wiſdom, Abilities, or Virtue, any more than the Title of *Doctor* in the Univerſity conveys Senſe and Judgment; but in ſuch a State, Money gives a Man a Title to paſs for what he pleaſes, and to riſe in what Profeſſion he pleaſes. When this continues a long Time, the Vulgar become abſolutely perſuaded, that to be this, or that, or any Thing, or all Things, it is ſufficient to be rich. But when Impreſſions are made from abroad, when War approaches the Frontiers of ſuch a State, the Weakneſs of it is preſently diſcovered. It is like the rolling on of a vaſt Fire upon a Palace of Ice, ſo that,

what appeared a Moment ago clear and bright, ſhrinks away, we cannot tell how; and as the Heat increaſes, the Building every where diſſolves. This was really the Caſe in *Holland*. The *French* puſhed the Fire of War briſkly, and the Walls of the Republick melted before them; this at firſt ſeemed ſtrange to the Populace, but after a little Staring, they ceaſed to wonder; for they ſaw plainly, then, thoſe Walls were but Ice, and that as ſure as the Fire came near them, they would every where melt.

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This is not the preſent Caſe of the King of *France*, nor of the Sovereign of *Spain*, bound to the other by a Kind of inevitable Neceſſity, and the Fatality of a perplexed Situation, conſequential of Female Politicks, inflamed by reſtleſs Ambition. Theſe appear to us rather in the Light of thoſe Sons of Violence who ruled in *Babylon* or *Aſſyria*, and whoſe Governments were always in a Ferment, than in that peaceful State whereunto *Solomon*'s and his Neighbour *Hiram*'s Wiſdom had brought the reſpective Nations of *Paleſtine* and *Phœnicia*.

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From the FOOL. N°. 240.

Delirant Reges, plectuntur Achivi——

IN my last *Fool* I gave some slight Instances of good Kings, which I attempted to shew were those that ruled after the Example of *Solomon*; that had their People's Interest at Heart, and their own Honour in View. These are a Kind of Men, to whom *Machiavel*'s Politicks have little or no Relation; that have, as the Scripture phrases it, *the Wisdom of Serpents, with the Harmlessness of Doves*; that are above the little Tricks and Inventions of narrow-minded Statesmen; and have but one simple Principle of Action whereby they govern themselves and their Kingdoms; which is, to form and regulate their People by the Discipline of good Laws, duly executed, and the encouraging of them in the Pursuit of laudable Industry, in the working up of Manufactures, and the prosecuting an extensive Commerce.

Queen *Elizabeth* was the first Monarch of this Island who fully shin'd in this Character, and thereby laid the Foundation of our present Wealth and Opulence: She hereby reconciled the most contradictory Interests; and at once, by the mere Force of her Wisdom, triumph'd over both her Foreign and Domestick Enemies, and gave Peace and Tranquillity to a convuls'd State: She reasoned upon Maxims whereto *Machiavel* and his Adherents, were utter Strangers; as certainly knowing her Kingdom must be perfectly secure when Millions were united in Opinion, as they always will be when they find that the great View of their Rulers is to make them rich and happy, and that they have Wisdom enough to make the Intention and the Act agree. A Kingdom in such a Situation is rarely disturbed, but never conquer'd. How far this plain Maxim has been since deviated from, can only appear by the various Revolutions and Events, consequent of very different Politicks.

The *French* have pursued this Rule in Part, which they have accordingly but in Part succeeded by: They have fallen into a very true Notion of encouraging Arts and Sciences, Manufactures and Commerce; but as they let them in at one Door, they forced them out at the other; made Edicts to destroy what their Policy had established; and, to complete the Destruction of what they seemed to have most at Heart, drop the Prosecution of Industry, to aggrandize themselves by Arms; as if the natural Extent of the Dominions of *France* was not wide enough for them to be industrious and content in.

Men in general seem to have very false Conceptions of the Nature and Extent of human Understanding; more commonly fancying ourselves wise, when we entangle and perplex our Affairs, by exerting the utmost Powers of a cunning Mind, than when we move by safe and honest Principles: But the ingenious Mechanick shews us our Error in this; when he makes it evident, that it is the best Machine of the Kind that has the fewest Springs or Movements, as they must naturally operate to more

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From the FOOL. N°. 240.

Delirant Reges, plectuntur Achivi——

IN my last *Fool* I gave some slight Instances of good Kings, which I attempted to shew were those that ruled after the Example of *Solomon*; that had their People's Interest at Heart, and their own Honour in View. These are a Kind of Men, to whom *Machiavel*'s Politicks have little or no Relation; that have, as the Scripture phrases it, *the Wisdom of Serpents, with the Harmlessness of Doves*; that are above the little Tricks and Inventions of narrow-minded Statesmen; and have but one simple Principle of Action whereby they govern themselves and their Kingdoms; which is, to form and regulate their People by the Discipline of good Laws, duly executed, and the encouraging of them in the Pursuit of laudable Industry, in the working up of Manufactures, and the prosecuting an extensive Commerce.

Queen *Elizabeth* was the first Monarch of this Island who fully shin'd in this Character, and thereby laid the Foundation of our present Wealth and Opulence: She hereby reconciled the most contradictory Interests; and at once, by the mere Force of her Wisdom, triumph'd over both her Foreign and Domestick Enemies, and gave Peace and Tranquillity to a convuls'd State: She reasoned upon Maxims whereto *Machiavel* and his Adherents, were utter Strangers; as certainly knowing her Kingdom must be perfectly secure when Millions were united in Opinion, as they always will be when they find that the great View of their Rulers is to make them rich and happy, and that they have Wisdom enough to make the Intention and the Act agree. A Kingdom in such a Situation is rarely disturbed, but never conquer'd. How far this plain Maxim has been since deviated from, can only appear by the various Revolutions and Events, consequent of very different Politicks.

The *French* have pursued this Rule in Part, which they have accordingly but in Part succeeded by: They have fallen into a very true Notion of encouraging Arts and Sciences, Manufactures and Commerce; but as they let them in at one Door, they forced them out at the other; made Edicts to destroy what their Policy had established; and, to complete the Destruction of what they seemed to have most at Heart, drop the Prosecution of Industry, to aggrandize themselves by Arms; as if the natural Extent of the Dominions of *France* was not wide enough for them to be industrious and content in.

Men in general seem to have very false Conceptions of the Nature and Extent of human Understanding; more commonly fancying ourselves wise, when we entangle and perplex our Affairs, by exerting the utmost Powers of a cunning Mind, than when we move by safe and honest Principles: But the ingenious Mechanick shews us our Error in this; when he makes it evident, that it is the best Machine of the Kind that has the fewest Springs or Movements, as they must naturally operate to more

more Effect, and, when wearing away, are moſt eaſily rectified. So that when I ſee a State reduced to the Neceſſity of daily new Expedients, I am apt to conclude, that the Machine is too replete with Springs for the miniſterial Mechanick to manage, without conſtant repairing; or what is perhaps worſe, eternally adding new ones, till the whole becomes clogg'd and uſeleſs.

The *French*, to help this, have what they call *Reſource*, which is like the patching of a Parcel of Rags on one another, inſtead of weaving at once a good ſubſtantial Coat: What is meant by *Reſource* in *France*, is term'd *Expedient* in *England*: Thus, when a Fiddler breaks his String, and, for Want of Supply cannot uſe his Fiddle, as he muſt ſtill have Muſick, he ties what remains to a Stick and Bladder, and ſo moves muſically on, by the Aid of a wretched *Expedient*.

This Notion of *Reſource* in *France* has more than once reduc'd that Nation to a deplorable State; has made the Sovereign appear like a Madman, and turn'd the induſtrious Poor into down-right Beggars. Their *Reſource* then is to diſunite their Enemies, as was the Caſe at the Peace of *Utrecht*; and when they fail of that, they beg Bread of them; and if that fails, they naturally become humble Supplicants for a Peace. But where would have been the Neceſſity for theſe wretched *Reſources*, if the Sovereign, acting on the plaineſt Principles of Reaſon and common Senſe, had attended only to the evident good Effects of Peace, and thereby ſeen all about him in Eaſe and Plenty? What did it concern the King of *France*, who was Emperor? That would not have made him leſs King of *France*, tho' it might give him the Appearance of a Kind of viſionary Aſcendancy; but could this in any Senſe balance the Ruin of Induſtry, and the Murder of Thouſands? This is not even a well regulated Ambition, which looks after real Acquiſition, but merely purſuing a Shadow; it is founding Glory, as *Shakeſpear* phraſes it, *on the tranſient Baſis of a Dream*. Theſe are thoſe fine-ſpun Politicks, which wiſe Men laugh at, and Fools admire. We know what the great Monarchies and States did of old. *Alexander*, in conquering *Perſia*, left a poorer Country for a richer; carried a brave People out to fight an effeminate Nation: But the *French* run headlong among a rougher and poorer People than themſelves, until juſt now, that they have caſt their Eye on *Holland*, perhaps little more to the Purpoſe than any other of their wild Purſuits. The old *Romans*, had ſome Meaning in their Conqueſts, as they became infinitely enrich'd by them; but even here their Riches were their Ruin; and they would probably have been a much more durable State, had they attended only to good Laws, and confin'd their Power within the Limits of *Italy*.

Thus we ſee that theſe fighting and conquering Folks, who have made ſo much Noiſe in the World, and form'd ſo many Heroes and Demi-Gods for the Poets to ſing about, are not regularly to be rank'd among the wiſeſt Men; and I fancy, on due Conſideration, it will appear, that the Warfar of Nations is evidently conſequent of the ſame Weakneſs of Underſtanding in the Parties, as when two of our Porters, for want of Skill to refute each other by Argument, uſually end their Diſpute at Loggerheads. The fine Addreſs of *Auguſtus Cæſar* cauſed all the Nations round him to ſleep in Peace. At his Deceaſe, Ignorance aſſum'd the Imperial Purple; and from that Day we date the Downfall and Deſtruction of *Rome*.

A proper ANSWER *to a late ſcurrilous* LIBEL, *intitled*, An Apology for the Conduct of a late celebrated ſecond-rate Miniſter*.

THE Author of this Anſwer has prefixed an Advertiſement, as follows:

"The Author of the following Anſwer would not be thought to conceive it poſſible, that ſome of the Inſinuations in the Apology could impoſe on any Man living; the Intent of this Anſwer is to wipe off thoſe odious Lights attempted to be caſt on the late glorious Revolution, and to obviate a very falſe and dangerous Concluſion, which the wicked Author of the Pamphlet hath preſumed to draw from the Whole."

He then begins his Pamphlet thus: "When Popery without a Maſk ſtalks publickly abroad, and Jeſuits preach their Doctrines in Print, with the ſame Confidence as when the laſt Popiſh Prince was ſeated on the Throne, it becomes high Time for every Man, who wiſhes well to his Country, to offer ſome Antidote to the intended Poiſon."

After ſtating what the Apologiſt aſſerts, *viz.* "I. That the late Mr. *Winnington* was its Author.

II. That not only he, but Sir *Robert Walpole*, and all the preſent Miniſtry; nay, that the Great Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, were *Jacobites*; and acted from a ſettled Deſign of introducing the Pretender into this Kingdom.

III That the late King was likewiſe a *Jacobite*, and intended to reſign his Crown in Favour of that abjured, pretended Prince.

IV. That the King of *France* is in the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Hanover*; and not even a Well wiſher to the Cauſe of *Jacobitiſm*, or to the Family of the *Stuarts*.

He ſays,

"Such Aſſertions as theſe, no Man in his Wits

* *See* London Magazine *for* December *laſt*, p. 561.

Wits will attempt to anſwer; nor no ſuch Man will, I believe, deſire to ſee them anſwered: But I muſt obſerve, they greatly aſſiſt in anſwering all the reſt; ſince they either prove the Author to be a Madman, or in Jeſt; or elſe that he is capable of aſſerting Falſhoods blacker than Hell itſelf.

Upon what the Apologiſt aſſerts to have been another Branch of Sir *R—t W—le*'s Scheme *, this Author remarks thus: "These are *verbatim* his Words; and how they came to drop unguardedly from the Pen of a Jeſuit may ſeem juſtly ſurpriſing. But it is well obſerved by a ſenſible as well as worthy Writer, *That all Villains, if cloſely attended to, do, at one Time or another, betray themſelves.* Could the beſt and honeſteſt Whig in the Nation have ſaid more than this? Nay, have they not ſaid this a hundred Times over? For is it not here confeſſed, *totidem Verbis*, that nothing but the utmoſt Indifference towards Religion and Poſterity; nothing but a total Diſregard for the latter, join'd with Deſpair, and an Indifference, nay, a general Diſreliſh, for the former, could effectuate this horrid Scheme. Farther, is it not here confeſſed and avowed, that the Succeſs of this Scheme would be attended with the Reſtoration of thoſe religious Tenets, (*i. e.* Popery) which are here acknowledged to have given the beſt Colour for the Revolution?"

Upon what the Apologiſt ſays of thoſe who had the earlieſt Share in the Revolution †, this Author obſerves as follows: "Certainly they intended to have expelled this Popiſh Tyrant; for that was the firſt Step to be taken. Or was he only to be corrected; to have his abſolute Power taken from him for a Time, and reſtored to him again? But what Degree of Weakneſs muſt we allow to Men whom we can ſuppoſe capable of ſuch Deſigns, truſting one a ſecond Time, who had already ſhewn he was not to be truſted, having broken the moſt ſolemn Promiſes, Vows, and Oaths before? Did they undertake this extremely hazardous Enterprize, at the certain Price of their Blood if they failed, in order, if they ſhould ſucceed, to give up not only all for which they had contended, but themſelves too, into the Hands of a Tyrant, who would moſt certainly puniſh them for what they had done? Did they rouſe and incenſe the Lion, with a Purpoſe only of caſting themſelves into his Den?

How then can they be ſaid to have gone greater Lengths than they intended? Were too beneficial Conditions ſtipulated for the Subject at this Time? Did the Declaration of Rights infringe the ancient Powers and Prerogatives of the Crown? Was King *William* too circumſcribed a Monarch? Sure no Jeſuit would wiſh him to have had more Power; or have the Princes which have reigned ſince loſt any of the Majeſty of their Throne; or can they derive their Deprivation of any Right, with which our Conſtitution hath inveſted an *Engliſh* Monarch, from this Revolution?

And who are thoſe People, who, in the very Moment of our Deliverance, and of that Deliverance to which they ſo glorioufly, ſo dangerouſly contributed, repented them of the Good they had done, and of the Lengths into which they had been led effectually to free themſelves from Popery and Tyranny? Here my good Jeſuit will pauſe, I apprehend, ſome Time, before he will be able to name any ſuch Perſon. Struggles, I own, there were, very early ones, not in Favour of the *old Conſtitution*, but in Favour of that new one ſo lately attempted to be introduced, and ſo freſhly aboliſhed. And theſe Struggles, I do agree with our Jeſuit, were *highly to the Diſhonour of thoſe who had ſhamefully yielded to the Allurements of Court Favour and Power*, and who were determined to involve their Country in Confuſion, and, if poſſible, to ſacrifice it to the Ruin it had ſo narrowly, ſo providentially eſcaped, in order to obtain ſuch Favour and Power, or to revenge the Diſappointment.

This, I am afraid, was too great a Source of that Oppoſition which aroſe in the early Days of the Revolution; and this hath been viſible in many Inſtances, and actually I conceive in moſt, the true genuine Cauſe of Oppoſition ſince."

This Author then quotes what the Apologiſt lays down as the moſt certain and ſpeedy Courſe for arriving at the Port of our Happineſs ‡, which, he ſays, is a manifeſt Charge on the preſent Adminiſtration, and therefore he endeavours to ſhew, that they are not fond of War, or of increaſing our Debts, or of coercive Laws; which are all to be imputed to the *Jacobites*: "And now, ſays he, to ſpeak aloud, ſhould there ever come a Time when a wicked Adminiſtration ſhould, in Reality, purſue very pernicious Meaſures, the *Jacobites* would give thoſe Meaſures the faireſt Chance of Succeſs: For while our Conſtitution is in ſuch apparent Danger from this Party, wiſe and good Men would rather give up a great deal, than hazard the Whole, by joining in an Oppoſition with Men, whoſe avowed Intention it is *to give up the Whole*. It is indeed moſt certain, that no Grievances can be brought upon us by any Adminiſtration under the preſent Eſtabliſhment, which may reaſonably reconcile us

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* December *laſt*, p. 562, col. 1. A. † Ibid. p. 561, col. 2. B.
‡ Ibid. p. 564, col. 2. E.

to the Exchange propoſed in this Apology; ſince it muſt be an Axiom with all Proteſtants, that a Proteſtant Tyrant is preferable to a Popiſh one, as it would be better to retain a religious Liberty than none at all."

And laſtly, he endeavours to vindicate our Churchmen from the Aſperſion caſt upon them by the Apologiſt *, which he concludes with this Axiom: "*That a Proteſtant Church can be only ſafe under the Protection of a Proteſtant King, and that the Introduction of a Popiſh Prince muſt certainly be attended with an Introduction of the Popiſh Religion.*"

Extract of a Letter from Richard Brockleſby, *M. D. and F. R. S. to the Preſident of the Royal Society, concerning the* Indian *Poiſon, ſent over from M.* de la Condamine, *Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at* Paris.

I Diſſolved, in a certain Quantity of fair Water, as much of the *Indian* Poiſon as could be ſuſpended, and let it ſtand to clear 24 Hours; and, having made a ſuperficial Inciſion with a Lancet into the Noſe of a young Cat, a few Drops were ſprinkled on the Wound. The Creature at firſt diſcover'd no Marks of Injury received; yet in half an Hour ſhe ſeem'd, by mewing more than before, to be ſenſible of ſome Pain. Thus ſhe remain'd about 20 Minutes; when at length ſhe ſhiver'd, was ſleepy, ſoon became convuls'd, and, in about half an Hour, her Limbs were flaccid, and her Belly ſwell'd. Theſe Symptoms continu'd, till ſhe in a ſhort Time expir'd.

Some Time paſs'd, e'er I ſat down to inquire what viſible Effects had been produced on the Body. I then ſeparated the Head from its Trunk, and carefully examin'd the Brain, and particularly the Origin of the Nerves; but when I had conſider'd it thoroughly, I could not diſcover any preternatural Appearance in any of theſe Parts. Having ſpent near half an Hour in this Inquiry, I open'd the *Thorax*, and, with ſome Surprize, found the Pulſation of the Heart as regular, as if the Animal were in perfect Health. This Appearance continu'd above two Hours after the Cat's Head was off; but afterwards languiſh'd, and was much weaker.

I then open'd one Ventricle of the Heart, in which the Blood was ſomewhat coagulated. This may be thought to be partly owing to the Medicine; for ſoon after it had produc'd Convulſions in the Creature, I had a Mind to ſee what Bleeding would do, and with that View cut off the Tail; but, contrary to my Expectation, the Arteries that ſupply it with Blood bled very little; and, upon cutting off the Head, the Carotids and both Vertebrals did not pour out above half a common Spoonful.

But as it might be queſtion'd by ſome, from the Continuance of the Heart's Pulſation, whether the Cat might not poſſibly, if let alone, have recover'd, I pour'd a few Drops of the ſame Solution as before into a ſuperficial Wound of a young Dog, weighing 12 Pounds: The Creature, in leſs than an Hour, ſhiver'd, became ſleepy, was very cold, and ſo ſtupid, that he ſuffer'd himſelf to be often burnt by the hot Aſhes beneath the Grate, where he lay for Warmth.

In this comatous Way he continu'd near four Hours, and then ſhook off his *Stupor*, and was much better. I left him all Night, and found him next Morning quite well, and as hungry as ever. Upon this I made an Inciſion at that Time into one of the crural Veins, and pour'd a few Drops of Solution into it: In leſs than 10 Minutes the Dog gave Signs of great Pain, ſoon ſhiver'd, grew cold, was convuls'd, and in leſs than 20 Minutes died.

Upon opening him, nothing uncommon was found, nor was the Blood in this Creature's Heart ſo thick as in the former. The crural Vein did not bleed from a large Orifice, after the Poiſon was infuſed, tho' it was likely to do it before.

But, as ſome Authors have ſaid, that Birds in particular are inſtantly deprived of Life, if the leaſt Particle of certain Poiſons be infuſed into the Blood, I had a Mind to try one Experiment, and to this End infuſed a few Drops of our Solution into a cuticular Wound of a ſmall Bird. This occaſion'd hanging of the Feathers, and a *Stupor*, in leſs than 10 Minutes, and kill'd him in ſomewhat more than fifteen.

I gave about two Drachms of Sugar to another Bird of the ſame Kind, and ſhortly afterwards pour'd a little of the Solution into its Mouth; but two Drops had ſcarce touch'd his Tongue before the Creature was convuls'd, and I could with Difficulty lay him down before all Motion was taken away.

I gave theſe two Birds to two Cats; and whether from eating them or not, I don't pretend to ſay, the Cats made ſo uncommon a Noiſe the whole Night, that they diſturb'd the Family's Reſt.

From theſe Experiments we find that the ſuppoſed Specifick is of no manner of *Uſe*, even when the Poiſon is only taken at the Mouth; and from them it may appear probable, that our Poiſon is nearly upon the ſame Footing with white Arſenick in the Cure of the Tooth-ach.

To

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* Dec. *laſt*, p. 563. col. 2. D, E.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBserving several Mathematical Questions among your useful Collections, I have herewith sent you the following one in Astronomy. At a certain Place in North Latitude and 28° 30′ East Longitude from *London*, upon the 8th Day of *April* last, when *Sol* was on the Meridian, every Thing perpendicular to the Horizon cast a Shadow exactly $\frac{5}{8}$ of itself. This particular Place is required, as also what Time in the aforsaid Day the Shadow of any Upright was 12 Times the Length of that at Noon.

Memorial deliver'd by M. d'Ammon, *his* Prussian *Majesty's Minister, to the States General.*

High and Mighty Lords,

MOST humble Report having been made to the King, of the Contents of the Resolution, which your High Mightinesses remitted to me on the 3d of *October* last, on the Subject of the Guard-Ship, station'd on the Coasts of the Principality of *East Friesland*; his Majesty cannot help being extremely surpriz'd to see that your High Mightinesses, pretending to have acquir'd, by Prescription, a Subjection of Publick Right on the Territory of *East Friesland*, and founding it upon a Possession obtain'd in troublesome Times, and by the Weakness of the Princes of *East Friesland*, apprehend that Ship ought to continue in its present Station, and that you are authorized to persist in those Violences and Excesses, against the Subjects of his Majesty, of which I made Complaint.

It must suffice, High and Mighty Lords, to destroy your Pretensions, to say, that the Establishment of the Vessel in Question, having been ill founded, and illegal from the Beginning, the Possession founded thereon, is of the same Nature, and cannot furnish you with a solid Title to maintain it. It may farther suffice to alledge, that the former Princes of *East Friesland* have themselves made Complaint of this Guard-Ship, as is fully proved by two Letters, written by Prince *Christian Eberhard* upon that Subject, on *Aug.* 17, and *Oct.* 17, 1703, to your High Mightinesses; and if even all those Princes had connived, or consented to the said Possession, it was not in their Power to fix or establish, either formally, or tacitly, a Subjection on the Territory of the Empire, to the Prejudice of the Empire, and more especially of their feodal Successors, and those who succeed by their personal and legal Rights.

It would convert into a positive Title, the Pretensions of your High Mightinesses, should they be acquiesced under in Silence; and therefore his Majesty has commanded me to require afresh, High and Mighty Lords, that you would be pleased to put an End to an Infringement, so evidently contrary to his Rights, as well as so prejudicial to the Commerce of his Subjects; and to withdraw, without Delay, the Vessel in Question.

Palliative Remedies will by no Means satisfy his Majesty; he demands formally that this Vessel be for ever withdrawn; and that in whatever Place it may be station'd, it shall never disturb the Tranquillity of his Subjects, by visiting their Vessels, by exacting Money from them, or by any other Manner whatever.

The Equity of your High Mightinesses, and your Love for Justice, incline his Majesty to hope, that you will not deny a Demand, that is so just; but in case the Contrary should happen, I must not dissemble with you, that his Majesty, jealous of his Rights, as any other Sovereign would be in the like Case, and with so clear a Title as his is, cannot avoid employing the most efficacious Methods for freeing the Coast of the Principality of *East Friesland*, and for hindering an Establishment so injurious to him, and to his incontestable Rights.

It will be, however, much against his Will, if his Majesty finds himself obliged to take such a Course; it depends solely upon your High Mightinesses, to spare him that Pain, and to prevent those mischievous Consequences, which may from thence result, to the Prejudice of that sincere Harmony and Friendship, which his Majesty wishes always to cultivate with your Republick.

Done at the Hague, *Dec.* 25, 1747. *Sign'd*, C. D'AMMON.

Abstract of the Speech made by M. Van Haren, *Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces, to the Senate of the Canton of* Berne.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

BEING sent to your Excellencies by their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of the *Low Countries*, and by his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, to cultivate, and if possible, to cement more strongly the close Ties of Friendship and Union which so happily subsist between the two Republicks, permit me, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, to testify to you the Joy I feel, in being preferred to so many other Subjects, more capable than myself, and being honoured with a Commission which gives me the Advantage of seeing and admiring so happy and so free a People, and a Senate so august, so wise, and so respectable.

If the Buſineſs had been to negotiate a Treaty of Peace or Alliance with this State, my Maſters ſhould have ſent to your Excellencies ſome able Politician, who, by a long Experience in State Affairs, had got a thorough Underſtanding of all the different Intereſts of the ſeveral Nations of *Europe*, and who, being perfectly well acquainted with your Conſtitution, would have endeavoured to engage you to grant him the moſt favourable Conditions for his Sovereign, perhaps to your own Prejudice. If it had been to perſuade you to break ſome Treaty of Peace, or to fail in the moſt ſolemn and recent Promiſes, my Maſters ſhould have ſent to your Excellencies ſome celebrated Orator, whoſe flattering Eloquence, by tickling your Ears, would have endeavoured to miſlead your Judgment, by ſeeking to perſuade you, that Honour and Honeſty are mere Chimeras, and that a Nation may be allowed to violate the moſt ſacred Treaties, and fail in the moſt ſolemn Promiſes, whenever any vain Fear, or ſome Intereſt, either real or imaginary, ſeems to require it.

Happily for me, neither of theſe is the Caſe; the Buſineſs in Queſtion is only to aſſure your Magnificent and Mighty Lordſhips of the Continuation of the high Eſteem and conſtant Friendſhip of their High Mightineſſes, and of his Serene Highneſs, for your Republick, and to demand of you the Execution of what you are obliged to, firſt, by your own Intereſt; ſecondly, by a Treaty of Union and Alliance which you acknowledge; and laſtly, by poſitive and recent Promiſes, which you could not, nor, without doubt, would not, deny: This Commiſſion my Maſters thought me capable of performing, and 'tis with this Commiſſion they have honour'd me.

Your own Intereſt, in the firſt Place, requires of you, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, to grant the 12 Companies which my Maſters demand of you by Virtue of the Treaty of defenſive Alliance in the Year 1712; becauſe being ſurrounded by Neighbours of different Religion and different Intereſts, but all jealous of your Proſperity, it is requiſite for you to have, and conſequently to obſerve, Alliances abroad with Powers ſufficiently formidable to prevent any Attempt upon your Religion or Liberty.

This was the Opinion of the Senate in the Year 1712, as appears from the following Words in the Treaty of Union then concluded between the two Republicks: "That they thought it would be uſeful and convenient for them, to contract with their High Mightineſſes a Treaty of perpetual defenſive Union, which might ſerve for their Preſervation and Support." Theſe, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, are the Words of the Treaty. Now, if ever this Treaty could be uſeful and convenient, 'tis certainly at this Juncture, when a happy Revolution has placed at the Head of the Government of the United Provinces a Prince who is the Honour of his Country, the Darling and Delight of his Nation, and whoſe perſonal Qualities deviate in nothing from the illuſtrious Blood from whence he ſprang; that Blood which, for Ages paſt, has given Heroes to *Europe*, Protectors to the Proteſtant Religion, and Revengers to oppreſſed Liberties.

By this happy Revolution, the Maritime Powers will be henceforth for ever cloſely united, and out of the Reach of being again divided or ſeparated by the moſt artful Intrigues; they will be conſtantly as watchful of your Preſervation as of their own, and ready to furniſh you with Succours againſt any of your Neighbours who would attack you, by aſſiſting you with ſpeedy Subſidies, and with the Troops of their Allies nearer at Hand than their own. Nor, even if your Intereſt ſhould not induce you to grant my Demand, could your own Uprightneſs permit you to act directly contrary to a Treaty which you never diſavow'd, the Negotiator of which you rewarded, and which you have hitherto religiouſly obſerved.

But after all, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, tho' your own Intereſt were not ſo much concerned, you could not certainly, nor would you deny the formal Engagement which you enter'd into, by your Letter to their High Mightineſs of *Feb.* 12, 1745; wherein you ſay, "We have learnt the Intention of your High Mightineſſes with regard to the 2400 Men which we allow'd you to raiſe in our Dominions; and as you were pleaſed to accept of the Eclairciſſements thereto annexed, as founded upon the Treaty of Union, we ſhall make no further Mention of them." And after ſome Difficulties ſtarted concerning the Paſſages, which were not every where open, you conclude with ſaying, "We hope that your High Mightineſſes will not take it amiſs, if we ſuſpend the Nomination of the Captains, and conſequently the Levies, till the Paſſages are open again for the Troops to paſs."

Magnificent and Mighty Lords, this Letter immediately preceded my being ſent, and the Paſſages are free throughout *Germany*; ſo that, upon my Arrival here, I thought I ſhould have had but one Demand to make, and a Demand which would be granted without a Moment's Heſitation; and how could I think otherwiſe, at a Time when the Fidelity of the *Helvetick* Body is in a Manner become a Proverb, and when hitherto no *Swiſs* were

were ever known to fail in their Treaties and Conventions?

The Eyes of all *Europe* are upon you; they have hitherto beheld, with juſt Admiration, the Faithfulneſs of every *Swiſs* in particular, to the Maſter he choſe to ſerve, the ſurpriſing Valour and Intrepidity of your Troops in the greateſt Dangers, and the Uprightneſs and ſcrupulous Sincerity which the *Helvetick* Nation in general, and this Canton in particular, always teſtified for the ſtrict Obſervance of its Treaties and Alliances; and with what Aſtoniſhment would not all *Europe* be ſtruck, to ſee that henceforward the good Qualities of the *Helvetick* Nation ſhould be founded on mere Articles of Convenience, no longer to be relied upon than whilſt actuated by Fear or Intereſt?

I have no Ideas of this Kind, Magnificent and Mighty Lords; but, on the contrary, am perſuaded, that, when your Excellencies ſhall have examined (with the Attention you uſually give to Affairs of this Importance) the Treaty of Union and Alliance concluded with their High Mightineſſes in 1712, the Letters which your Excellencies yourſelves wrote to their High Mightineſſes in *Dec.* 1744, and *Feb.* 1745, and the Demand which I have the Honour to make to you in the Name of their High Mightineſſes, and of his Serene Highneſs, your Excellencies will make no Difficulty of proceeding immediately to the Nomination of the Captains of theſe 12 Companies, and to the Levy of the Troops ſtipulated, and ſo poſitively promiſed.

I hope your Excellencies will not delay giving me a favourable Anſwer, being apprehenſive that the Honour which my Maſters have conferred upon me, in appointing me one of their Plenipotentiaries at the approaching Congreſs for Peace, will not permit me to make ſo long a Stay in this Country as the Pleaſure I find in it makes me wiſh I could.

Account of a burning Well at Broſeley *in* Shropſhire; *being Part of a Letter from the Rev. Mr.* Maſon, Woodwardian *Profeſſor at* Cambridge, *and F. R. S. to the Pr. R. S. dated* Jan. 18, 1746.

AT *Broſeley*, in 1711, was a Well found, which burned with great Violence; but it has been many Years loſt. The poor Man, in whoſe Land it was, miſſing the Profit he uſed to have by ſhewing it, applied his utmoſt Endeavours to recover it; but all in vain, till *May* laſt, when attending to a rumbling Noiſe under the Ground, like what the former Well made, tho' in a lower Situation, and about 30 Yards nearer to the River, he happened to hit upon it again.

That you may have ſome Notion of what it is, I will lay before you ſuch an Account of it, as the curſory View I had will permit.

The Well, for 4 or 5 Feet deep, is 6 or 7 Feet wide; within that is another leſs Hole, of like Depth, dug in the Clay; in the Bottom whereof is placed a cylindrick earthen Veſſel, of about 4 or 5 Inches Diameter at the Mouth, having the Bottom taken off, and the Sides well fixed in the Clay rammed cloſe about it. Within the Pot is a brown Water, thick as Puddle, continually forced up with a violent Motion, beyond that of boiling Water, and a rumbling hollow Noiſe, riſing and falling by Fits 5 or 6 Inches; but there was no Appearance of any Vapour riſing; which perhaps might have been viſible, had not the Sun ſhone ſo bright.

Upon putting down a Candle at the End of a Stick, at about a Quarter of a Yard Diſtance, it took Fire, darting and flaſhing in a violent Manner, for about half a Yard high, much in the Manner of Spirits in a Lamp, but with a greater Agitation. The Man ſaid, that a Tea-kettle had been made to boil in 9 Minutes Time; and that he had left it burning 48 Hours together, without any ſenſible Diminution.

It was extinguiſhed by putting a wet Mop upon it, which muſt be kept there a ſmall Time; otherwiſe it would not go out. Upon the Removal of the Mop, there ſucceeded a ſulphureous Smoke, laſting about a Minute; and yet the Water was very cold to the Touch.

The Well lies about 30 Yards from the *Severn*; which, in that Place, and for ſome Miles above and below, runs in a Vale full 100 Yards perpendicular below the Level of the Country on either Side, which inclines down to the Country at an Angle of 20 or 30 Degrees from the Horizon; but ſomewhat more or leſs in different Places, according as the Place is more or leſs rocky.

The Country conſiſts of Rock, Stone, Earth, and Clay, unequally mixed; and as the River, which is very rapid, waſhes away the ſoft and looſe Parts, the next ſucceſſively ſlip into the Channel; ſo as, by Degrees, and in Time, to affect the whole Slope of the Land: And as the inferior *Strata* yield Coal and Iron-Ore, their Fermentation may produce this Vapour, and force it to aſcend with Violence thro' the Chinks of the Earth, and give the Water the great Motion it has. This might be obſtructed in one Place by the foremention'd ſubſiding of the ſloping Bank, and might afterwards find a Vent in another; in like Manner as it happened at *Scarborough Spaw*, a few Years ſince.

A TABLE, shewing what the British *Sugar Planters now pay for Taxes, and what remains to the Planters; and how much* per Cent. ¼ per lb. *or* 2s. 4d. per Hd. *additional Tax, will amount to, on such Remains.*

Hhds. of Sugar of 12 C. Imported into G. Britain.	To ſell at per C.	Plantation Charge, Freig. Inſur. &c. p. C.	Remains after the ſaid Charg. are deducted.	Duties and Taxes p. C. from ſuch Remains.	Remains p. C. after all Charges and Taxes are deducted.	2s. 4d. additional Tax on ſuch Remains is
In Time of Peace	*s.*	*l. s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	per Cent.
Suppoſe 70,000 —	at 25	0 11 3	13 9	4 5	9 4	25
In Time of War with France						
Suppoſe 60,000 —	at 42	1 8 6	13 6	5 5	8 1	27 ½
50,000 —	48	1 13 7	14 5	6 0	8 5	23 ½
40,000 —	56	2 1 0	15 0	6 8	8 4	28

It appears by the firſt Article of this Table, that 4*s.* 5*d. per Hd.* Duties, taken from 13*s.* 9*d. per Hd.* is 31 *per Cent.* of 6*s.* 6*d.* now paid out of every 20*s.* Sterl. and the additional Duty before-mentioned, of 2*s.* 4*d. per Hd.* to be taken from 9*s.* 4*d. per Hd.* is 25 *per Cent.* or 25*l.* out of every 100*l.* cleared by the Planters in general from their Plantations, when 70,000 Hogſheads of Sugar are ſold in *Great Britain* in one Year, at 25*s. per Hd.* Weight, in an Average; and the other three Articles may be computed accordingly.

Thus it appears to a Demonſtration, from theſe four Computations, that the Price of Sugar is govern'd by the Quantity, and that the Duties lie on the Planters; and that they pay a much larger Proportion of the nett Income of their Plantations for Taxes, than is now paid by the Landholders of *Great Britain*.

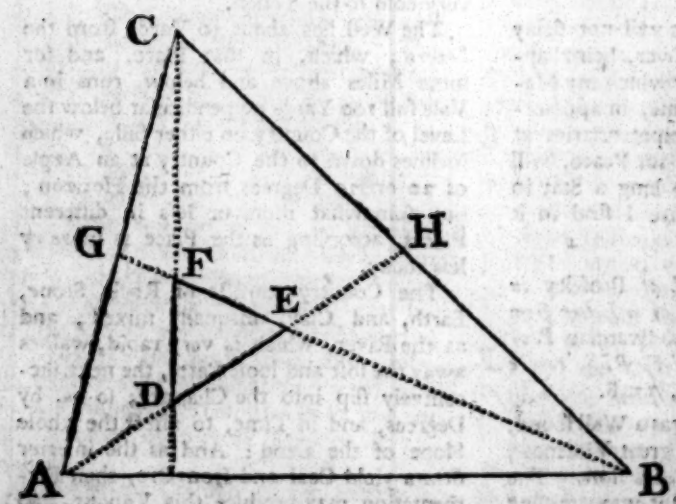
To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

AS you ſeem to promiſe Encouragement to Mathematical Literature, I have ſent you a Queſtion (being what occurred lately in the Courſe of my Practice) as an Introduction to what I farther intend, if this meets with a favourable Reception.

Your very Humble Servant,

J——h M——n, *Surveyor*.



Laſt *May*, when I was ſurveying an Eſtate in *Cornwall*, belonging to the Hon. *G—— C——n*, Eſq; I happened to meet with a Field in Form of the right-lined Triangle ABC, within which was a Fiſh-Pond of the ſame Figure; at each Angle of this Pond, *viz.* at D, E and F was placed a Tree, as alſo at G and H, the Middles of the two Sides A C and B C. Now I obſerved that the Trees at G, F and E were in a direct Line with the Angle B, as were thoſe at H, E and D with the Angle A; the Angle C and the Trees at F and D were likewiſe in a ſtraight Line meeting the Side A B at right Angles. I then meaſured the Sides of the Pond, and found E F = 1 Chain 86 Links, D E = 2 Chains 22 Links, D F = 2 Chains 55 Links. From theſe *Data*, 'tis required to find the Sides of the Field A B, B C and C A.

From

From the Weſtminſter JOURNAL, *Jan.* 23.

The Practice of calling Names expoſed.

THERE is no Art ſo eaſy and ſo vulgar as that of *calling Names*. It ſeems even wrong to honour it with the Title of an *Art*, becauſe a Porter, Shoe-blacker, or Fiſhwoman, will excel in it the moſt ingenious Gentleman. Yet is this *Contrivance* daily made uſe of by Men in Power, to prejudice the People againſt thoſe who are diſſatisfied with the Abuſe of Power. Money always will purchaſe a ready Tool on theſe Occaſions, tho' ſeldom one that has a very ſharp Edge.

After the Uſurpation of *Oliver Cromwell*, when the Nation ran mad with Loyalty to a Family that we now applaud our Anceſtors for diſcarding, the Name of *Preſbyterian* was worſe than that of *Atheiſt*, and generally apply'd to all who were Friends of Liberty, and Enemies to Court Encroachments. I am far from defending the ſeveral Sects, who, during the Anarchy, alternately abuſed the Power they were poſſeſs'd of. But if a few bad Men, of different Perſuaſions, were culpable, was their Fault to be charged promiſcuouſly upon all whom a Court Cabal did not approve? According to this Rule, the great *Sidney* and *Ruſſel*, whoſe Memories we now adore, were as bad Men as *Bradſhaw* and *Peters*: For the Courtiers of that Time called them *Preſbyterians*.

The ſame Appellation, we know, was revived in a later Reign, under a Miniſtry which no Court Sycophant will now take upon him to defend: For what Reaſons, few can be at a Loſs to gueſs. Thus *Whig* and *Tory* have alternately been odious Epithets, tho' generally without any other fixed Meaning to either, but that the Perſon branded with it could not applaud the ruling Faction.

This he applies, in the Sequel of the Paper, to the branding all thoſe with the opprobrious Name of Jacobites, *who do not approve of all the Meaſures of the M—y.* A Rebellion, ſays he, has lately happened, in which the North of the United Kingdom did indeed appear too culpable, and has drawn on ſome of its Members adequate Puniſhments and Cenſures, with new Reſtraints on the Whole. But what did this Rebellion prove among their Southern fellow Subjects? What! but that Loyalty abundantly prevailed, and was particularly diſtinguiſhed in thoſe, whom calmer Times had juſtified in their Oppoſition to bad Miniſters? Are theſe, now the Danger is over, and their laudable Zeal no more wanted for the preſent, indiſcriminately to be claſs'd with the Guilty under the opprobrious Name of *Jacobites*?

A Conjecture about the white Matter *which floats about in the Air in Autumn; in a Letter from Mr.* Anderon, *F. R. S. to Mr.* H. Baker, *F. R. S. Dated Aug.* 28, 1746.

HAVING lately a large Spidet in my Hand, by Chance I let it fall, and it hung by its Thread, as they very commonly do. On holding my Hand very ſtill it readily aſcended up it again; and thus, by giving it a Shake, and then holding my Hand ſtill, the Spider aſcended and deſcended a great many Times. I thought, at firſt, it had ſpun a new Thread at every Deſcent, and was deſirous to have meaſured how long an one I could cauſe it thus to ſpin; but, upon a ſtricter Examination, I very plainly perceived, that whenever it aſcended, it wound its Thread with its Feet into a ſort of Coil, and when it deſcended, only ravelled it out again.

The Manner how they perform this is diverting enough; but I ſhall only add, that as theſe Coils of Thread are exactly like thoſe floating in the Air towards the End of Summer, I think it is not improbable thoſe are made in the ſame Manner, when Spiders have a Mind to direct their Courſe in the ſame Direction their Threads lie.

Of the perpendicular Aſcent of Eels, by the ſame Gentleman.

ON *June* 12, 1746, whilſt I was viewing the Flood-Gates belonging to the Water-Works in *Norwich*, I beheld a great Number of Eels ſliding up them and the Poſts adjacent, notwithſtanding they all ſtood perpendicular to the Horizon, and 5 or 6 Feet above the Surface of the Pool below the Water-Works.

I obſerved, that at firſt they thruſt their Heads, and about half their Bodies, out of the Water, and held them up againſt the Wood-work for ſome Time; I imagine, until they found the glutinous Matter, which is conſtantly about their Bodies, become ſufficiently thick or viſcid, by being expoſed to the Air, to ſuſtain their Weight. Then would they begin to aſcend directly upwards, with as much Eaſe, ſeemingly, as if they had been ſliding along the level Ground; and thus they continued to do, until they had got into the Dam above.

A DESCRIPTION *of the County of* Suffolk.

SUFFOLK (or *South-Folk*) ſo called in Reſpect of *Norfolk* (or, *North-Folk*) has the *German* Ocean on the Eaſt, the Ri-

ver

ver *Stour*, which divides it from *Eſſex*, on the South, *Cambridgeſhire* on the Weſt, and *Norfolk* on the North, from which it is ſeparated by the *Wavenny* and the *Little Ouſe*. Its Length from Eaſt to Weſt is about 40 Miles; its Breadth in moſt Places above 20, and in the Part towards the Sea, above 30; ſo that its Circumference is reckoned about 140 Miles. The Air is ſweet and wholſome, except towards the Sea. It has many Parks, is well watered, and ſo furniſhed with Accommodations, that 'tis much frequented, and inhabited by Gentry. The Soil in the Eaſtern Parts along the Coaſt, for 5 or 6 Miles inland, is generally heathy, and ſandy, full of little Hills and Springs; but produces Rye, Peaſe, and Hemp, and feeds large Flocks of Sheep. The more inland Parts, commonly called *High-Suffolk*, or the *Woodlands*, are pretty level and clayey, and chiefly employed for the Dairy. The Southern Parts along the Borders of *Eſſex*, are much of the ſame Nature for Paſture-Ground. Thoſe about *Bury* and from thence Northweſterly, are champaign, producing great Crops of excellent Corn; except ſome Parts near *Newmarket*, which are moſtly green Heath. The Butter of this County is much noted for its Goodneſs; but their Cheeſe, of which they make great Quantities, is poor and lean to a Proverb. Their other Manufactures are Linen, Woollen, and Sail-Cloth. The County is divided into the Franchiſe or Liberty of *St. Edmund*, containing the Weſtern Part, and the *Geldable*, containing the Eaſtern; each of which furniſhes a diſtinct Jury at the Aſſizes. The whole County contains about 995,000 Acres, and is divided into 22 Hundreds. It has 175 Pariſhes, about 34,400 Houſes, and ſends 16 Members to Parliament, the County two, and the 7 Boroughs two each. Theſe Boroughs are,

1. *Ipſwich*, the County Town, 60 Miles N. E. from *London*, ſituate on the North Side of the River *Orwell*, or *Gipping*, upon the Foot of a ſteep Hill. It is neat, well built and populous, and has 12 Pariſh Churches, beſides two that are gone to Decay. The other publick Buildings are a Free-School with a good Library, an Hoſpital for the Poor, and a ſtately College begun by Cardinal *Woolſey*, who was born here; alſo the Ruins of 6 or 7 Religious Houſes, one of which is now a Manſion Houſe, and another the Court Houſe where the Seſſions are held. It had a conſiderable Trade by Sea, which is now much decayed. Its Markets are on *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*. In the Midſt of the Market-Place ſtands a curious Croſs, with the Effigy of the Goddeſs *Aſtræa*; from it runs a noble Butchery, built by the foremen-

A

tioned Cardinal, whoſe Father was a Butcher. The two Members of Parliament are choſen by the Freeman at large.

2. *Bury* or *St. Edmundſbury*, ſo call'd from a famous Abbey founded here in Honour of St. *Edmund*, King of the *East Angles*, who was murdered by the *Danes*. It is moſt pleaſantly ſituate on the River *Lark*, in the fruitfulleſt Part of the County, and in an Air exceeding wholeſome, which draws the Gentry thither from diſtant Parts. 'Tis well built, has two fair Churches, and a Grammar School founded by K. *Edward* VI. Its Market on *Wedneſdays*, is exceeding good for Corn and other Proviſions. The 2 Members of Parliament are choſen by the Corporation.

B

3. *Dunwich*, 82 Miles N. E. from *London*, ſituate on the Coaſt, and is ſaid to be of moſt early Note of any Town in the County. It was formerly very conſiderable, but now extremely reduced. It is governed by two Bailiffs, &c. who elect the 2 Members of Parliament. It has one Pariſh Church, and a ſmall Market on *Saturday*.

C

4. *Aldborough*, 8 Miles South of *Dunwich*, on the ſame Coaſt, pleaſantly ſituate, and is a large, long and plain-built Town. It has a good Harbour, its Trade is chiefly in the Fiſhery, and it is ſaid to be the only Place in *England* for drying or redding of Sprats. The two Repreſentatives are choſe by the Majority of the Burgage-holders, who are about 80. It is governed by 2 Bailiffs, &c. and its Market is on *Saturday*.

D

5. *Orford*, a little to the S. W. of *Aldborough*, formerly conſiderable for Fiſhing, but now of ſmall Account. The two Members of Parliament are choſe by the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Commonalty. It has a ſmall Market on *Monday*. Hard by is an old decayed Caſtle, which together with the Church-Steeple, is a good Direction to Sailors. It formerly gave the Title of Earl to the famous Admiral *Ruſſel*, and now to the Family of *Walpole*.

E

6. *Sudbury*, that is, *South-Bury*, on the River *Stour*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, leading into *Eſſex*. It is large, has 3 Pariſh-Churches, and is well frequented by reaſon of the Clothing Trade. It is govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and the two Members of Parliament are choſen by the Freemen at large. It has a good Market on *Saturday*. An Act of Parliament paſs'd in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, to make the *Stour* navigable from *Manningtre* in *Eſſex* to this Town.

F

G

7. *Eye*, about 12 Miles N. from *Ipſwich*, ſeated in a watry Place, an antient Corporation, and has a Market on *Saturday*. It has a fair Church, the Ruins of a Caſtle,

and

and of an antient *Benedictine* Abbey, call'd *St. Peter's*. It has some Trade in Bone-Lace. 'Tis govern'd by two Bailiffs, *&c.* and the two Representatives are chosen by the Free-Burgesses of the Corporation.

The other Market Towns are, *Mildenhall*, on the River *Lark*, near the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*, a large populous Town. It has a fair Church with a tall Steeple, and a plentiful Market on *Friday*.—*Brandon*, 7 Miles N. E. of *Mildenhall*, on the *Little Ouse*, over which it has a Bridge, and a Ferry at a Mile's Distance. Its Market is now disused, but we mention it on Account of Queen *Anne*'s conferring the Title of Duke of *Brandon*, on the late Duke of *Hamilton*; tho' the House of Peers would not allow him a Right to sit in the House by Virtue of it, alledging that it was contrary to the Union of the two Kingdoms.—*Ixworth*, about 5 Miles N. E. of *Bury*, has a Market on *Friday*, and shews the Remains of an antient Priory.—*Buddesdale*, or *Bottesdale*, 7 Miles N. E. of *Ixworth*, has a Chapel and a Grammar-School endowed, with 3 Scholarships assigned to the University of *Cambridge*. Its Market is on *Thursday*.—*Halesworth*, about 16 Miles E. of *Eye*, has a Market on *Tuesday*, thrives well, and deals in Linen Yarn for Housewives Cloth and Sail-Cloth.—*Southwold*, E. of *Halesworth*, on the South Part of the Promontory of *Eastonness*, has a good Bay for Ships to ride in, is governed by two Bailiffs, has a fair Church and Steeple, and a Market on *Thursdays*. *Southwold Bay*, or *Solebay*, is memorable for a great Sea-Fight in 1672, between the *English* and *French* on the one Side, and the *Dutch* on the other, in which the latter had the Advantage, and the famous Earl of *Sandwich*, Admiral of the Blue, perished with his Ship. The Town has a Draw-Bridge on the River *Blith*.—*Bungay* on the *Wavenny*, 9 Miles N.W. of *Halesworth*, Market on *Thursday*, has two Parish Churches, and a Grammar-School.—*Beccles*, on the same River, 5 Miles E. of *Bungay*, Market on *Saturday*.—*Lestoff*, 6 Miles N. E. of *Beccles*, at the Entrance into the Peninsula, called *Luthinland*, corruptly *Lovingland*, formed by the *Wavenny* and *Yare* on the West and North, the Sea on the East, and *Lutbin* Lake on the South. It is an indifferent Town, whose Market is on *Wednesdays*, and its Church about a Mile from it. It has a considerable Trade in Cod and Herrings, and a Mackarel and Sprat Fair at the Seasons.—*Mendlesham*, S. of *Buddesdale*, has a fair Church, and a small Market on *Tuesdays*.—*Debenham*, E. of *Mendlesham*, on the River *Deben*, is a middling Town, with an indifferent Market on *Fridays*.—*Framlingham*, on the River *Ore*, N. E. of *Debenham*, is a good large Town upon a Clay Hill, having formerly a spacious, high, strong Castle of *Saxon* Work, of which there are still the Remains. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and its chief Ornament is the Church, where there are several Monuments.—*Saxmundham*, N. E. of *Framlingham*, Market on *Thursday*.—*Stow*, or *Stow-market*, S. W. of *Mendlesham*, on a rising Ground in the Center of the County. It is large and beautiful, and has a spacious Church. Its Market is on *Thursday*, and it has a good Trade in Tameys and other Stuffs.—*Needham*, S. E. of *Stow*, on the River *Orwell*, has a small Market on *Wednesdays*. Near this Place is *Hemingston*, held formerly by this merry Tenure, says *Camden*, that the Propietor should, on *Christmas-day*, give one Leap, make one Puff with his Cheeks, and let one Fart before the King.—*Woodbridge*, about 12 Miles E. of *Needham*, neatly built, and pleasantly situate on the River *Deben*. It is a Place of pretty good Trade, has a fair Church with several Monuments, and its Market, which is much frequented, is on *Wednesday*.—*Lavenham*, about the same Distance S. W. of *Stow*, has a Market on *Tuesdays*.—*Clare*, 10 Miles W. of *Lavenham*, on the *Stour*, of more Antiquity than Beauty, having nothing to boast of, but the Ruins of a Castle, and of a Collegiate Church. Say-weaving is a Trade here, and it has a thin Market on *Fridays*. It gives Title of Marquiss and Earl of *Clare* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.—*Haveril*, 6 Miles W. of *Clare*, near the Head of the *Stour*, has a small Market on *Wednesdays*.—*Neyland*, about 9 Miles S. E. of *Sudbury*, has a Bridge over the *Stour*; its Market, which is but very mean, on *Friday*. It has some Trade in Bays and Says.—*Hadley*, about 7 Miles N. E. of *Neyland*, on the River *Breton*, formerly noted for its Clothing Trade. 'Tis yet a pretty large Town, governed by a Mayor, *&c.* and has a very good Market on *Mondays*, and a smaller one on *Saturdays*. Its Church is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, and its chief Ornament.—*Newmarket*, which some place in this County, and others in *Cambridgeshire*. The Case is, one of its Parishes is in the former, and the other in the latter; but the Market-Place and whole Street is in *Suffolk*. It stands in a Plain, that has a Prospect 3 Quarters of the Compass. Its Market is on *Tuesdays*, well supply'd with Fish, Wild-Fowl, Pigeons, *&c.* The *Devil's-Dyke* runs all along *Newmarket-Heath*, whose Fame for Horse-Races, whither the Nobility and Gentry resort for the Sake of that Diversion, we need not mention. There is a House built on the Side of the Heath near *Cambridge*, on Purpose for the Reception of our Kings


Goddeſs of eaſe, leave Le———the's brink, Ob——le—
quious to the muſe and me: For once endure the
pain to think, O ſweet in——ſen——ſi——bi-li—ty.
Siſter of peace and in——dolence, Bring muſe, bring numbers
ſoft and ſlow, E——laborately void of ſenſe, And
ſweet——ly thought——leſs let them flow,
ſweet——ly thoughtleſs let them flow.

2.

Near to ſome cowſlips painted mead,
There let me doze away dull hours,
And under me let *Flora* ſpread,
A ſopha of her ſofteſt flowers:
Where, *Philomel*, your notes you breathe,
Forth from behind the neighbouring pine;
Whilſt murmurs of the ſtream beneath,
Still flow in uniſon with thine.

flow, &c.

3.

For thee, O idleneſs! the woes
Of life we patiently endure;
Thou art the ſcource whence labour flows,
We ſhun thee, but to make thee ſure:
For who'd endure wars, toil and waſte,
Or who th' hoarſe thundering of the ſea;
But to be idle at the laſt,
And find a pleaſing end in thee?

find, &c.

ODE *for* New-Year's Day, 1748, *compoſed by* Colley Cibber, *Eſq; Poet-Laureat, and ſet to Muſick by Dr.* Green, *Maſter of his Majeſty's Band of Muſick.*

RECITATIVE, *by Mr.* Savage.

WHEN truth the nether world explor'd,
To find the glory ſhe ador'd,
Miſled by fame, ſhe caſt her eye,
Upon the eaſtern monarchy.

Air. But ſoon her eye ſhe turn'd away,
(For glory grac'd not cruel ſway)
To chriſtian courts her wings ſhe wav'd,
But there, alas! were kings enſlav'd.
There pious fraud and papal pride
The rights of human ſenſe deny'd!
How dreadful is their holy rod!
Where potent prieſts create their god!

RECITATIVE, *by Mr.* Waſe.

Yet ſuch was found the chriſtian doom,
And ſuch the glorious boaſt of *Rome!*

Air. Ah, no! the goddeſs cry'd, no, no,
From chriſtian virtues glory ſprings,
No triple crowns, no painted ſhew,
Can make of tyrants glorious kings!

RECITATIVE, *by Mr.* Bailey *and Mr.* Mence.

'Tis not with tortures faith to force,
(For reaſon cannot change its courſe)
Nor yet, in chains the free to bind,
But to protect, and win the mind.

Duett. From this alone can glory flow,
And ſuch the bliſs free *Britons* know.

AIR, *by Mr.* Beard.

Hail! beauteous *Albion!* queen of iſles!
Where glory beams, where freedom ſmiles,
While weaker realms, by ſtronger preſs'd,
By GEORGE the Glorious are redreſs'd.

RECITATIVE.

Thus, while in *Britain* glory ſhone ſo clear,
Truth own'd the land, and fix'd her empire there.

CHORUS.

When conſcious kings ſhall peace implore,
And raviſh'd rights to rights reſtore,
Then ſhall the happier realms around,
Of GEORGE the juſt, their praiſe reſound.

Anacreon, ODE II. *On Himſelf.*

Αἴγυπτον αἱ γυναῖκας — &c.

THE ladies whiſper in my ears,
Poor *Anacreon!* thou'rt in years;
I take the glaſs to view my face,
And find no hairs my forehead grace,
No ringlets wanton o'er my brow,
'Tis all a field of baldneſs now.

Whether or no my hairs appear,
Whether they're gone or ſtill are there,
I know not! this I really know,
That ſince in years I find I grow,
'Tis better far tho' late to live,
Than ne'er to know what love can give.

K.

Anacreon, ODE 46. *On* LOVE.

Χαλεπὸν τὸ μὴ φιλῆσαι — &c.

'TIS hard love's paſſion not to know,
'Tis hard to feel the piercing blow;
But greater hardſhips ſtill remain,
To love,—and yet to love in vain.

Birth, wiſdom, wit can take no place,
'Tis gold can all their charms deface.
Curſt be the wretch, ſince baſely ſold,
Who firſt ador'd the idol gold;
'Tis gold can brother's love remove,
'Tis gold deſtroys parental love;
There's nothing can its force withſtand,
Wars, murders yield to its command.

But what ſtill more its pow'r reveals,
E'en love its fatal influence feels.

K.

A SONG, *on Miſs* M—a B—ſd—n, B—h.

AS walking forth one ev'ning late,
The ſky ſerene and kind,
Firſt in my thoughts fair *Chloe* ſat,
The firſt of woman-kind.

The moon, bright empreſs of the night,
With rival beauty ſhone;
But conſcious of her borrow'd light,
She ſoon reſign'd the throne.

Chloe next morning was my theme,
The ſun was loth to riſe,
Well knowing that his brighteſt beam
Muſt yield to *Chloe's* eyes.

The flowers their fragrant bloſſoms yield,
And all their ſweets diſplay,
Their bloſſoms fade, the blooming field,
Chloe's more ſweet than they.

The feather'd ſongſters of the wood
No warbling notes reſound;
The reaſon's plain;—amaz'd they ſtood,
And own'd her ſofter ſound.

Fond *echo* too on yonder hill
Sat liſt'ning for the ſong,
Expecting ſome kind tinkling rill
Would waft the ſenſe along.

In vain,—for ſoon, convinc'd, ſhe found
My *Chloe*'s tuneful lays
Wanted no kind aſſiſting ſound,
To celebrate their praiſe.

Shall I then yet untouch'd remain,
Nor feel fair *Chloe*'s dart?
O no;——I own the pleaſing pain,
The conqueſt of my heart. *K.*

To JOHN TAYLOR, *Eſq*; *Oculiſt to his Majeſty, on his Return to* England.

HAIL, curious oculiſt! to thee belongs
To know what ſecret ſprings of viſion move
The ball of ſight; what inward cauſe retards
Their native force; what operation clears
A cloudy ſpeck, or bids the total frame
Reſume the luſtre of the lucid ray,
Is thine to tell.—Deep-veil'd to gloomy ſhade
The darkling eye retires, nor feels the force
Of ſolar beam—anon a darting gleam
Shoots thro' the glaſs, and gives the brightening orb
To viſit light—I ſee the liquid ſtream
Flow, as the guiding hand directs the way,
And bids it enter, where a total gloom
Had drawn dark cover o'er the ſeat of ſight:
Whether in choroied, or nervous net
Fair viſion ſhines, thither the ſtreaming rays
Converge their force; and in due order range
Their colour'd forms.—Anon the patient ſees
A new creation riſing to the view
In living light!—There blows the flow'ry mead
With ſweets of ev'ry bloom, where limpid rill
Glides on ſoft foot.—Here fair *Pomona* ſmiles
In luxury of charm—there *Flora* paints
Her vary-colour'd train—here lunar orb
Soft ſheds her ſilver light to cheer the gloom
Of languid night, till orient ſun reveals
A living ſcene, with radiant luſtre ſpread—
Go on, thou favourite of heav'n, to bleſs
The darling world with light, give it to ſee
The Maker's works, and teach the grateful tongue
To ſing his praiſe, for what the eye beholds,
To rapture rais'd, fair work of power divine.
While others court the populace for fame,
And envy merit, which they cannot claim,
Be thine the taſk to beam in open day,
And ſhine with luſtre of unborrow'd ray.

Seeking for HAPPINESS.

NOT all that parent earth can give,
Can make her children ever live;
Nor yet afford them happineſs:
For creatures ne'er can truly bleſs.
If what we drink, and what we eat,
Can never make our bliſs compleat;
To rich variety of food,
And gay attire, add ev'ry good;
Give honour, titles, pomp, and fame,
With ev'ry bleſſing we can name;
Give pleaſure, profit, knowledge, eaſe,
Whatever can inſtruct or pleaſe;
Authority, a vaſt eſtate,
With all that maketh rich and great;
Yet theſe cou'd never conſtitute
A man much happier than a brute:
For while our wretched paſſions reign,
Felicity is ſought in vain.
Where then ſhall happineſs be found?
That lovely, pleaſing, joyous ſound!
Great Scource of bliſs, vouchſafe to ſhow
How I this pearl of price may know.
If grateful ſouls——if ſouls reſign'd
To thy bleſt will, this treaſure find;
To me, great God, do thou impart
A thankful, and contented heart;
Drive far away all diffidence,
And give me, Lord, true confidence
In thy unerring providence.
Let all my vices be ſubdu'd,
Replace 'em, Lord, with gratitude,
My ev'ry want do thou redreſs,
Give me! O give me happineſs.

The TORPEDO.

AS ſtory tells us, in the *Indian* ſeas,
Of finny race the cold * *Torpedo* plays;
Who to the hook by greedy *hunger* brought,
The fiſh and fiſher both at once are caught:
The icy venom from his rod aſſails,
And ſoon thro' all his curdling blood prevails;
Nature's remoteſt ſprings now feel its chains,
And ſympathetick ſtupefaction reigns;
Hands, feet, and tongue, forget their former uſe,
He ſtands—— a ſubject fit for *Ovid*'s muſe.
Tho' fable this:—— Yet ah! too oft we find,
Sloth, like a true *Torpedo*, cramps the mind;
Numbers ſubmit to its inactive ſway,
And paſs in ſlumbers life's dull courſe away:
A lazy lethargy benumbs their ſouls,
And all their faculties like *ruſt* controuls:
So in *Batavia*, muddy lakes are ſeen,
Whoſe ſluggiſh waters wear a loathſome green;
While in their boſom dire corruption's bred,
And from their *ſteams* the foul infections ſpread.

The

* *The Cramp-Fiſh.*

The Lady's CHOICE. *An* ODE.

GRANT me, kind heav'n! the man that's brave
And wise—no *traytor*, *sycophant*, or *slave*;
One fix'd to truth's and honour's rule,
No flashy *wit*, no *pedant*, nor no *fool*;
One made by *converſation* wiſe,
Neat, yet not foppiſh, prudent, not preciſe:
Quiet, and yet who dares to fight,
No buſy *drudge*, nor ſway'd by looſe delight;
Not rude, not with a flatt'ring tongue,
Too poor, too rich; too old, nor yet too young;
Not highly born, or meanly bred;
And one inſtructed better far than fed:
With him I'd paſs life's mazes thro',
And hold him to my conſtant breaſt, if *true*;
If *falſe*, in ſpite of penal laws,
By juſt *revenge* I wou'd aſſert my cauſe.

To Mrs. M. H. *occaſion'd by the Death of her Father.* (*See the* Deaths.)

IN vain does *Petronilla* weep!
In vain her loſs bewail!
The wicked only ſhou'd be ſad,
Virtue can never fail.
" Then grief apart, ſorrow adieu;
" Ceaſe, tears, my eyes to ſwell:
" I'm comforted, being well aſſur'd
" *Virtue can never fail.*"
But what melodious ſounds are theſe!
Angels, arch-angles hail!
The voice of GOD confirms this truth,
Virtue can never fail.
Then worldly fears, for e'er farewel,
Since life's ſo ſhort and frail,
Let every thought and deed prove this,
Virtue can never fail.

X. Y.

The ALTERNATIVE.

HEav'n, if we duly weigh, we ſtill ſhall find,
To men more than their fondeſt wiſhes kind.
If lofty thoughts, and ſtrong *ideas* riſe,
Sublime the *genius*, fitted for the ſkies;
In flowing verſe, or in ſedater proſe,
Each as it is by inclination choſe,
Shall point the *road* to virtue's glorious ſeat,
Or crown with juſt applauſe the *good* and *great*.
To ſuch a mind, ſhould fortune too be given,
It would but mar the better gift of *heaven*;
Entice the ſoul to taſte of ſenſual joys,
Which ſoon the nicer underſtanding cloys.
This *providence* well knew – And hence we find,
Learning and *poverty* ſo often join'd,
While *ſouls ſublime* to hardeſt fate ſubmit;
Want prompts the ſoul, *want* ſpurs the needy wit.
Thus honeſt *Epictetus* liv'd a ſlave,
And *Socrates* from friends receiv'd a *grave*:
Diogenes on *ſcraps* and *offals* fed,
And mighty *Homer* begg'd his daily *bread*.

On Miſs Rach—l Sh—w *of* LINCOLN.

CUPID once mov'd his grandſire *Jove*,
To form another queen of love;
Whoſe charms the lower orb might grace,
And rule ſupreme o'er human race.
Jove, making mortals ſtill his care,
Granted his boon, to frame the fair:
And order'd him without delay,
To mould her from the fineſt clay:
This done, with prudent care the youth,
Infuſes wit, good ſenſe and truth,
And all thoſe graces he could find,
Fit to adorn the human mind;
Then from each goddeſs ſteals a charm
His beauteous workmanſhip to arm.
The godhead view'd the perfect fair,
Admir'd her charming ſhape and air,
And ſince thus form'd by beauty's law,
He call'd the compoſition *Sh—w*.

HULL, *Jan.* 13, 1747. PHILANDER.

On ſeeing Mr. D — G— *and Miſs* G—, *eldeſt Son and Daughter of Mr. and Mrs.* G——ne *of* G——s.

WHAT leſs ſhou'd ſpring from ſuch a pair? [fair.
He like *Alcides* ſtrong---She as *Alcmena*

Diſtich inſcribed on a Buſto of the D. of MARLBOROUGH *at* Cannons, *a Seat of the D. of* CHANDOS, *ſet up* Anno 1709.

NON alio vultu fremuit Mars acer in armis,
Non alio Cypriam perculit ore deam.

Attempted in ENGLISH, *extempore.*

A Look ſo *ſtern* the god of war *expreſs'd*:
A look ſo *ſoft* the *Cyprian* dame *careſs'd*.

Pila ex NIVE *coacta*, — The SNOW BALL *.

ME nive candenti petiit modo Julia; rebar
Igne carere nivem, ſed tamen ignis erat.
Quid nive frigidius? noſtrum tamen urere pectus
Nix potuit manibus, Julia, miſſa tuis.
Quis locus infidiis dabitur mihi tutus amoris,
Frigore concretâ ſi latet ignis aquâ?
Julia, ſola potes noſtras extinguere flammas,
Non nive, non glacie, ſed potes igne pari.

On Mr. R. D— *and Mr.* J. E—, *their Night's Converſation at* C——n, Oct. 15, 1747.

THESE twain might well enage all *Artick* hearts, [ous arts,
Train'd to, and favour'd by th' *ingenu-*
This with the ſtronger, *that* the finer parts.
Let each his *temple* change, and live in town,
Or, to ſay plainer, each exchange his *gown*:

A

* *See this imitated in* Engliſh, *in our* Mag. *for* 1732, p. 199. *And for* Sept. *laſt*, p. 431.

A *Murray* ſo in *E*——s we might ſee,
Another *Felton*, *D*——*r*, ſhine in thee.

COSMOPOLITA.

The HAPPY MAN.

HE's not the happy man, to whom is given
A plenteous fortune by indulgent heaven;
Whoſe gilded roofs on ſhining columns riſe,
And painted walls enchant the gazer's eyes;
Whoſe table flows with hoſpitable chear,
And all the various bounty of the year;
Whoſe vallies ſmile, whoſe gardens breathe the ſpring,
Whoſe carved mountains bleat, and foreſts ſing;
For whom the cooling ſhade in ſummer twines,
While his full cellars give their generous wines;
From whoſe wide fields unbounded autumn pours
A golden tide, into his ſwelling ſtores:
Whoſe winter laughs; for whom the liberal gales
Stretch the big ſheet, and toiling commerce ſails;
Whom yielding crouds attend, and pleaſure ſerves,
While youth, and health, and vigour ſtring his nerves.
Even not all theſe, in one rich lot combin'd,
Can make the happy man without the mind,
Where judgment ſits clear-ſighted, and ſurveys
The chain of reaſon with unerring gaze;
Where fancy lives, and to the bright'ning eyes,
Bids fairer ſcenes, and bolder figures riſe;
Where ſocial love exerts her ſoft command,
And plays the paſſions with a tender hand;
Whence every virtue flows, in rival ſtrife,
And all the moral harmony of life.

The NONPAREIL. *An* ODE.

1.

EACH look the fair *Lancira* darts,
Creates love's pleaſing pain,
Her wit ſubdues the men of parts,
Her beauty warms the coldeſt hearts,
And all who ſee are ſlain.

2.

With her if other nymphs compare,
Her brightneſs ſhades their light,
They boaſt perhaps a face that's fair,
An eaſy ſhape, a graceful air;
In her they all unite.

3.

That *Venus* which of old did pleaſe,
Could we the picture ſee;
Tho' from the brighteſt dames of *Greece*,
The charms were ſtole that form'd the piece,
Were yet leſs fair than ſhe.

4.

While fair and perfect as her face,
Her finiſh'd ſoul we find,
And where bright beauties gild the place,
She ſhines with a ſuperior grace,
In perſon and in mind.

5.

In gardens thus the lovely roſe,
Dear both to ſight and ſmell,
While it the brighteſt colour ſhows,
And with the ſweeteſt odour glows,
Doth every flower excel.

The HERMIT's EMPIRE. *A Sapphic* Ode.

Aream quiſquis mediocritatem
Diligit, tutus caret obſoleti
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
Sobrius aula.

A Monarch in my ruſtic bower,
O'er whom even fortune has no power,
Can neither raiſe, or ſink me lower,
Move how ſhe will.
An honeſt heart is always gay,
In thoughtful heads, ſweet notions play,
That charm alike in buſy day
And darkneſs ſtill.
I heed not, how the world goes round,
Whence titles flow, where wealth is found;
My bliſs is to my boſom bound,
My treaſure there.
Knowledge I ſeek, but not a name;
Something beſtow, yet nothing claim;
Nor envy dread, nor covet fame;
Nor hope, nor fear.
If fair or foul, my mind's at reſt,
By ills, by vapours, undiſtreſs'd,
For conſcious virtue guards my breaſt
From grief or pain:
The joys kind nature gives I taſte,
Am pleas'd and happy, while they laſt,
And ever grateful for the paſt,
Dare hope again.

To Mr. ——, *on ſeeing a Friend's* PICTURE *of his Painting.*

1.

SAY —, whence can *paint* aſſume ſuch grace
To animate the mimick face?
That face, where all that's good and wiſe
Starts into life, and ſtrikes our eyes;
And where, by thy creative *art*,
Thoſe *graces* ſhine that deck his heart.

2.

Here fortitude and friendſhip ſhine
Confeſt, in ev'ry living line;
Here breathes *Philoſophy* ——, and there
A calm, inſpir'd, exalted air,
Like *Homer*, when his lyre he ſtrung,
And *Ilen*'s woes divinely ſung;
Or *Maro*, when in loftʒ lays
He hymn'd his *Pollio*'s golden days.

3.

Let others boaſt the ſkill, to trace
Some faint reſemblance of the face:
But you the pow'rful magick know
Diſtinct the ſecret ſoul to ſhow;
In thee that excellence we find
At once to paint the *face* and *mind*.

[*Ode* Killikrankiana *ſhall be in our next.*]

In

In the Amsterdam Gazette *we find the following Memorial, delivered to the Earl of* Chesterfield *by the* Prussian *Secretary here.*

My Lord,

AFTER the verbal Assurances and Declarations which his *Britannick* Majesty's Ministry gave to the King of *Prussia*, my Master, at the Beginning of the present War, his Majesty hoped Respect would have been paid to his Flag, and that he should not have found himself under a Necessity to take any other Steps for that Purpose, so long as the Ships of his Subjects were freighted only with lawful Cargoes, pursuant to the Marine Treaties. But notwithstanding these so often reiterated Declarations, and notwithstanding his Subjects have never deviated from the Regulations of the Commerce allowed to neutral Nations, the *English* Men of War or Privateers have unjustly taken *Prussian* Vessels, several of which are still detained in the Ports of *England*. It is in order to obviate this Inconvenience, restrain the Licentiousness of Privateers, and prevent their insulting and wronging the Subjects of a neutral Power, that his Majesty has ordered me to make proper Remonstrances to your Excellency, that the Commanders of *English* Men of War and Privateers may be enjoined, under severe Penalties, to respect his Flag, leave Navigation free to his Subjects Vessels, without troubling or molesting them under Pretext of Search or Visit, and content themselves with the *bare Exhibition* of the Passports and other Papers which Captains of Men of War and Privateers are authorized by Custom to demand a Sight of: That, moreover, the better to secure the King's trading Subjects from the Apprehensions which from past Experience they must naturally entertain, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* would be pleased to declare, in due Form in Writing, that he does not intend to hinder or interrupt the Course of the Navigation of the *Prussian* Subjects to the Ports of *France* and *Spain*, but that they shall be permitted to trade there on the same Footing as neutral Nations are allowed to do by the Law of Nations and Marine Customs. That, in Consequence, to settle the Nature of their Cargoes and avoid Disputes, the Distinction of Goods and Merchandizes be exactly observed, as established by the 19th and 20th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce concluded in *April* 1713, between *England* and *France*, and by the 15th, 16th and 17th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce of 1739, between *France* and *Holland*; and that no Goods be deemed Contraband, but what are declared such by the forementioned Articles: So that the Moment the Captains and Masters of Ships under his Majesty's Flag, and provided with his Passports, make it appear by their Papers that they have no Goods of that Kind on board, they may proceed on their Voyage without any Lett or Obstacle whatsoever, without being forced to go out of their Course, nor brought into the Ports of *England*, nor oblig'd to put in there upon Pretence of any farther Search, or any other Inquiry of this Nature.

What I represent to your Excellency in the Name of the King, my Master, being in all Points agreeable to the Law of Nations, and the Privileges which the Subjects of neutral and friendly Nations ought to enjoy, his Majesty's expects that *Great Britain* will not refuse him a Declaration in Writing, grounded on Motives so just as those specified above; and moreover, that speedy Satisfaction will be made to the just Complaints of his Majesty's Subjects, for the Insults and Injuries they have suffered from the *English* Marine, by allowing them an equitable Indemnification for the Losses, Costs and Damages, they may have sustained by the unjust Detention or Confiscation of their Vessels and Effects. Sign'd, MICHELL.

London, Jan. 8, 1748.

The Earl of Chesterfield's *Answer.*

SIR,

HAving had the Honour to receive the King's Orders upon the Contents of the Memorial you delivered to me the 8th Instant, I would not delay to inform you, that his Majesty, in order to omit nothing whereby he might testify his Regard for the King your Master, makes no Scruple to declare, that he never intended, nor ever intends to occasion the least Obstruction to the Navigation of the *Prussian* Subjects, so long as they carry on their Trade in a lawful Manner, and conformable to antient Usage established and acknowledged among neutral Powers: That his *Prussian* Majesty cannot but know, that there are Treaties of Commerce actually subsisting between *Great Britain* and certain neutral States; and that by Means of the Engagements formerly contracted on both Sides, every Thing relating to their reciprocal Trade is fully stated and regulated: That at the same Time it does not appear that any Treaty of the above Nature exists at present, or ever did exist between his Majesty and the King of *Prussia*; but that however never hinder'd the *Prussian* Subjects from being favour'd by *England*, with respect to their Navigation, as much as other neutral Nations: That being the Case, his Majesty takes it for granted, that the Intention of the King your Master could not be to require him to make Distinctions, or to give the Preference to his Subjects in that Respect: That moreover his *Prussian* Majesty is too well acquainted with Affairs in general, not to know that there are established Laws in this Government, which cannot be departed from, and that if it should so happen, that the *English* Ships should take upon them to do the least Injustice to the Trading Subjects of the King your Master, there is a Tribunal here, namely, the High Court of Admiralty, to which they have a Right to apply, and make their Complaints; the judicial Proceedings of that Court being, and having always been, irreproachable, and without Blemish: Witness several Examples where neutral Ships, unlawfully taken, have been restored to the Proprietors with Costs and Damages.

This is what the King order'd me to answer to the Contents of your said Memorial; and his Majesty cannot but flatter himself, that after what I have advanced, the King your Master will have nothing farther to desire in relation to the Affair in Question; and the King thinks himself the more sure of it, as he is persuaded that his *Prussian* Majesty would not ask any Thing but what was equitable.

I am, &c. THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, *Jan.* 7.

AN Expreſs arrived from *Falmouth* with Advice, that M. *de la Bourdenaye*, late Commander in Chief of the *French* King's Ships in *India*, was ſeized the 4th Inſtant on board a *Dutch* Ship, call'd the *Statianſe Friendſhip*, Capt. *Decker*, bound from *St. Euſtatia* to *Holland*. The above Ship put into *Falmouth* the 22d paſt by contrary Winds, and it being diſcover'd that this Gentleman was on board her, Application was made to Capt. *Bladwell*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Mercury*, who went, with a proper Number of Men, to ſearch the Ship for him: The Commodore at firſt deny'd himſelf, but on examining his Packets he was diſcover'd, and, with his Secretary and another Officer, was brought aſhore; and, on their Parole, had their Liberty of the Town of *Falmouth*: Tho' 'twas afterwards ſaid, he was confin'd in *Pendennis Caſtle*. — He was the commanding Officer when the *French* took *Madraſs* or *Fort St. George*, where he got great Riches, which we were informed, he put on board a *Portugueſe* Ship at *St. Paul de Loagana*, where he put in to victual and water the *French* Men of War, on his Voyage from *India* to *Martinico*; at which Iſland he arriv'd with the *French* Squadron of five Men of War, the Beginning of *Sept.* laſt, and quitted his Command, and went to *St. Euſtatia* to get a Paſſage for *Holland*. — The Reaſon of this his Conduct is ſaid to be, That having been formerly employ'd on ſome conſiderable Station by the *French Eaſt-India* Company, he had embezzled a large Sum, to the Amount, as was reported, of a Million of Livres; but by the Influence of his Brother-in-Law, who was then a Perſon of great Conſequence in the Direction of the ſaid Company, he was ſo far from ſuffering Diſgrace, that he was continued in Employment, and promoted from Time to Time, till at length he was appointed to command the Squadron that ſailed to take *Fort St. George*. However, before he could finiſh his Expedition and return home, his Friend loſt his Influence, and even his Employment in the *Eaſt-India* Company: And ſo fearing the Storm would again break out againſt him, having before converted all the Spoil of *Fort St. George* into Diamonds, he took the Courſe above mentioned. Towards the End of the Month, he was brought up to *London*.

SATURDAY, 9.

Upwards of 80 Tranſports were carried from *Newgate* to *Black-Fryars*, and put on board a cloſe Lighter, in order to be tranſported to his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*: Amongſt whom was an Exciſeman, for pocketting Tea, and the Sexton, for ſtealing the Leaden Coffins out of the Church-Yard of St. *Andrew's*, *Holborn*. (See *Lond. Mag.* for *Oct.* laſt, p. 482.)

MONDAY, 11.

Above 900 Sailors, belonging to the *Bedford*, *Sterling-Caſtle*, and *Chatham* Men of War, went to *St. James's*, and delivered ſeveral Petitions to his Majeſty, in Behalf of themſelves and their Brother Seamen, on Account of Prize Money; which were graciouſly received by his Majeſty; on which the Sailors gave three Cheers, and were ordered to come again the next *Monday*. The Guards were ordered out of the *Palace Yard* to make Room for the Seamen, at which his Majeſty expreſſed great Satisfaction.

TUESDAY, 12.

This Night *Æneas Macdonald*, late the Pretender's Banker, and now under Sentence of Death, was brought from the *New-Goal* to the *Cockpit*, where he was ſeveral Hours before his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Duke of *Dorſet*, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, Duke of *Montague*, and ſeveral other Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council. (*See our* Magazine for *Dec. laſt*, p. 578.)

THURSDAY, 14.

Was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, when they unanimouſly agreed upon an Addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to continue Governor of that Company; at the ſame Time they agreed upon a Dividend of 2 *per Cent.* due at *Chriſtmas*, for the Half Year's Intereſt on the Capital Stock of the Company, to be payable the 13th of *February*.

About One o'Clock, an unhappy Quarrel happen'd in the Pariſh of *St. George*, *Hanover-Square*, on account of a Black Fellow, who begs in that Part of the Town, and has no Legs; when one of the Warders of the Pariſh, according to his Orders receiv'd, going to carry him to the Workhouſe prepar'd for ſuch Objects, was oppoſed by the Servant of a certain Foreign Miniſter, who threaten'd to beat out the Brains of the Warder if he did not reſtore the Fellow's Crutches; on

on which a Conſtable and another Warder was call'd, and a Warrant granted for apprehending the ſaid Servant; who being put in a Coach, in order to be carried before a Magiſtrate, the other Servants; to the Number of 12 or 14, all arm'd with Hangers, *&c.* beſet the Coach, and cut the Conſtable's Arm, with two others, almoſt off, and otherways very much abuſed many others who came to their Aſſiſtance, and to ſhew their little Regard for Authority, cut the Conſtable's Staff Bit by Bit.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majeſty in Council, for the Year enſuing, *viz. Bedf.* John Hill, of *Bedford*, Eſq;—*Berks*, Lawrence Head Oſgood, of *Winterborne*, Eſq;—*Cumb.* Walter Lutwidge, of *Whitehaven*, Eſq;—*Cheſh.* Sam. Jarvis, of *Cheſter*, Eſq;—*Camb.* and *Hunt.* John Partheriche, of *Littleport*, Eſq;—*Devon.* Dennis Stuckeley, of *Bideford*, Eſq;—*Dorſetſ.* Sam. Whitcomb, of *Littleton*, Eſq;—*Glou.* Ro. Ball, of *Ebworth* Eſq;—*Hertf.* W. Janſſen, of Cheſhunt, Eſq;—*Heref.* Henry Cliffe, of *Eveſhatch*, Eſq;—*Kent.* Sam. Collett, of *Eaſt-Greenwhich*, Eſq;—*Leic.* Ja. Winſtanley, Eſq;—*Linc.* Geo. Gregory, of *Harlaxton*, Eſq;—*Monm.* Awbrey Barnes, of *Monmouth.* Eſq;—*Northumb.* Nich. Brown, of *Bolton*, Eſq;—*Northamp.* Sir Tho. Drury, of *Overſtone*, Bart.—*Notting.* Tho. Stowe, Eſq;—*Oxf.* Edw. Metcalfe, of *Drayton*, Eſq;—*Rutl.* W. Chiſſelden, of *Ridlington*, Eſq;—*Shrop.* Job Charlton of *Park*, Eſq;—*Somerſ.* Ja. Jeans, of *Enmore*, Eſq;—*Staff.* John Jervis, jun. of *Darliſton*, Eſq;—*Suff.* Lamb Barry, of *Silcham*, Eſq;—*Southamp.* Jer. Cray, of *Ibbeſly*, Eſq;—*Surry*, Sam. Atkinſon, of *Croydon*, Eſq;—*Warw.* Sir Edw. Boughton, Bart.—*Worc.* Adam Hough, of *Commerton*, Eſq;—*Wilts*, Tho. Phipps, jun. of *Leigh*, Eſq;—*Yorkſ.* Wm. Meadhurſt, of *Kippax*, Eſq;—For *South-Wales*, *viz.*—*Carm.* Hector Jones, of *Langeller*, Eſq;—*Card.* David Jones, of *Penyrallt*, Eſq;—*Pemb.* John Wogan, of *Bolſton*, Eſq;—For *North-Wales*, *viz.*—*Angl.* Wm. Lewis, of *Llanddyfnan*, Eſq;—*Carn.* John Saluſbury, of *Bodwell*, Eſq;—*Denb.* Ro. Wynn, of *Henllan*, Eſq;—*Flint*, Wm. Dymock, of *Worthenbury*, Eſq;—*Mer.* Owen Wynn, of *Pengwern*, Eſq;—*Montg.* Sir John Pryce, of *Newton*, Bart.

SATURDAY, 16.

Sir *Edward Hawke* ſail'd from *Plymouth*, in the *Kent*, with the Squadron under his Command, conſiſting of the following Ships, *viz.*

Ships	*Guns.*	*Captains*
Kent	74	Holbourne
Culloden	74	Geary
Nottingham	60	Harland
Auguſta	60	Bonfoy
Anſon	64	Kepple
Centurion	60	Dennis
Portland	50	Steevens
Taviſtock	54	Nutt
Glouceſter	50	Durell

This is only Part of a large Squadron, to be commanded by Sir *Peter Warren*, who ſet out for *Portſmouth*, on the 27th, for that Purpoſe.

MONDAY, 18.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when *Samuel Chilvers*, late of *Long-Stratton* in *Norfolk*, Labourer, and *Robert Scott*, late of *Yarmouth*, Mariner, receiv'd Sentence of Death; both for Smuggling.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The Anniverſary of the Birth of the Prince of *Wales* was celebrated, when his Royal Highneſs enter'd into the 42d Year of his Age.

THURSDAY, 21.

This Morning, at 10 o'Clock, the Ships Crews of the *Bedford*, *Sterling-Caſtle*, and *Chatham* Men of War, met on *Great Tower-Hill*, from whence they march'd along the high Streets of the City to St. *James*'s Palace, with Muſick and Colours, to return his Majeſty their humble Thanks for the Favours he has beſtowed on the Officers and Seamen of the abovemention'd Ships.

TUESDAY, 26.

His Majeſty's Pardon paſs'd the Great Seal unto *John Mackenzie*, commonly call'd Lord *M'Leod*, eldeſt Son of the late Earl of *Cromartie*, of all Treaſons and Miſpriſion of Treaſons, by him committed on or before *Dec.* 24, 1747.

The Orders relating to the diſtemper'd Cattle were directed to continue in Force for the Space of one Calendar Month longer, from *Feb.* 1.

The following Remedy has been uſed with great Succeſs by Mr. Howe *of* Derby, *who had* 33 *Cows in one Ground*, 22 *of which died of the Diſtemper, before he made Uſe of it; the other* 11 *recovered by taking it. The Symptoms of the Diſorder are as follows:*

THEY were firſt ſeized with a Hoarſting, and hung down their Heads, tho' at the ſame Time they would eat, but loſt their Cud; as ſoon as he perceived this, he took them into the Houſe, and gave them a little Rye Dough or Paſte, which cauſed them to chew their Cud; he then gave them nothing but Water to drink, till he perceived they grew worſe, after which he gave each Beaſt the following Preparation.

He boiled Half an Ounce of Coloquintida, and a little Herbigraſs, or Garden Rue, in leſs than half a Pint of Water, and then put it into a Pint of Sweet Oil, and gave it to each Beaſt, and in 12 Hours after he

gave a Pint more of the ſame Oil only, and then nothing but Water-gruel to drink, till the Beaſt was pretty well recovered.—No Hay muſt be given during the Diſorder.

We had an Account from *Amſterdam*, that the States General, in order to prevent any Difference with his *Puſſian* Majeſty, had reſolved to remove the Guard-Ship from the Coaſt of *Eaſt-Frieſland*, and at the ſame Time had requeſted his Majeſty to give Orders, that no Ships, bearing the *Pruſſian* Flag, ſhould carry military Stores, or other contraband Goods, to any of the *French* Ports, to prevent any Interruption to their Commerce. (*See* p. 27.)

On the 12th of laſt Month an End was put to the Diet of *Sweden*, after its having firſt condemned the Merchant *Springer*, mentioned in our laſt, (*p.* 583.) to ſtand in the Pillory at *Stockholm* and ſeveral other Places, and to be impriſoned for Life; and on the 9th, being three Days before the Diet broke up, he accordingly ſtood in the Pillory at *Stockholm*.

THURSDAY, 28.

Was a General Meeting of the Subſcribers to the late *Guildhall* Subſcription, for the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of the Soldiers employed in ſuppreſſing the late Rebellion, when they agreed to the Recommendations of their Committee, to diſpoſe of the remaining Balance of the Subſcription, by allowing 1000 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 1000 *l.* to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 1000 *l.* to the Hoſpital at *Bath*, and 300 *l.* to be equally divided between the Infirmaries of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Hyde-Park-Corner*.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

HUGH *Griffith*, of *Brinodol*, Eſq; to Miſs *Wynne*, an Heireſs of 700 *l. per Annum*.

Anthony Langley Swymmer, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Southampton*, to Miſs *Arabella Aſtley*, Daughter of Sir *John Aſtley*, Bart. Member for *Shropſhire*.

Robert Bearcroft, Eſq; Son of Sir *Robert Bearcroft*, to Miſs *Foley* of *Southampton*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Capt. *Charles Repington*, of the Hon. Gen. *Churchill*'s Reg. of Marines, to Miſs *Matilda Vernon*, Niece to Viſc. *Harcourt*.

Charles Hales, Eſq; of *Aſhton* in *Lancaſhire*, to Miſs *Iſabella Langbourne*, of *Tower-Hill*.

Hon. *William Bouverie*, Eſq; eldeſt Son to the Lord Viſcount *Folkſtone*, and Member of Parliament for *New Sarum*, to Miſs *Pleydell*, Daughter of Sir *Mark Pleydell*.

Mr. *Whitmore*, an eminent Merchant, and Brother of Sir *Thomas Whitmore*, Knt. of the Bath, to Miſs *Hanckell*.

Jacob Boſanquet, Eſq; an eminent Merchant, to Miſs *Hanbury*, Daughter of the late *John Hanbury*, Eſq;

William Foulkes, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, to Miſs *Brown*, of *King's Lynn*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Hugh Sandys, of *Worceſter*, Eſq; to Miſs *Snow* of *Eton*.

Hon. Mr. *Lee*, Uncle to the Earl of *Litchfield*, to Miſs *Stonehouſe*, Siſter of Sir *John Stonehouſe*, Bart. of *Radley*, near *Abingdon*, *Berks*.

Mr. *John Ackers*, Printer, in St. *John's-Street*, to Miſs *Dolly Bell*, Daughter of Mr. *John Bell*, an eminent Broker in *Aldermary* Church-Yard, *Bow-Lane*.

The Lady of Sir *Roger Aſtley*, of *Barrington* in *Staffordſhire*, deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

Lady of *Thomas Prowſe*, Eſq; Knt. of the Shire for the County of *Somerſet*, of a Son.

Counteſs of *Kildare*, in *Ireland*, of a Son and Heir, ſtil'd Lord *Ophaley*.

DEATHS.

SIR *John Napier*, Bart. at his Seat at *Luton-Hoo*, in *Bedfordſhire*.

Mrs. *Eliz. Weſt*, Siſter to Judge *Burnett*.

Rev. and Learned Mr. *James Scott*, at *Sheldon-Moor* in *Kent*, aged 101; who had been Miniſter of that Pariſh upwards of 60 Years, where he conſtantly reſided.

Mrs. *Hawke*, at *Yorke*, Mother of the brave Sir *Edward Hawke*, Knight of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral of the Red: She was Siſter to the late Col. *Bladen*.

Richard Mitchell, Eſq; Son of *Simon Mitchell*, of *Clerkenwell*, Eſq;

Everard Metcalf, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of a large Eſtate in *Yorkſhire*.

Lady *Mary Maxwell*, Daughter of the Earl of *Nithſdale*, in *Scotland*.

Sir *John Thorold*, of *Marſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Bart. ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son of the ſame Name.

Sir *Thomas Hales*, Bart. at his Seat at *Holcliffe* near *Canterbury*, aged 87; who is alſo ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son of the ſame Name, and Member for *Hythe* in *Kent*. The deceaſed Baronet repreſented the City of *Canterbury* in 5 Parliaments.

Mr. *Jonathan Harriſon*, an eminent Upholder near *Fleet-Bridge*. (See p. 37.)

Rt. Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Dowager *Middleton*, in *Ireland*, in the 90th Year of her Age.

Rt. Hon. *James Barry*, Earl of *Barrymore* in *Ireland*, formerly Memb. of Parl. for *Stockbridge*, and in the laſt Parliament for *Wigan* in *Lancaſhire*.

Rt. Hon. Lady *Eleonora Bertie*, Daughter of *Robert* late Duke of *Ancaſter*.

John Fenwick, Eſq; Memb. of Parl. for *Northumberland*.

Lady *Elizabeth Spelman*, Relict of *William Spelman*, of *Norfolk*, Eſq; and Daughter of the late *John* Earl of *Middleton*.

Mrs. *Robinſon*, Relict of the late Biſhop of *London*.

Lady

Lady *Wright*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Lawley*, Bart. and Relict of Sir *Nathan Wright*, Bart.

Lady *Egerton*, Relict of Sir *Roger Egerton*, of *Dingley* in *Lancaſhire*.

James Gualtier, Eſq; one of the Directors of the *Bank*.

M. *le Sage*, in *Piccardy* in *France*, Author of the *Devil upon Two Sticks*, *Gil Blas*, &c. aged 80.

Edward Laſcelles, Eſq; at *Barbadoes*, who was Collector of the Cuſtoms there, and Brother to *Henry Laſcelles*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *North-Allerton*.

Lord *Anthony Capello*, aged 3 Years, only Son to his Excellency the *Venetian* Ambaſſador. Lady *Thereſa*, his Excellency's eldeſt Daughter, died ſoon after.

The Lady of Sir *John Strange*, of *Layton-Grange* in *Eſſex*, Knt. Member of Parliament for *Totneſs*, and one of his Majeſty's Council learned in the Law.

Mr. *Joſeph Francis Nollekens*, an eminent Painter in various Stiles, particularly in the Converſations, after the Manner of *Wattaux*

Lady *Corbet*, Mother of Sir *William Corbet*, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for *Ludlow*.

William Douglaſs, of *Cavers*, Eſq; Heretable Sheriff of the Shire of *Tiviotdale*.

Rt. Rev. Dr. *Robert Butts*, Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.

Rev. *Francis Weſt*, D. D. Vicar of *Albrighton* in *Shropſhire*.

Rev. *Stephen Bigwell*, D. D. Rector of *Aſton* in *Northamptonſhire*.

Capt. *Harwood*, aged 84, one of the oldeſt Captains in his Majeſty's Navy.

John Hodge, Eſq; Governor of *Anguilla*, who lately came over on his private Affairs. (*See* Mag. *for* 1745, *p.* 359, 393.)

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Thawyer*, preſented to the Living of *Wareham* in *Lincolnſhire*.

Sir *Philip Commefield*, to the Rectory of *Ignatius*, otherwiſe *Haden cum Bambridge*, in *Suſſex*.

Mr. *Franklyn*, choſen *Friday* Lecturer of St. *Michael's Royal*, on *College-Hill*, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. *Wells*, deceaſed.

Mr. *John Butler*, choſen Lecturer of *St. Mary le Strand*.

Mr. *Ellis Harriſon*, preſented to the Vicarage of *Giſbourne*, in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*.

Mr. *Prior*, to the Living of *Brampton*, in *Lincolnſhire*.

Dr. *Wilſon*, Rector of *St. Stephen Wallbrooke*, and Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, appointed by the Dean and Chapter, to be Miniſter of the Chapel in the *Broad-Way*, *Weſtminſter*, in the Room of Dr. *Broderick*, deceaſed.

Mr. *Stephen Degulbon*, Rector of *Carlton* in *Norfolk*, elected Chaplain to the *Middleſex* Hoſpital.

Mr. *John Clements*, preſented to the Rectory of *Long Wetton* in *Leiceſterſhire*.

Dr. *Richard Bullock*, to the Vicarage of *Chriſt-Church*, and Rectory of St. *Leonard*, *Foſter-Lane*, *London*.

Mr. *Pilkington*, Author of the *Evangelical Hiſtory* and *Harmony*, made a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of *Litchfield*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

CApt. *Fowler*, made Commander of the *Sterling-Caſtle*, of 60 Guns.

Capt. *Townſend*, made Commander of the *Bedford*, a 70 Gun Ship.

Hon. *Henry Bathurſt*, Eſq; Son to Lord *Bathurſt*, made Attorney General to the Prince of *Wales*; and *Francis Jodrell*, Eſq; Sollicitor General in his Room.

William Crouch and *Richard Lee*, Eſqrs. made Clerks of the Navy-Office of *South Potomach* River in *Virginia*.

Capt. *William Lloyd*, made Commander of the *Invincible*, of 74 Guns.

Hon. *Henry Legge*, Eſq; appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *Berlin*.

Capt. *Collins*, made Commander of the *Tilbury*, of 74 Guns.

John Scott, Eſq; made Keeper of his Majeſty's Council Chamber.

Robert Dundaſs, Eſq; one of the Lords of Seſſion in *Scotland*, appointed Lord Preſident of that Court, in the Room of *Duncan Forbes*, Eſq; deceaſed.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Charſley*, of *Amerſham*, *Bucks*, Chapman.—*Richard Smith*, of *Ludgate-Hill*, Coach-man, and Dealer in Horſes.—*Andrew Holden*, late of *Rochdale* in *Lancaſhire*, Merchant.—*Anthony Gualterai*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Francis Dring*, late of *St. Peterſbourg* in *Ruſſia*, Merchant.—*John Mac Gill*, *Thomas Mac Gill*, and *James Gibb*, of *York*, Partners, Dealers and Chapmen.—*William Coſsley*, of *Briſtol*, Bookſeller and Stationer.—*Edmund Stowell*, of the Pariſh of *St. Mary-le-Bone*, Carpenter.—*John Tovey*, of the Pariſh of St. *Martin in the Fields*, Scrivener.—*Noah Tittner*, of *London*, Merchant.—*John Mills*, near *Charing-Croſs*, Dealer and Chapman.—*Robert Glaſs*, of *Sandy-Lane*, *Wilts*, Vintner.—*Caleb Flower*, of *London*, Packer.—*James Paine*, of *Lynn-Regis*, in *Norfolk*, Merchant.—*John Hunt*, of *Smock-Alley*, near *Biſhopgate-Street*, Grocer.—*Edward Pickford*, of *Whetſtone* in *Middleſex*, Innkeeper.—*William Priaulx*, of *St. Saviour's*, *Southwark*. Dealer in Coals.—*John Smith* and *Iſaac Clegg*, both of *Mancheſter*, Merchants and Copartners.—*Richard Haynes Plomer*, of *Briſtol*, Stationer.—*John Hudden*, of *London*, Broker.—*Henry Wood*, late of St. *James's Market*, Dealer in Wines.—*Joſeph Etherington*, of *Gracechurch-Street*, Apothecary.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in JANUARY., BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. pr l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1				94 1/2 5/8			91 7/8	82 1/2	17s a 18	2 12 6	E.N.E.	frost
2				94 1/2			91 7/8 1/4	82 1/4	19s a 20	2 12 6	N.E.	frost
3	Sunday										E.S.E.	snow
4	120			94 3/8 1/4			91 1/2 1/8 1/2	82	19s	2 12 6	N.E.	frost
5	120 1/8	162 1/4				93 1/4	91 1/2	82	18s a 19	2 10 0	N.W.	cold thaw
6				94 1/4		93 1/4	91 7/8	82	19s a 20	2 10 0	N.byW.	frost
7	120 1/4	162 1/4		94 1/2	94 3/8		91 1/4	82	19s	2 10 0	N.W.	thaw
8		161 1/2		94 1/4 94			91 1/4 90 7/8	81 3/4	18s a 17	2 5 6	N.W.	cloudy
9				94	94 1/4		91	81 3/4	17s a 18	2 2	N.W.	hazy
10	Sunday									6	N.N.W.	clear
11	119 3/4	161 1/2	100	94 1/8		92 1/2	90 7/8 1/4 5/8	81 3/4 82	18s a 17	2 2 0	W.N.W.	moist raw
12	119 3/4	161		94	94		90 7/8 1/4 1/2	81 3/4	16s a 18	2 5 0	N.W.	clear clou.
13	119 1/2	161 1/2		94 1/8			90 1/2 1/4 1/8	82	17s a 18	2 10 0	N.byW.	hazy
14				94 1/4 1/2 1/4			90 5/8 1/4 1/2	82	16s a 18	2 5 0	S.W.	cloudy
15		161 1/2		94 94			90 1/2 1/4	81 1/2	17s a 18	2 7 6	S.W.	rain
16	119			94 1/4			90 1/2 1/8	81 1/4	17s a 18	2 10 0	W.N.W.	fair clou.
17	Sunday					92					S.	hazy
18	119 1/4			94 1/8 1/4		92 1/4	90 1/2 5/8	81 1/2	18s	2 10 0	S.S.E.	foggy
19	119 118 1/2			94 1/8 1/4	94 1/8 1/4	92 1/8	90 1/4	81 1/2 1/2	17s a 18	2 10 0	S.E.	foggy
20	118 1/4			94 1/8	94 1/8	92	90 1/4	81 1/2	17s a 16	2 10 0	E.S.E.	cloudy
21	117 3/4	161 1/4 160 3/4		94 1/4 1/2	93 1/8	91 3/4 1/2	90 89 7/8	81	16s a 15	2 7 0	S.E.	hazy cold
22		156 1/4		93 1/4	93 1/4		90 89 7/8	81 80 3/4	14s a 11	2 7 6	S.S.E.	foggy col.
23	117 1/4	156 3/4		93 1/4	93 1/4	91 3/4	89 7/8	79 1/4 1/2	9s	2 10	S.E.	clou dy
24	Sunday										S.	mild
25		157		93 3/4 1/4	93 5/8 1/4	91 3/8	90 89 3/4 7/8	79 1/2	8s a 10	2 5 0	N.W.	cold
26	118 1/4 1/8 1/4	158	99 1/2	93 3/4 1/4 94	93 1/4	91 1/8	89 7/8 90 1/4	79 3/4	10s a 12	2 2 6	S.E.	misling
27	118 1/4 119	158 1/4		94 1/8 1/4	91 92	89 1/2	90 1/8 1/4	79 1/2 1/4 3/4	11s a 14	2 5 0	S.E.	cloudy
28	120 119 1/4 1/4	159 1/4		94 1/8	92 1/4	89 1/2	90 1/8 3/4	79 1/4 3/4	14s a 13	2 5 0	S.E.	rain
29	119 3/4			94 1/4	92	89 1/2	90 1/4	79 1/8	12s a 11	2 5 0	S.byE.	wet
30	120	159 3/4		94 3/4	91 3/4	89 1/8	90	79 1/8	13s a 14	2 5 0	E.S.E.	hazy
31	Sunday										S.	mild

BILL of Mortality from Dec. 22. to Jan. 26.

Christ.	Males 775	Femal. 711	1486
Buried	Males 1393	Femal. 1445	2838

Died under	2 Years old	887
Between	2 and 5	231
	5 and 10	77
	10 and 20	82
	20 and 30	235
	30 and 40	271
	40 and 50	321
	50 and 60	264
	60 and 70	226
	70 and 80	170
	80 and 90	68
	90 and 100	6
		2838

Buried	Within the Walls	244
	Without the Walls	651
	In *Mid.* and *Surrey*	1237
	City & Sub. *West.*	706
		2838

Weekly *Dec.* 29	386
Jan. 5	672
12	618
19	544
26	618
	2838

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 8*d.*
Wheat 27*s.* to 29*s. per* Quar.

THE States of *Guelderland*, after having made void the Obligation of the Oath taken by the Prince of *Orange* to obſerve the Inſtructions given him in the Year 1722, when he was declared Stadtholder of that Province, reſolved, that his Highneſs's new Commiſſion ſhould be in every Reſpect the ſame with that formerly given to K. *William*. In conſequence of which, they give up to the Prince of *Orange*, not only the Nomination of the Magiſtrates in all their Towns, but likewiſe the Diſpoſal of all Civil and Military Employments, and the Nomination of the Deputies both from the Nobility and Towns to all the Colleges belonging either to their Province or to the Union. And theſe Prerogatives, with the Dignity of Stadtholder, are made hereditary in his Highneſs's Family, according to the Settlement made in the Province of *Holland* *. And on the 18th Inſtant O. S. the Deputies of that Province arrived at the *Hague*, with this ample Commiſſion for his Serene Highneſs. The States of the ſaid Province have likewiſe agreed to the Reſolution of raiſing the Tax of 2 *per Cent.* in their Province.

On the 2d Inſtant N. S. their High Mightineſſes the States-General reſolved on a Promotion of General Officers, by which all the Lieutenant Generals are made Generals, and the Major Generals and alſo the Brigadiers, are made Lieutenant Generals, the Rank of Brigadier General being totally ſuppreſſed. All the Colonels, whoſe Commiſſions are dated in the Year 1745, or before that Time, are promoted to the Rank of Major Generals; and their Commiſſions, with all thoſe that have been given to other General Officers ſince the P. of *Orange*'s Acceſſion to the Stadtholderſhip, are to bear Date from the 16th of *May* laſt, excepting Mr. *Burmannia*'s, who is now promoted to the Rank of General. Lieutenant General *La Roque*, who commanded at *Hulſt*, and Mr. *Van Echten*, who commanded at *Menin*, are left entirely out of this Promotion; and none of the other Generals, whoſe Conduct is to be inquired into, are to receive their Commiſſions, or to be admitted to take the Oaths, till their paſt Conduct be fully cleared, their Names being for this Purpoſe marked in the Liſt of Promotions. At the ſame Time their High Mightineſſes came to a Reſolution to leave entirely for the future to the P. of *Orange*'s Diſpoſal, the Penſions that were always allowed to a certain Number of General Officers of every Rank, according to their Seniority in the Army.

By Advice of the Stadtholder, the Council of State have reſolved to grant all the Troops of the Republick, which ſerved laſt Campaign, a Gratuity conſiſting of 700 *Florins* for every Squadron of Horſe and Dragoons, reckoning two Troops to a Squadron; and 800 *Florins* for every Company of Foot. In order likewiſe to animate the Officers, they are to be paid extraordinarily 650 *Florins*, each Troop of Horſe and Dragoons, and 800 each Company of Foot, in all the Regiments to be employed next Year. The Whole upon Condition, that the Regiments be all compleat and perfectly fit for the Field by *Feb.* 18, next.

The States General have propoſed to the Court of *France* to exchange or ranſom the 46 Regiments of *Dutch* Troops that are detained Priſoners in that Kingdom, agreeable to the Cartel at *Frankfort*; but that Court have found Pretences for waving this Propoſal; and the States being thus diſappointed of their own Troops, they are uſing all poſſible Methods to hire others. They have concluded a Treaty with the Duke of *Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle* for a Body of his Troops, and Mr. *Van Haaren* having happily finiſhed his Negotiation with the Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland* for hiring 8000 more of their Troops, is upon his Return home.

As the Armies both in *Flanders* and *Italy* are now in their Winter Quarters, nothing but Skirmiſhes, and none of them very conſiderable, have happened in either of theſe Countries. And tho' a Congreſs at *Aix le Chapelle* is ſtill talked of, yet great Preparations are every where making for carrying on the War with Vigour. Amongſt others, Sir *Charles Handbury Williams*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Dreſden*, had, on the 5th Inſtant N. S. a private Audience of the King of *Poland*, and in his Maſter's Name demanded a Paſſage thro' *Poland*, for the *Ruſſian* Troops which are to enter into the Service of the Maritime Powers; to which his Majeſty made Anſwer, That his Regard for the King of *Great Britain*, and his Alliance with him, made him glad of every Opportunity to oblige him, but that the Demand in Queſtion was of ſuch a Nature, that he could not give any poſitive Anſwer to it; that the granting a Paſſage to Foreign Troops thro' *Poland*, did not depend upon his Conſent only, but that of the whole Republick; and that as there was no Diet then ſitting, it was impoſſible for his Majeſty to determine any Thing in relation to this Affair.

The

* *See* LONDON MAGAZINE *for laſt Year*, p. 519.

PRICES of STOCKS in JANUARY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.
BANK STOCK. INDIA STOCK. South Sea South Sea South Sea 4 per Cent. 4 per Cent. 3 per Cent. India Bonds

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1748.

In our MAGAZINE for *March*, will be Publiſhed,

The DEBATES of the POLITICAL CLUB upon the Queſtion, *Whether it is the Intereſt of this Nation to inſure Enemies Ships.*

The Anſwer of a very worthy and eminent Merchant to ſome Perſons who ſollicited him to ſign a Petition for taking off the Prohibition of Spaniſh *Commodities; which we with Pleaſure give our Readers, as an Inſtance of Publick-ſpiritedneſs, too ſeldom to be met with at this Time.*



YOU have brought this Petition, Gentlemen, for me to ſign, becauſe you know I am largely intereſted in the *Spaniſh* Trade. I ſee you have got a great Shew of Hands to it; but here are many who have very little Concern in the Affair. For my Part, Gentlemen, I am of the ſame Mind I was laſt Year, that, notwithſtanding the Profits I might make by the Importation of *Spaniſh* Commodities, I will never petition for a Thing which is ſo evidently prejudicial to the Intereſt of the Nation.

I am not of the worthy Member's Opinion in this Caſe, who ſaid, we ſhould ſhew Compaſſion even to our Enemy. As we have diſtreſſed the *Spaniards* in a great Meaſure, I would have us, in Juſtice to ourſelves, continue ſo to do, by every Method we can think of: And I am ſure you know, that we cannot more effectually do it, than by refuſing to take the Products of their Country off their Hands. As this is a very obvious Point, I ſhall not ſay any thing farther about it, only this, that you cannot, with any Pretence of Reaſon, ſay, that the Commodities of *Spain*, which are included in the Prohibition, and which you are petitioning for, are abſolutely neceſſary for us to have.

What you alledge about the free Importation of Fiſh and other Neceſſaries, which the *Spaniards* are in Want of, is very weak. You have anſwer'd it yourſelves in the *Conſiderations* you printed laſt Year, wherein you ſay, "That the *profitable* Part of our Trade with *Spain* is not turn'd out of its Channel; but they continue to take, and always will do ſo, our Fiſh, Leather, and Tobacco, and even our Woollen Manufactures in great Quantities; not out of any Kindneſs to us, as you ſay yourſelves, but becauſe they are abſolutely neceſſary for *Spain* to have."

What Hopes then can you build upon a ſingle Ship's being admitted into a Port of *Spain*, and the Cargo, which you pretend was *Engliſh*, there publickly ſold? But my Intelligence informs me, that the Cargo was not *Engliſh* Property, when it was ſold at *Cadiz*. You remember you urged 'uſt ſuch another Affair laſt Year to the Members of the Houſe of Commons, about the Caſe of Meſſ. *Delduque* and *Talhpied a*, which was rejected, with all the other Conſiderations you offered, as not being ſufficient to juſtify our taking this Step.

And after this, you cannot imagine, Gentlemen, that any Miniſter would adviſe the King to take off the Prohibition here, upon the Concluſions you make, be-

fore they are *properly* certified that the Edict of the Court of *Spain* is *wholly* revoked; when you know that the Vote of the Houſe of Commons was, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to do it, when he had Reaſon to believe, that the taking off the Prohibition with *Spain* would be *mutual*.

I think you are very much to blame to preſs the Matter again upon theſe weak Pretences; for I dare ſay, the Miniſtry will not be eaſily miſled in an Affair of ſo much Conſequence. It was ſhewn very clearly laſt Year, that if the Prohibition be taken off here, and it ſhould not be ſo in *Spain*, the *Spaniards* muſt then receive of us in Bullion very near 300,000*l.* Sterling *per Annum*, over and above the 85,000*l.* allowed for Wool and Barilla, which are now admitted, becauſe neceſſary for us, and are for that Reaſon excluded the Prohibition. This is too much to pay to an *Enemy*; who, notwithſtanding Reports, ſeems to be in no Diſpoſition to come to an Accommodation with us. Nor ſhould we think, from the Experience we have had of that Nation, that they will be the more our Friends for our *Submiſſion*. It would be leaving it too much in their Power to be ſo, or not; whilſt we muſt pay very dear for their Friendſhip, as long as they think proper. This, Gentlemen (with your Leave) would be a Diſhonour to the Nation, and would be very *impolitick* too.

You cannot deceive the Miniſtry with this plauſible Pretence of Smuggling, becauſe the great Price of the laſt Mountain Prize Wines at the Sale will convince them that it is not true. And theſe Wines are now much ſcarcer every where, ſince a Stop has been put to ſome Practices in Entries during a great Part of the War.

Upon the Whole, Gentlemen, you have not one juſtifiable Plea to offer. The Government would find an Advantage in the Revenue of the Cuſtoms, no doubt, by taking off the Prohibition, but not ſo much as you would have them imagine; becauſe the bringing in theſe *Spaniſh* Wines muſt of Courſe prevent a great deal from being imported from *Portugal* and other Countries. But whatever that might be, you may aſſure yourſelves, the Miniſtry are too wiſe to take ſo wrong a Meaſure, in order to ſerve that Purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter of Jan. 29, 1747, *from Mr.* Henry Thompſon, *Agent for Priſoners of War at* Kinſale, *to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen*, &c.

GREAT is my Concern to render you the Account of the melancholy Accident which has happen'd here.

The Night before laſt, between the Hours of 11 and 12, an accidental Fire broke out in the Back Return of the large old Priſon, in the lower Apartment, which ſo quickly communicated the Flames, the whole was on a Blaze in a few Moments, and all Endeavours to extinguiſh it timely proved vain; the major Part of the Priſoners being aſleep, many, alas! too many, have periſh'd.

I was myſelf, as uſual, the Cloſe of the Evening, in thoſe Apartments, and repeated my Caution and Orders to have the Fire and Lights all out at 8 o'Clock; at 11 the Turnkey was his Rounds, and every Thing very ſafe and orderly, and had not many Minutes returned to his Room, when the dreadful Alarm was given; when I immediately run into the Priſon, and ſeeing the Flames ſo far advanced, endeavoured to ſave as many Souls as poſſible, by opening the Priſon Doors, and ordering them all to follow me into the Street, to the Number of near 600; being aſſiſted with the Guards, they were conducted to the other Caſtle Priſon, without the Eſcape, as I believe, of a ſingle Man.

This done, all Endeavours were then uſed to ſubdue the Fire, and ſave, if poſſible, the adjoining large Priſon; for indeed ſuch a Storm of Wind and Rain I ſcarce ever have ſeen; and the Sparks and Flames flew ſo far, I expected one Quarter of the Town would have been laid in Aſhes, and my own Houſe not 100 Yards off.

I as early as poſſible ſent and acquainted Mr. *Fearne* of my Misfortune, to whom the Town, as well as I, owns the greateſt Obligations; for by his Direction and Aſſiſtance of his People and Water-Engines, incredible Damages were in a great Meaſure prevented.

The Officers Priſon joining the ſaid Back-Return, was on Fire, and is partly pulled down, but extinguiſhed by 6 in the Morning; the large Priſon-Roof much damaged, *&c.* the Particulars of which I hope you'll now pardon me, being greatly diſordered from the Injuries I that unhappy Night received; but have this pleaſing Conſolation, let what will happen to me, that I was inſtrumental in ſaving many Lives, at the utmoſt Peril of my own.

Yeſterday Morning I called out all theſe Priſoners into an open Field, where I kept them ſome Hours to air them, being a fine Day; and upon a correct Muſter, 54 were miſſing, which I believe all periſhed; and 25 that Night were conveyed to Hoſpitals, with broken Limbs, ſcorched and burnt; already 39 Remains of Bodies are found in the Ruins, and interred; the reſt not yet come at, or quite conſumed. Shall tranſmit you a further Account ſo ſoon as poſſible I can collect my Books and Papers, which

which were disconcerted in order to be saved.

The inclosed Letter from my Body of Prisoners will, I hope, convince you I was not inactive upon this melancholy Occasion.

Translation of the Letter.

SIR,

ALL here invite us to assure you of our most humble Respects, and to give you Marks, by our poor Thanks, of our Acknowledgments for the signal Service we have received from you. You have behaved to us like a Father; permit us to make a Return like grateful and dutiful Children. We owe you our Lives, and are incapable in the present State of our Affairs, to make you a Return for so precious a Present; but, Sir, be persuaded we shall give an Account in *France* of the humane Treatment we have received from you. We are sensible, that such an Act of Generosity on your Part can only arise from a Greatness of Soul: We also think, we should be guilty of the blackest Ingratitude, if we should forget such a Benefit. We had not the least Hand in the dreadful Disaster, you have unhappily been Witness to as well as we; and we utterly abhor it. A wicked *Portugueze* was the sole Author of it. We will not do Justice upon him for it, till he has appeared before you. We are ready to deliver him to you, to be punished according to his Crime; after which, we all beg of you to return him to us, that he may be made sensible, in a Manner agreeable to our Inclination, how much we detest such an Action.

In the Name of all the Prisoners.

An Answer to the ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION, p. 27.

BEFORE I begin to find the Things required, I think it necessary to observe, that every Upright and its Shadow, together with so much of the Solar Ray (which proceeds from the Sun's vertical Limb) as is intercepted between their Extremities, do constitute a right-angled Triangle, in which the Angle at the Base is ever equal to the Altitude of the Sun's vertical Limb; which in the present Case may be found thus:

As 5 : 8 :: Rad. : 16 = natural Tangt. of	58°	0′
Deduct the Sun's Semidiameter at that Time	0	16
Remains his Meridian Altitude	57	44
Substract his North Declination	11	7
Remains the Height of the Equinoctial	46	37
The Complement of which, namely, is the Latitude of the Place.	43	23

Now, having the Latitude and Longitude both, the Place itself becomes known to be in *Turkey*, to the S. W. of the Mouth of the River *Danube**.

I come now to answer the second Part of the Query, namely, to find when the Shadow was 12 Times the Length of what it was at Mid-day.

A It is evident that the Tangt. of the Altitude of the Sun's vertical Limb at the required Time was $\frac{1}{12}$ of what it was at Noon = 1,333333 = natural Tangt. of 7° 36′

Deduct the Sun's Semidiameter as before 0 16

B Remains his Altitude 7 20

Now by 11th Case of Oblique Spherick Triangles, having the Height of the Sun, his Declination and the Latitude of the Place, the Time of the Day may be found thus:

Co-Sine of the Latitude Arith. Comp.	0,13861
C Co-Sine of Declination—Do.	0,00836
Sine of ½ the Co-Altitude more ½ the Diff. between the Co-Declin. & Co-Lat.	9,92569
The Sine of ½ the Co-Alti. Less the Diff. between the Co-Declin. and Co-Latitude.	9,61902
	2|19,70257
D	9,85128

Log. of Sine 45° 14′ being half the Sun's Distance from Noon at the Time required, measured upon the Equinoctial, which doubled and converted into Time is 6ho 1′ 52″. So that the Time required was at 0′ 52″ before 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and at 1′ 52″ past 6 in the Afternoon.

E *Note*, The Sun set that Night at 43′ 12″ after 6 o'Clock.

JAMES MORTON.

[*We have received two Answers to the* SURVEYING *Question*, p. 30. *which shall be in our next.*]

[*We are much obliged to* S. G. *for his Correspondence, and desire the Continuance of it. What he particularly proposes will be highly acceptable: We desire it as soon as possible, for the sooner the better; and submit it to him, whether some Scheme or Figure will not be necessary.*]

F *From the* FOOL. N°. 259.

—— *When Heaven's Revenge is slow,*
Jove *but prepares to strike the fiercer Blow.*
POPE's Homer.

G AS a dangerous War is ever the natural Effect of an ill-manag'd Peace, so is an ill-conducted War the sure Prognostick

* *Where no particular Town or remarkable Place is situate, and so none can be assigned.*

noſtick of a bad Peace; and theſe, according to the Almanack Epigram, aptly purſue one another in an eternal Round. A Stateſman in *England* is the very Oppoſite of a Stateſman in *France*; the one has ever in View the ſaving of his Country by a Peace, the other of ennobling his by a War: The firſt has in View Eaſe, Luxury, Power, and Wealth, at Home; the laſt, Glory, Dominion, Fame, and Honour, Abroad. Whether either of them think juſtly is one Queſtion; which moſt right, another: But it is generally agreed to be true, that *Reputation* is the Baſis of Power; and therefore whoever gains that Point, in Favour of his Country, is evidently acting on the beſt Principle. *Reputation* is ſometimes gain'd by a ſkilful Procedure in Time of Peace; as when the Publick Affairs are ſo order'd, that all the powerful ſurrounding Nations juſtly love or fear us. In this Caſe, War becomes unneceſſary, and Peace an inexpreſſible Bleſſing; but never happens where the Minds of particular Men are rather turn'd to ſerve ſpecial Purpoſes of their own; to the Art of briguing for Power; and the making all Mankind their Slaves and Dependants, than to the raiſing the Nation's Glory, and the creating in our Neighbours a due Reverence towards, and Eſteem for us. *Reputation* is gain'd ſometimes by War, but is never to be attain'd by thoſe who purſue it by Halves; who cheat themſelves by a fallacious Conceit, that the doing too much is the Way to make the War eternal.

The *French* and we both aim evidently at the ſame Point, both equally intend Peace; but while we both have the ſame View, we differ eſſentially in the Means. The *French* carry their *ratio ultima regum* at the Mouths of their Cannon; what they cannot get by Force, they purchaſe; and what they do get they hold, as the moſt ſure Preliminaries of their future Negotiations: And to ſpeak in the *Hudibraſtick* Turn, they that have Towns to give up may make their Terms with them; but not ſo, thoſe that have none. We did, and almoſt againſt the Genius of our Rulers, get *Cape Breton*, and that alone will make Terms for us; but not the ſame, as if, inſtead of making a Kind of no Expedition to *Britany*, we had taken *Canada* too: Yet I fear it is moſt notorious, that one Expedition was made, as a Kind of political Feint, to avoid growing too powerful by the Conqueſt of *Canada*. Theſe are a Kind of Maxims, whereto *Machiavel*, and *Common Senſe*, the intimate Friend of *France*, are equally Strangers.

And ſince it is difficult to find out how the Enemies Acquiſitions are to balanced, without our making any, it will be ſtill more difficult to diſcover on what Rationale we ground our Proſpects of an approaching Peace. If the Returning of *Cape Breton*, which Heaven avert, will balance the Acquiſitions made on our Allies, the Conqueſt of *Canada* would perhaps have paid us our Expences; but this perhaps was too much for a wicked People, who preſume to intermeddle with Miniſterial Affairs, and battle their Judgments againſt the Wiſdom of Men in Power. But if *Cape Breton* had not been taken, I ſuppoſe the re-fortifying of *Dunkirk*, if not the delivering up of *Gibraltar*, had been inſiſted on: And the *French* would have naturally ſaid, Why, you, Mr. *Britain*, have been at the Head of the Rebellion againſt the intended Sovereign of *Europe*; and therefore, as is moſt juſt, ſhall pay the Piper. The *French* would here have made an excellent Bargain for themſelves, and paid their own Expences, by ſelling *Gibraltar* to *Spain*? As it is, I queſtion not but *Spain* is to pay ſome Millions for the future Settlement of Don *Philip*; but who is to indemnify us our Diſburſements, I dare venture to ſay, has never been thought of: Nay, I doubt whether we could get Money enough to finiſh a Harbour in the *Downs*, tho' we may probably conſent to the re-fortifying of *Dunkirk*.

Our wiſe Schemes for obtaining a good Peace are more amply ſhewn in a Kind of determin'd Reſolution of permitting the *Spaniards* to continue fortified on the Iſthmus of *Gibraltar*, whereby we are totally depriv'd of the Harbour, the Uſe whereof was the main End of keeping the Town, which, of itſelf, is only uſeful to fill the Purſes of particular Men, and to practiſe Villanies in; and ſuch notorious ones too, that, altho' I am thoroughly acquainted with the Circumſtances, I am aſhamed to ſtain Paper with a Relation of the Facts. But it being to the Point, ſhall note here, That if there was not ſome Deſign to deliver up *Gibraltar*, we are at a Loſs to gueſs why, when the *Spaniſh* Forces are drawn off for *Italy*, and but a piteous Number left on the Iſthmus, their Fortifications have not been deſtroy'd and the Bay opened again for the Benefit of our trading Ships. — I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that there never was a Time when *Britain* engag'd in a War, that we had ſo many Opportunities of indemnifying ourſelves the Expence: Our Enemy's Coaſts and Commerce abſolutely open to us, the fineſt Fleet we ever had at Leiſure to execute any important Enterprize, and yet nothing done; nor, as I conceive, intended to be done; when, at the ſame Time, we are purſuing one of the moſt notorious Errors, that of attempting to make a fair Peace

with

the Enemy, by evidently avoiding
y Means that can poſſibly produce one.

ng the ſeveral rational and pious Pieces,
the Papers, exhorting to a proper Uſe
the general Faſt, was the following.

has been the conſtant Experience of
the conſiderate Part of Mankind, that
eaſy to ſlide into the Paths of Vice and
gularity, but to return from thoſe Paths
icult, and requiring a vigorous Exertion
thoſe reaſonable Powers the Almighty
given us. And notwithſtanding this
at and neceſſary Work be repreſented in
Sacred Writings, as cutting off a right
nd, and plucking out a right Eye, yet
an unſpeakable Comfort to us, to find
n Reaſon, Revelation, and Experience,
if we do heartily ſet about the Work
our Reformation, Succeſs will attend
ſincere Endeavours.

We being again called upon by our So-
reign to prepare for a Day of ſolemn
yer and Humiliation for our Sins, it is
y much to be deſired, that each of us
y ſo humbly and ſeriouſly conſider the
l of our own Ways, that laſting Impreſ-
ns may be made upon our Minds there-
: Then would thoſe great Evils of
earing, Drunkenneſs, Pride, Covetouſ-
, Uncleanneſs, and Luxury, appear
predominant. Righteouſneſs ever ex-
th a Nation, while its Contrary is a Re-
ach to any People.

Obitum Gloriæ Dilectiſſimi. Written by a SCHOOL-BOY.

1.

paper caſe, juſt by this place,
A pretty dormouſe lies:
ſoon or late, ordain'd by fate,
Each mouſe, each monarch dies!

2.

Ye ſons of care, whoe'er you are,
Attend inſtructive rhyme:
ſins had *Dor* to anſwer for;
Pray think of yours in time.

Deſcription of the COUNTY *of* NORFOLK.

NORFOLK may not improperly be term'd an Iſland, as being encompaſſ'd with Waters: For it is bounded on the North and Eaſt with the *German* Ocean, which beats violently on the Shore; on the Weſt, by the *Ouſe* and its Branches, which parts it from *Lincolnſhire* and *Cambridgeſhire*; and on the South, with the leſſer *Ouſe* and the *Wavenny*, which divide it from *Suffolk*. It is a large County, being above 50 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, where longeſt; and about 30 from South to North, where broadeſt; its Circumference about 240. It contains about 1,148,000 Acres, 47,180 Houſes, 660 Pariſhes, one City, about 30 Market Towns, and 625 Villages and Country Towns; is divided into 31 Hundreds, and ſends 12 Members to Parliament. It is generally well inhabited by Gentry, and very populous; and beſides the great Herring Fiſhery, &c. on the Coaſt, has a great Trade in the Manufactures of Worſteds, Stockings, and *Norwich* Stuffs. It lies in the Dioceſe of *Norwich*, under which is this County and *Suffolk*, containing together 1121 Pariſhes. The Air in the Champain Country near the Sea is ſharp, and this Part abounds with Corn, Sheep, and Rabbits. Jet and Amber are ſometimes found on the Shore. The Woodlands are well ſtored with black Cattle and Sheep, and yield Plenty of Corn. In ſome Places the Soil is fat, in others ſandy, and the beſt is about the Towns. The Heaths where the Sheep are folded, produce good Quantities of Corn, when ploughed. The County is well water'd, and has Plenty of Wood. It has given Title of Duke to the Chiefs of the noble Family of *Howard*, ever ſince the Reign of King *Richard* III. In deſcribing the Towns, we ſhall begin with the City and Boroughs.

1. *Norwich*, 90 Miles N. E. from *London*, commodiouſly ſituate on the River *Yare*, (which runs through it, and has ſeveral Stone Bridges over it,) notwithſtanding its having formerly ſuffered greatly by Fire, Peſtilence, War and Rebellions, is at this Time a very fair, large and populous City, enjoying a great Trade, which partly owes its Original to the *Netherlanders*, who fled over to avoid the Cruelties of the Duke of *Alva*, and the Inquiſition, and brought in the Manufactures of ſlight Stuffs; which have been wonderfully improved by the Ingenuity of the Weavers of late Years, in the making of Damaſks, Camblets, Druggets, black and white Crapes, &c. The City is a Mile and half in Length, almoſt of the ſame Breadth, and encompaſſed with a Wall (except where the River runs) which has 12 Gates, and on which are many Turrets. It yields to few Cities in *England* for fair Structures, Number of People, Humanity of the Rich, and Induſtry of the Common-Sort. It has 30 Pariſh Churches, beſides the Cathedral chiefly noted for its lofty Spire, and a Church for the *Dutch*, and another for the *French* Refugees. The other publick Buildings are the Town-Hall, the Market-Houſe, the Houſe of Correction, the Croſs, and the Hoſpital for 100 poor Men and Women. It is a County of itſelf, has a Sheriffs, is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and ſends 2 Members to Parliament, who are choſen by all the Freemen and Freeholders of the City. The

Markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. To give an Idea of *Norwich*, a certain Author ſays, that it may not improperly be called an Orchard in a City, or a City in an Orchard, by reaſon of the pleaſant Intermixture of the Houſes with Trees; ſo that the Populouſneſs of a City and the Pleaſantneſs of the Country meet together.

2. *Yarmouth*, or *Great-Yarmouth*, 16 Miles E. from *Norwich*, at the Mouth of the *Yare*, from whence it has its Name, is a very antient Town, pretty large, rich, well built, and fortified by Nature and Art: It is govern'd by a Mayor, 18 Aldermen, *&c.* and ſends two Members to Parliament, choſen by the Freemen at large, who are about 500. It has a great Trade in exporting Corn, and is famous for curing vaſt Quantities of Red-Herrings. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Town is obliged by Charter to ſend the Sheriffs of *Norwich* 100 Herrings bak'd in 24 Pies, from whence they are deliver'd to the Lord of the Manor of *Eaſt Carlton*, who is to convey them to the King, and give the Town a Receipt for them. *Yarmouth-Roads* are famous for the Rendezvous of the Coal-Fleets, and others; but there are dangerous ſands in the Neighbourhood. The Town now gives Title of Counteſs to Madam *Amelia Sophia Walmoden*.

3. *Thetford*, upon the Borders of *Suffolk*, 80 Miles N. E. of *London*, lies in a pleaſant open Country on the *Thet* and *Little Ouſe*. 'Twas incorporated by Q. *Elizabeth*, has a Mayor, Recorder, 10 Aldermen, 20 Common-Council Men, a Town-Clerk, a Sword-bearer, and Mace-bearer; and ſends 2 Members to Parliament. Here are 3 Churches, the chief Manufacture is Woollen-Cloth, and the Market is on *Saturday*, for Corn and other Proviſions. The Biſhop's See was formerly here, and was removed from hence to *Norwich*.

4. *Lynn*, *Lynn Regis*, or *King's Lynn*, antiently *Biſhop's Lynn*, 86 Miles N. E. of *London*, is ſeated on the *Ouſe*, and was a Borough by Preſcription before King *John*, who, becauſe it ſided with him againſt the Barons, made it a Free Borough, with large Privileges; but it was his Son, *Henry* III. who made it a Mayor-Town. It has been honour'd with 15 Royal Charters, and is now govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Under-Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, and 18 Common-Council Men. It ſends 2 Members to Parliament, has 2 Churches, and Markets on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*. 'Tis large, rich, and well inhabited, defended by Walls, a large Ditch and 2 Forts, has a ſafe Harbour, and conſiderable Trade. Over-againſt it, on the other ſide the River, lies that called the *Marſhland*, a ſmall marſhy Tract, with Ditches to carry off the Water, over which are 111 Bridg... The wideſt Part is about 10 Miles over.

5. *Caſtleriſing*, 3 Miles N. from *Ly*... is an antient Borough by Preſcription; a... tho' it has now only ſome mean Hutt... but very few Inhabitants, and the Market... quite diſuſed, yet it is govern'd by a May... has between 50 and 60 Burgageholders b... longing to it, and retains its antient Priv... lege of ſending 2 Members to Parliament.

The other Market-Towns are, *Burnh*... in the N. W. Corner, Market on *Sat*... *days*.—*Snelſham*, or *Snetſham*, S. W. ... *Burnham*, Market on *Fridays*, which ... very conſiderable.—*Walſingham*, S. E. ... *Burnham*, noted for good Saffron in t... Neighbourhood: Market on *Friday*... *Wells*, N. of *Walſingham*, formerly a M... ket-Town, now a ſmall Village.—*Cl*... or *Cley*, N. E. of *Walſingham*; Mark... now diſuſed.—*Holt*, 3 Miles S. of Cl... Market on *Saturday*.—*Cromer*, on t... Coaſt, E. of *Cley*, has a ſmall Market ... *Saturday*, and a Harbour for Ships.—*W*... *ſham*, S. of *Cromer*, Market on *Thurſ*... —*Ayleſham*, 6 Miles S. W. of *Walſ*... has a Market on *Saturdays*, and is inhabi... ed chiefly by Knitters.—*Fakenham*, 5 Mi... S. of *Walſingham*, has a good Market ... *Thurſday*.—*Foulſham*, 6 Miles S. E. of *F*... *kenham*, has a ſmall Market on *Tueſd*... —*Caſton*, or *Cawſton*, 10 Miles N. W. ... *Norwich*, has a well frequented Market ... *Tueſdays*.—*Worſted*, E. of *Cawſton*, has ... ſmall Market on *Saturday*, and is noted for ... Worſteds firſt made here.—*Hickling*, S. ... of *Worſted*, is a Market Town, tho' n... conſiderable.—*Reepham*, or *Repeham*, ... Miles S. W. of *Cawſton*, is noted for its ... Churches in one Church-Yard; Market ... *Saturday*.—*Lytcham*, 10 Miles S. W. ... *Reepham*.—*Seechy*, or *Seching*, S. of *Ly*... has a Market every *Tueſday* Fortnight.—... *Downham*, 8 Miles S. of *Lynn*, Market ... *Saturday*.—*Swaffham*, 10 Miles N. E. ... *Downham*, a large well built Town; Mar... ket on *Saturday*.—*Eaſt Dereham*, 9 Mi... N. E. of *Swaffham*, Market on *Friday*.—... *Watton*, 7 Miles S. E. of *Swaffham*, Mar... ket on *Wedneſday*.—*Hingham*, 5 Miles ... of *Watton*, Market on *Saturday*.—*W*... *mundham*, or *Windham*, E. of *Hingh*... Market on *Friday* for Corn and other Pro... viſions, but chiefly for Stockings, Wood... Spoons, Taps and Spindles made here, a... ſold in great Plenty.—*Loddon*, 12 Mi... S. E.—*Attleburg*, or *Attleborough*, a lit... S. W. of *Windham*, Market on *Thurſd*... —*Buckenham*, or *New Buckenham*, S. ... of *Attleburg*, Market on *Saturday*.—*Ha*... *ling*, or *Herling*, S. W. of *Buckenham*, Ma... ket on *Tueſday*.—*Diſs*, S. of *Buckenha*... Market on *Friday*.—*Harleſton*, E. of *Di*... Market on *Wedneſday*.

Extra...

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, The Case Re-stated, or an Examine of a late Pamphlet, intitled, The State of the Nation for the Year 1747, *&c*. In a Letter to a Friend.*

This Pamphlet supposes The State of the Nation *to have been wrote by the Author of the* Gazetteer, *under the Direction of a worthy Member for the City of* London; *and therefore the Author begins thus:*

My Dear Friend,

WHEN Men of your Capacity and Experience alarm themselves about publick Affairs, on the Report of any puny Adept in Politicks, who, from his Garret, sets up for a Censor of publick Measures, and Reformer of the State, it becomes the Friend to offer the faithful Hand towards leading from the Path of Illusion. Nor does it less behove the true Patriot to step forth, on such Emergencies, and distinguish himself from those, who, under fair Pretences, work to undermine the Government, and ruin the State.

Nothing can appear more evident, than that the Author of *The State of the Nation for last Year*, the Work that has raised such gloomy Ideas in your Mind, has had a View to distressing the State, in order to bring on some signal Convulsion, as necessary towards producing a Change in the Constitution; or, in the Words of a late extraordinary Pamphlet, *of restoring the Old Constitution* †. Nothing is more certain than that this pretended Patriot would bring upon us, in Reality, all those big impendent Evils which he suggests, and seemingly writes to avert; for cautious and covered as he is, we find him, on Occasions, exposing the cloven Hoof, and betraying the deep Secrets of his Scheme."

After having added something more for proving, that his two Antagonists are *Jacobites* in Disguise, he says: "This Legacy of Mr. *W*——*n*'s, whether his own or another's, has opened the Eyes of the Publick in regard to the *Sempronius*'s of the present Age; and it is to be hoped, for the future, they will be watched and guarded against, as being more dangerous than those whom we look upon as our hereditary Enemies. The *French* are at present our open Enemies, and as such, I am for pursuing them to Destruction, as far as is consistent with the real Interest of my Country; but I have no Notion of risking the Welfare of dear *England* out of Resentment to *France*, because I have been taught to hate *Frenchmen* as our hereditary Enemies.

This hereditary Animosity our Author builds upon for declaiming *Englishmen* to a Distelish for Peace, tho' there be no Prospect of Success by a Continuance of the War. But this Writer, like that of *Faction Detected*, knew the Excess of our Propensity to hate the *French*, and thinks to play the same Game, by Aid of that national Weakness, with equal Success." From whence he concludes, that the Author of *Faction Detected* was likewise a *Jacobite*, and that all work on Mr. *W*——*n*'s Plan.

"This latter, says he, as the other two, cloathed himself with *Whiggish* Principles, as most likely to answer his Purpose of Deception, though his whole Scheme was most notoriously built on Maxims diametrically repugnant. And to gloss over his Deception, he sets out with this pompous but dangerous Propositon. The Criterion of a *Whig Conduct* is to resist and reduce the Power of *France*. On this Basis was the System of that voluminous Writer built, and on the like has the present Writer raised all his Engines for unhinging our present happy Establishment." This Proposition he denies to be true, for the following few Reasons, among a thousand, that might be instanced.

"The *Whigs* in *Charles* IId's Reign, persecuted the Earl of *Danby*, afterwards Duke of *Leeds*, and principal Promoter of the Revolution, and would have brought him to the Block, tho' it was notorious that he was an Enemy to *France*, and had obstructed all her Machinations at our Court, while he had any Influence there, as appeared by the Measures pursued as soon as he was obliged to retire.

In King *William*'s Reign, the *Whigs* indicated no innate Aversion to *France*, when they could advise and conduct the *Partition Treaties*, which, in their Consequences, gave *Spain* and the *Indies* to the House of *Bourbon*, and for which these *Whiggish* Counsellors and Negotiators were afterwards impeached by a rank *Tory* House of Commons, an amphibious Generation that brags of Principles and have none. There is no denying, that the obvious Meaning of the *Partition Treaty* was increasing the Power of *France*; and such were its direct Consequences; nor can it be less denied that it had been proposed, negotiated, and concluded by *Whigs* Abroad; defended, maintained, and applauded in Parliament by *Whigs* at Home; so that *resisting* and *reducing* the Power of *France* was not always *the Criterion of a Whig Conduct*.

But to bring the Point home to our present *Whigs*, who are not, it is to be hoped, less *Whigs* than their Ancestors, nor of the late Mr. *W*———*n*'s Complexion, I shall

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for last Month*, p. 13. and *for last Month*, p. 24.

† *See* Lond. Mag. *for last Year*, p. 561,

appeal to the Conduct of the preſent Adminiſtration all the late Reign, and moſt of the preſent, and I aſſure myſelf that it will be admitted the Miniſtry all the while were of the true old *Whiggiſh* Standard. It is notorious, that an almoſt implicit Confidence was repoſed by our Court in *France* ever ſince the Acceſſion, till the Death of the Emperor *Charles* VI. a Period of near *thirty Years*. During all that long Period, this Doctrine now laid down as fundamental, was ridiculed and hooted at in our moſt auguſt Aſſemblies, and a new *Credendum* ſubſtituted in its Room, *viz.* Believe in *France*, and ſuſpect the Houſe of *Auſtria*; pull down the latter, and aggrandize the former. And, Sir, ſhould you have forgot that the long Oppoſition of the few grumbling *Tories* in Parliament, was founded on the Adminiſtration's conſtant Adherence to this Doctrine, I beg you will, to juſtify me and ſatisfy yourſelf, conſult Monſ. *Rouſſet*'s Collections, ſo revered, and often appealed to by the Author of *Faction Detected*." Then he endeavours to ſhew, that our Hatred to *France* is a falſe Prejudice, which may be the Reaſon why moſt of the Powers of *Europe* look on with Indifference, while *France* puſhes her Conqueſts almoſt to the Heart of *Holland*.

"There can, he ſays, poſſibly be but three Reaſons aſſigned for the general Inattention of the Powers on the Continent to the late Rapidity of *French* Conqueſts, *viz.* That they conceive the *Balance of Power* to be in no Danger, that Phantom which turned ſo many Heads in *England* ſince the Revolution; or that they ſuppoſe the Intereſt of *H——r* more conſulted, and more nearly concerned, than that of *England*, in the Commencement and Conſequences of the preſent War; or, laſtly, that theſe Powers, conſcious of our avowed *Prejudice* to *France*, ſeem not in an Humour to indulge to our national Weakneſs.

May it not be ſuppoſed, that theſe neutral Powers had obſerved this *Prejudice*, or the Intereſt of *H——r* ſtrongly operating, when we wantonly plunged ourſelves into the War, and induſtriouſly brought it home to the *Dutch*? They might obſerve us tranſporting a large Body of Troops to the Continent, againſt the Opinion of thoſe next expoſed to the Power of *France*. They might likewiſe ſee us marching the ſame Troops beyond the *Main*, to draw the *French* out of *Auſtria*, *Bavaria*, and *Bohemia*, where they were *interring* the Flower of their Forces, and *ſinking* their cleareſt and beſt Revenues. They might behold us, after the miraculous Eſcape at *Dettingen*, rejecting a Peace which would have reſtrained *France*, and prevented her ulterior Conqueſts, reconciled the Empire, ſecured the *Dutch* Barrier, and produced general Safety and Tranquillity. Such muſt have been the neceſſary Conſequences of the Peace we rejected at *Hanau* in 1743; and ſo obvious were they to all *Europe*, that 'tis no Wonder none of the neighbouring Powers have ever ſince interfered either to join us, or compoſe the Quarrel.

All theſe capital Errors, Errors that have run us already *thirty Millions* in Debt, that have loſt all the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and almoſt undone the *Dutch*, were owing either to a ſtrong *Prejudice* to *France*, or in *Favour* of *H——r*. Take it which Way one will, it was unreaſonable and unwarrantable; yet ſee how partially the maſked *Scribe* I am conſidering, buries in Oblivion all the Errors of the *Miniſter* who preſided in the Cabinet while thoſe fatal Miſtakes were committed, to traduce theſe Miniſters who had no Hand in thoſe big Evils, and are ſuppoſed to be inclined to put the beſt and ſpeedieſt End they can to an unſucceſsful War." The Author then adds ſeveral Pages for proving who his Antagoniſts are, and that they are bad Calculators as well as bad Prophets; after which he ſneers at what his Antagoniſts ſay, about the ſtarting up of an antiquated Right in the Dutchy of *Cornwall* *; and then he ſtates the Hopes his Antagoniſts have of our being able to deſtroy the *French* Commerce †, upon which he obſerves thus:

"Here is the whole Chain of his political Strength for giving *France* the *Fall* he would perſuade us to attempt; but ſhould any of its Links give way, I apprehend it too obvious that we may receive the *Fall* inſtead of giving it.

It may be impracticable for the Prince of *Orange*, and perhaps not ſafe from him, to attempt ſo thorough and ſudden a Change in the Army and Government, as the Author contends for, while a powerful, ſucceſsful *French* Army is within the Territories, if not the Bowels, of the Republick. Here then may we be allowed to ſuppoſe, that this firſt Link of his Chain may fail.—Let us eſſay the next.

The *Ruſſians* may be prevented by domeſtick or neighbouring Diſtractions, either real or *pretended*; may be impeded in their March, *ſhould they march in earneſt*, either by *Pruſſia* or *France*; may come too late to obſtruct ſuch Conqueſts of the Enemy, as may reach even the Vitals of the Republick; or, ſhould none of theſe Impediments intervene, *France* may ſtill be an Over-match for the Confederates in the Field, by means of *Swediſh*, *Pruſſian*, and

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for laſt Month*, p. 16. col. 2. B. Ibid. p. 17. col. 2. C.

other

other *German* Auxiliaries, or by a forced Augmentation of her native Troops, to make a dernier Effort. In either Caſe, what would become of *Holland*, ſhould this Link likewiſe fail? And, to our very great Sorrow, the Appearance is but too ſtrong, that it may.

The fourth Link of his Chain, I chuſe to conſider before the *third*, being naturally and more immediately connected with the *ſecond*, which related to the *Ruſſians*.—If the *Ruſſians* ſhould not join us, there is no Appearance that *we can bring ſuch an Army into the Field, as may be able to face the Enemy*; and even if they ſhould, 'tis a Doubt, a very great one, whether *France* might not out-number, and over-match us after the Junction: Therefore at beſt, this *third* Link of the ſanguine Author's Chain of *Hopes*, is but conjectural. Would then a wiſe Man, or a Friend to our preſent Eſtabliſhment, riſque the Fate of the Nation on a ſimple, I fear an untenable Conjecture? I appeal to your, and every Reader's Underſtanding, if the Author has not here evidently diſplay'd the *Hoof*, and confirmed himſelf to be of the *Winningtonian* Sect."

He then examines what he calls the 3d Link of his Antagoniſts Chain of Hopes, which is, our conquering and retaining all the *French Colonies*, before *France* can overcome the *Dutch*; and beginning with *Canada*, he anſwers thus: "All Queen *Anne's* War, we were as much Maſters at Sea as now, and we were Conquerors wherever the War was kindled on the Continent; yet we never attempted a Conqueſt of the *French* Colonies, but once of *Canada*, in which we failed, and not for Want of either Skill or Reſolution, ſo much as through a natural Impracticability that attends the Attempt of ſuch diſtant Conqueſts from a brave and the moſt experienced Nation in the World in the Art military. We took *Cape-Breton*; but had the *French* Miniſtry done their Duty, as they eaſily might, in ſending early and neceſſary Supplies to *Louiſburg*, we might have had ſufficient Reaſon to repent us of the Attempt. But are we preſumptuouſly to expect that the Court of *France* will be always as remiſs, and that we ſhall always have the like Succeſs?

I don't know what might have been the happy Conſequence, if the Blow had been immediately followed after the taking *Cape-Breton*; but if the moſt intelligent in the Strength of both Nations, in that northern Part of *America*, may be credited, we have no Chance of conquering *Quebeck*, without which all other Acquiſitions there would turn to little Account. So that in *North America*, the Chance of our ſucceeding to root out the *French* there, is at beſt precarious, perhaps impracticable. And were it otherwiſe, I fear the Conqueſts of *France* in the *Netherlands* would render us very tractable on a Peace, on which Occaſion, I apprehend, we ſhall be obliged to reſtore *Cape-Breton*, the only Conqueſt we have been able to make, ſince the War, with all our vaſt Superiority by Sea.—

A We are next to examine the Feaſibility of ſubduing the *French* Sugar Colonies, the only they have in *America*, except their Settlement on the River *Miſſiſippi*, which I ſuppoſe the Author himſelf would not adviſe attempting.

The principal of the *French* Sugar Settlements, are *Martinico* and *St. Domingo*, or *Hiſpaniola*, divided between them and the

B *Spaniards*. To begin with the latter, I will take upon me to aſſert, that the *French* alone on that Iſland, are able to raiſe 20,000 effective Men, willing and able to defend their Properties againſt a foreign Invader. And we may naturally ſuppoſe, that the *Spaniards* on the Iſland, would rather aid their *Catholick* Neighbours, than

C us Proteſtants. Beſides, it is no Secret, that the principal Harbours of that fine Iſland, particularly thoſe in the *French* Poſſeſſion, are regularly and ſtrongly fortified.

In ſuch a Situation then, can we ſuppoſe the Conqueſt of this *French* Sugar Colony to be ſo practicable and eaſy, as this adventrous Writer would perſuade us it is? Is there not greater Likelihood, that the

D *French*, from ſo populous a Colony, contiguous to *Jamaica*, may invade that Iſland of ours, than that we ſhould be able to ſubdue them?

The Probability of our ſucceeding againſt *Martinico* is ſtill ſtronger againſt us, if it be true, as I take upon me to ſay it is, that the *French* are able to arm 40,000 good

E Men, in Defence of that valuable Iſland. There is not one acquainted with the vaſt Superiority of the *French* in thoſe Parts, that wonders not they had not invaded our *Leeward* Iſlands, ſince this War, and that ſcruples to own, they might, the two firſt Years of it, have ruin'd all thoſe Iſlands in a Fortnight. There is no diſputing that they had Force enough at *Martinico* only, to do the Work; nor can

F they ever want it when inclined, or fear ſucceeding, if the Superiority of our naval Force don't prove the Safety of our Fellow Subjects in thoſe Parts.

The *French*, 'tis true, have a few more ſmall Sugar Iſlands, ſuch as *Guardeloupe* and *Mariegallante*; but they, if conquered,

G would be but a poor Equivalent for the Continuance of an expenſive and unſucceſsful War. And I am not clear, that we could ſubdue even theſe ſmall Colonies with all our Maritime Force, conſidering how populous and well fortified they are, the

Weakneſs of our contiguous Colonies in Men capable of bearing Arms, and their Diſtance from this Center of our Force and Power.

Then he endeavours to ſhew, that we cannot promiſe upon deſtroying even the *French Eaſt-India* Trade, and adds, "As for the general *European* Trade of *France*, which is the neceſſary Conſequence of her Climate, Situation, Products, Oeconomy, Skill and Induſtry of her Inhabitants, the Author has not thought fit to explain himſelf, whether we ſhall continue the War till we beat her out of it, or indulge her with it, becauſe it would be impoſſible to wreſt it from her, unleſs we ſhould be adroit enough to perſuade the *Turks*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *Danes*, *Swedes*, *Germans*, *Poles*, *Ruſſians*, &c. neither to eat, drink, or wear any of the Products or Manufactures of that Country; or if theſe ſeveral Nations were not to be perſuaded, that we ſhould fag them into a Compliance."

From all which the Author concludes, That the *ſecret Views* of his Antagoniſts are in Favour of *W——n*'s *Old Conſtitution*, and as a Step towards it, of replacing the late adventrous *M——r* at the Head of Affairs, that *M—r* "who wantonly plunged the Nation into all its preſent Difficulties, and the *Dutch* into their preſent Diſtreſſes; who brought the preſent *French* War upon us, and that War into the *Netherlands*; who rejected the Terms of Peace offered at *Hanau*; and who concluded the Treaty of *Worms*."

"Let the Scene, ſays he, now be changed to thoſe at preſent in the Direction of our Affairs. There was no recalling immediately what had been done by the late M——r. He had ſhuffled and cut, and dealt out the Cards ſo, that his Succeſſors had no Option left but that of playing the Game the beſt they could, in Hopes ſome Change, Death, or other lucky Accident Abroad, might intervene to accelerate the putting a ſafe and honourable End to the Conteſt. They have tried the Fortune of War with Courage; they have waited for the fortunate Events with Steadineſs; but neither having anſwered their Hopes, what ought they to do? How are they to act when involved in a burthenſome, unpropitious War? Ought they to continue it at the Hazard of ruining their Allies and their own Country, or put a Period to it on the beſt Terms that can be obtained, before the Enemy's Conqueſts reach the Vitals of the *Dutch*?"

This Author afterwards tells us, that we have had ſuch Overtures of Peace made to us by *France*, as might be embraced even in a ſucceſsful War. "What, ſays he, could be wiſhed for more, in the then State of the War, than *for* France *to offer reſtoring all her Conqueſts, in Caſe a moderate Settlement ſhould be agreed to for Don* Philip *in* Italy, *and that a ſmall Diſtrict in the Duchy of* Luxemburg, *contiguous to the Territories of* France *on that Side, ſhould be yielded to that Crown?*"

Theſe Preliminaries, he aſſerts, were offered by *France*, and repeated: Upon theſe, he thinks, a Peace may be made, without being attended with *inevitable Ruin*, the Conſequence, according to his Antagoniſts. But herein, ſays he, eſpecially appears my Antagoniſt's *ſecret Views*. "With him, our *Ruin is inevitable*, if Peace be made; and why? but that he ſuppoſes, and very juſtly, that the Continuance of the War muſt ſo perplex us, that we ſhall plunge into any Meaſure that promiſes any Relief, or even a Change of Miſery, which is ſome Alleviation in Pain."

And he concludes with obſerving, that his Antagoniſts, by their Panegyrick on the Duke of *Marlborough*, deſign a Reflection upon an illuſtrious young Hero, no leſs conſpicuous for military Skill than perſonal Bravery; and that in the Paper, called, *The Fool*, N°. 239, they have ſatyrized the Nation for that very Conduct, which they recommend with the utmoſt Ardour and Vehemence in their *State of the Nation*.

Tranſlation of a Memorial ſent by Col. Guy Dickens, *the* Britiſh *Miniſter at the Court of* Sweden, *to all the Foreign Miniſters reſiding at that Court: Containing an authentick Account of the Affair of Mr.* Springer, *the* Swediſh *Merchant, who was accuſed of being concerned in the Plot for which Dr.* Blackwell *was executed at* Stockholm, *and who had made his Eſcape from Priſon, and taken Refuge in that Miniſter's Houſe.* (*See* Mag. *for* Dec. *laſt*, p. 583.)

MOnday, *Nov.* 16, between 6 and 7 o'Clock at Night, a Servant belonging to Col. *Dickens*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at the Court of *Sweden*; came to tell him, that a Courier was juſt arrived from *England*. The Colonel having ordered him to be brought up, upon his entering the Chamber, was ſurpriſed to find it was the Merchant *Springer*, who had eſcaped from Priſon. Upon this, having ordered his Servants to withdraw, he was told by *Springer*, that he had found Means to make his Keepers drunk, and having put on one of their Hats, he had in that Diſguiſe paſſed thro' the Out-Guards, as one of the under Officers: That being come to the *North-Market*, he hired a Traineau *, in which he

* *A Sort of Chair, or Chaiſe, which in the Northern Countries is drawn like a Sledge upon the Snow.*

he had come to the Colonel's, by saying he was a Courier from *England*, but not without Fear of being pursued.

Next Morning, *Nov.* 17, when the Colonel rose, in looking thro' his Windows, he saw that there were Centries posted upon every Street, and Avenue leading to his House; and about 9 o'Clock in the Morning, Baron *Nolekin*, the Chancellor of the Court, came to acquaint him, by Orders from the King of *Sweden*, that his Majesty having been informed of the Merchant *Springer*'s having taken Refuge in his the Colonel's House, his Majesty hoped, that he would make no Difficulty in consenting to deliver him up, as he was a State Prisoner, accused of High Treason; that the Man who had conducted him to the Colonel's House was waiting below, whom his Excellency might examine if he thought proper; and that his Majesty had Reason to be assured, that his Excellency would not, by his Refusal, give Occasion for any Step that might be equally disagreeable and troublesome to the two Courts. M. *Nolekin* added, that as the Colonel's Servants might perhaps have admitted *Springer*, without his Knowledge, he hoped, that his Excellency would allow him, jointly with himself, to search his House.

The *English* Minister's Answer to M. *Nolekin* was, That he was ignorant of *Springer*'s being in his House, but that he would inquire into it, and that against 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon M. *Nolekin* should hear from him in relation to his House being searched; but at the same Time with an Intimation, that his Character could not permit him to agree to any such Proposition.

M. *Nolekin* departed with this Answer, but in an Hour and an Half returned, to acquaint the *English* Minister, that his *Swedish* Majesty had very certain Information of *Springer*'s being in his House, and being likewise informed, that all possible Methods were contriving for his Escape, his Majesty begg'd of his Excellency not to allow of it. Upon this it is necessary to observe, that the Certainty they had of *Springer*'s being at the *English* Minister's House, was founded upon the Treachery of two of his Excellency's Domesticks, who were Brothers, and who had allowed themselves to be corrupted by the Hopes of a Reward, which they were made to expect by a third Brother, who had likewise been, but was not then, in the Colonel's Service. This Man came to see his two Brothers about 10 o'Clock in the Morning, as could be testified by all the Servants in the Family; and after having had some Conversation with his two Brothers, he returned to report what he had learned from them.

To this second Message brought by M. *Nolekin*, his Excellency answered only, That if *Springer* had been in his House, it was no Proof of his being still there, and if he had made his Escape, his Excellency could not conceive how they could pretend to make him his Jayler, but that at 4 o'Clock M. *Nolekin* should hear from him, as he had before told him.

Between M. *Nolekin*'s first and second Visit, the *English* Minister had sent to the Ministers of the King his Master's Allies, in order to learn their Sentiments upon the Accident that had happened; and finding their Answer could not come soon enough, because of the great Distance of their Abode, he ordered his Coach to be got ready, with an Intention to go himself to confer with them. But as he was just going into his Coach, M. *Nolekin* came for the third Time to see him, which was about 12 o'Clock at Noon, in order to acquaint him, that the King had thought proper to reinforce the Guard which was posted round his House, and that his Majesty expected to be informed, in an Hour, of his Excellency's Intentions, with respect to the delivering up of *Springer*, to the End that he might resolve upon the Measures he was to take.

His Excellency answered, as he had twice done before, that by 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, or sooner if possible, his Majesty should be informed of his Resolutions; adding, that he was just then going to confer with the other Ministers upon an Affair of such Consequence; and he let M. *Nolekin* know, that in the mean Time they might take what Measures they thought proper.

Accordingly, his Excellency set out, and saw that they had actually reinforced, with near 400 Men, the Troops which had invested his House ever since the Morning. As his Coach advanced, the Troops, 'tis true, opened to the Right and Left for letting it pass; but in a little while after, they had Orders to charge with Ball, and at the same Time an Officer was ordered to follow it on Horseback, who reconducted the *English* Minister quite back to his Gate. Moreover, two Masters, one of whom taught his Excellency's Son to fence, and the other his Daughter to play upon the Harpsicord, were taken into Custody as they were coming to his Excellencys' House at their usual Hour, and were not allowed to enter the House, no more than a particular Friend who was coming to pay him a Visit. They even attempted to search his Excellency's Servants, as they were entering into or going out of the House.

The Minister, at his Return, saw that they

they had not only considerably augmented the Guard, but that the Populace, at their Instigation, were assembling more and more; and as he had learned, that it was resolved to employ Force, by causing the Mob to break first into his House, and that thereupon the Troops should enter, under Pretence of coming to his Assistance, he found himself obliged to write the following Letter to M. *Nolekin*, Chancellor of the Court.

Sir,

"Since I perceive, from what you have told me, that if I will not agree to deliver up the unhappy Man who has taken Refuge in my House, it has been resolved to make use of Force, which I do not find myself in any Condition to resist, I have the Honour, Sir, to let you know by this, that if you please to call at my House this Afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'Clock, you shall have Leave to carry off the Man you reclaim; but, at the same Time, I cannot dispense with protesting in the most solemn Manner, against all the Steps that have been taken upon this Occasion, as a new Infraction of the Law of Nations with regard to me, and also of the Privileges and Immunities which belong to Foreigners of any Character.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Stockholm, Nov. 17, 1747. Sign'd

GUY DICKENS."

About 12 o'Clock at Noon, and at the Time when M. *Nolekin* was still at Col. *Dickens*'s House, one of the Chamberlains of the Court, on the Part of the King, delivered to the latter a Paper, of which the following is a Copy:

"As a Merchant of this City, named *Christopher Springer*, found Means Yesterday in the Evening to escape out of the Prison where he was detained for a Crime against the State, therefore his Majesty has ordered me to declare in his Name, that he expects, from the Friendship which subsists between him and the Court of *Great-Britain*, that Mr. *Dickens*, Minister from the said Court, will not grant Refuge to a Man accused of High Treason, his Majesty having expressly injoined his Ministers at Foreign Courts, to be particularly careful in the like Cases not to protect Criminals, in whose Punishment all Sovereigns, for their mutual Safety, appear to be equally interested. The King has also ordered me to acquaint the Minister, that his Majesty puts an entire Confidence in the Promise which he expects his Excellency will give him for this Purpose."

If it could have been supposed, that Mr. *Springer* was a State Criminal, or that his being accused of High Treason was founded on the least Shadow of Truth or Justice, as is asserted in this Paper, Col. *Dickens* has been too long employed in publick Affairs, to think of hesitating a Moment in consenting to deliver him up; but his Imprisonment, and the Prosecution commenced against him, are viewed in quite another Light. For this Reason, in the Conferences which Col. *Dickens* had with M. *Nolekin*, he plainly told him, that this unhappy Man was look'd on, not only here, but in most of the Courts of *Europe*, as an innocent Victim, they were resolved to sacrifice, in the same Manner as they had done by Dr. *Blackwell*, in order to fix a Stamp of Probability upon the Farce which some certain Persons had been acting here, ever since the Opening of the present Diet, and to make the Publick believe, that the Succession was in Danger, and that certain respectable Powers had been concerned in that pretended Conspiracy.

Between 3 and 4 in the Afternoon, M. *Nolekin* repaired to the *English* Minister's, as he had been desired by the abovementioned Letter. Col. *Dickens* told him, that he found himself obliged to yield to superior Force; but that it was pushing Things a great deal too far; that all the Courts of *Europe*, where Justice was regarded, look'd with Indignation upon their Proceedings here, and above all, upon the injurious Suspicions which they endeavoured to throw upon certain Powers; that with regard to *England*, which was one of them, the Falshood of this Insinuation could be easily proved, since his *Swedish* Majesty could not but recollect, that Col. *Dickens* was the first who, by Orders from his Court, had informed him of the *Russian* Empress's Intention, to recommend his Royal Highness, then Bishop of *Eutin*, in the Room of the Great Duke of *Russia*, who had declined the Election made in his Favour.

M. *Nolekin* confessed the Truth of this Fact, and said, that he had been informed of it a long while ago. He likewise confessed that Things were here pushed too far; and to conclude, M. *Nolekin* having ask'd the *English* Minister, if he would allow the Count *de Lieven*, the King's Aid de Camp, and another Officer, to come up Stairs to him? his Excellency answered, Yes; and the two Officers being come up, he caused to be delivered to them the unhappy *Springer*, whom they reconducted to Prison.

(See p. 42.)

A DESCRIPTION *of* CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, situate in a fine fruitful Plain, on the River *Cam* *, from which

* *This River has also been called* Grant, *and the Town* Grantbridge, *and was anciently a* Roman *City and Fortress, as appears by the Names of the two Castles at each End, the one being called* Grantchester, *and the other* Chesterton, *and from the numerous Coins and Urns, lately dug up in the Neighbourhood.*

which it takes its Name, is a Mile long, from South to North, and about half a Mile broad in the Middle, diminiſhing towards each End, and forming pretty nearly an oval Figure.

It is divided into two Parts by the *Cam*, much the largeſt Part lying South-weſt of A the River, on a perfect Level, encompaſs'd by the Colleges, with their delightful Groves and Gardens. There is an artificial Hill or Mount in the Middle of the Caſtle at the North End, from whence you have a View of the Country on every Side, 15 or 16 Miles round.

The Proſpect from the Weſt is inexpreſſibly fine; where beautiful Colleges, Groves, Gardens and green Fields lying on the Banks B of the River (which forms a ſpacious natural Canal), are agreeably intermixed; and the Stone Bridges of ſeveral Colleges over the River add to the Beauty of it.

The Town is divided into 13 Pariſhes, and contains 1200 Houſes and upwards, and 6000 Inhabitants: The two principal C Streets, *Bridge-ſtreet* and *Trompington-ſtreet*, run the whole Length of it, almoſt from North to South: *Trompington-ſtreet* (the North End whereof is uſually called *St. John's-Lane*) falls into *Bridge-ſtreet* oppoſite to *St. Sepulchre*'s, or the round Church; and the South End of *Bridge-ſtreet* is known by the Name of *St. Andrew*'s Pariſh.

The grand Market-place is a ſpacious oblong Square, running North and South, in D the Middle of the Town, at the South End whereof ſtands the Town-Hall, or Shire-Houſe, lately erected at the Expence of the Gentlemen of the County: It ſtands upon Arches faced with Stone, and is 80 Feet 2 Inches long, 34 broad, and 33 high, with the Baluſtrades; at each End whereof is a Court, where the Judges hold the Aſſizes: In one of theſe Courts the Juſtices of the Peace hold their Quarter Seſſions: The Mayor's Court alſo is held here; and here all other publick Affairs relating to the Corporation are tranſacted. Underneath the Town-Hall the Market-people have their Stalls and Seats on *Saturdays*, which is the F grand Market-day; and there is a Market here every Day for Poultry, Butter, and Cheeſe, *Sundays* and *Mondays* excepted.

A handſome Stone Conduit, of an octagon Figure, ſtands in the Front of the Town-Hall, incloſed with an iron Paliſade, to which the Water is brought by an Aqueduct (the Benefaction of the celebrated *Hobſon* the Carrier); which furniſhes the Middle of the Town with Water, always running thro' ſeveral Pipes. On the North Side is this Inſcription:

Thomas Hobſon, *late Carrier between* London *and this Town, in his Life-Time, was at the ſole Charge of erecting this Structure*, A. D. 1614. *He departed this Life* January 1, 1630, *and gave, by Will, the Rent of ſeven Leys of Paſture-ground, lying in* St. Thomas's Leys, *towards the Maintenance of this Conduit for ever: Moreover, at his Death, he gave ten Pounds towards the beautifying of the ſame.*

On the South Side we ſee this Inſcription:

Edward Potto, *formerly an Alderman of this Town, gave two Tenements in* Butcher-row, *in the Pariſh of St.* Edward's, Cambridge; *the Rents and Profits whereof are for ever to be applied towards the Repairs of this Conduit.*

Hobſon was no leſs famous, in his Days, for furniſhing the Scholars with Horſes, than for bringing Water to the Town; but he made it an unalterable Rule, it ſeems, that every Horſe ſhould have an equal Share of Reſt and Fatigue, and therefore would never lett one out of his Turn; from whence that proverbial Saying, Hobſon's *Choice: This or none.*

Weſt of the grand Market is the Market for Fruit and Garden-Stuff, and South of that the Market for Horſe-Corn: The Butcher Market is under the Town-Hall, and round about it. At the South End of the Town is a weekly Market for live Cattle.

According to the Number of Pariſhes in the Town, there are 13 Pariſh Churches, *viz.* *Great St. Mary*'s, *Little St. Mary*'s, *St. Botolph*, *Bennet*, *St. Edward*'s, *St. Andrew*'s, *Trinity*, *St. Michael*'s, *All-Saints*, *St. Sepulchre*'s, *St. Clement*'s, on the South Side of the River; *St. Giles*'s, and *St. Peter*'s, on the North Side. Some reckon *Barnwell* a 14th; but this is out of the Town, and extraparochial.

St. Mary's is ſituate in the Middle of the E Town, on the Eaſt Side of *Trompington-ſtreet*, oppoſite to the Regent-walk and the Schools. This is the Church to which the Univerſity reſort on *Sundays* and Holidays to hear Sermons; but the Pariſhioners have the Uſe of it at different Times of the Day. There are 3 Iſles in the Church, and as many Chancels: In the Middle Chancel ſit the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, Noblemen and Doctors; and in the Middle-Iſle is the Pit where the Maſters of Arts and Fellow-Commoners ſit, at the Weſt End whereof ſtand the Pulpit and Reading-deſk: The Bachelors and Undergraduates have handſome Galleries over the Side-Iſles, which look into the Pit. Between the Chancel and the Pit ſit the Mayor and Al- G dermen on publick Days, and the Judges of Aſſize when they come their Circuits. The Seats of the Pariſhioners are on each Side of the Pit, from whence all other Townſmen have been lately expell'd. The Steeple is a handſome lofty Tower, containing ten muſical Bells, which are rung on all State Holidays.

St.

St. Bennet's and *St. Edward*'s are pretty little Churches; but neither these, nor any of the rest, require a particular Description. That of *St. Sepulchre*'s is remarkable only on Account of its Form, which is perfectly round; said to have been antiently a *Jewish* Synagogue; or, as others will have it, the Church of the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, and built after the Form of the Church of *St. John*'s in that City. A

At the South End of the Town, East of *Trompington-street*, has lately been erected a spacious square Building, intended for an Hospital. *John Addenbrook*, M. D. late Fellow of *Catharine-Hall*, left, by his Will, a considerable Sum of Money for this Purpose; and appointed Trustees for the Performance of it, who have carried it on thus far with the Interest of the Money: The Principal will remain intire for the Support of a Number of sick and wounded Patients, with the Assistance of future Benefactors. B

The Air of *Cambridge* is very healthful, and the Town plentifully supplied with excellent Water, not only from the River and Aqueduct already mentioned, but from the numerous Springs on every Side of it, some of them medicinal. Nor is it better supplied with Water, than it is with all other Necessaries of Life. By the River *Cam* they receive 1500 or 2000 Firkins of Butter every Week, which is sent by Waggons to *London*: Besides which, great Quantities are made in the neighbouring Villages, for the Use of the University and Town, and brought in new almost every Morning. Every Pound of this Butter is roll'd, and drawn out to a Yard in Length, about the Bigness of a Walking-cane; which is mentioned as peculiar to this Place. The Fields near *Cambridge* furnish the Town with the best Saffron in *Europe*, which sells usually from 24 to 30 Shillings a Pound. C D E

The Roads from *Cambridge* to *London*, *York*, and *Norwich*, are the best in *England*: And before these were made so, *William Worts*, Esq; caused a Causeway to be cast up to *Gogmagog* Hills, four Miles East of *Cambridge*, whither Gentlemen ride out clean in the Depth of Winter; and from these Hills there is a fine Carpet-way for several Miles, particularly towards *New-Market*. Another Benefactor caused a fine Road to be made to *Foulmire*, nine Miles on the Way to *London*, and left Money for placing Mile-stones to *Barkway*, eight Miles farther; which were accordingly set down by Dr. *William Warren*, Fellow of *Trinity-Hall*, in the Year 1728, before there were any Mile-stones placed on any other Road. The Doctor at the same Time placed Mile-stones and Posts on the Road towards *Huntingdon*. F G

The River *Cam*, on which *Cambridge* stands, is formed by two Rivulets; the one rising at *Ashwell* in *Hertfordshire*, and the other near *Saffron-Walden* in *Essex*, uniting their Waters about four Miles above *Cambridge*, and becoming navigable at the Town of *Cambridge*; from whence it passes to *Ely*, falling into the Sea at *Lynn*.

In a Corn-field, in the Neighbourhood of *Cambridge*, is annually held one of the greatest Fairs in *England*, called *Stourbridge*-Fair, from a Bridge over the *Stour*, which is now but a small Stream, running by the old Paper-mills, and falling into the *Cam*: Vast Quantities of Wool, Hops, Leather, and Cheese, are sold at this Fair, brought thither 100 Miles, great Part of them by Land-Carriage: Woollen-drapers and Mercers also came down formerly from *London* with their Goods; but few of these resort hither of late: Nor are there any Coaches come down from *London* to ply at this Fair, as formerly, the Town furnishing great Numbers themselves, which are perpetually hurrying from *Cambridge* to the Fair, and back again, while the Fair lasts. This Fair is laid out on *Bartholomew* Day, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Corporation, when People begin to build their Booths; and on *Sept.* 7, it is proclaimed, with great Solemnity, by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and Proctors of the University, and by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town: Then the Fair begins, and continues a Fortnight; during which Time it is crouded with People, that come from distant as well as neighbouring Countries, either to transact their Business, or for Pleasure. The Town of *Cambridge*, and the neighbouring Villages, are so full of People at this Time, that they can scarce find Room for them, or thir Horses.

Stourbridge-Fair is scarce over, when the Races begin at *New-Market*, *viz.* in the first Week of *October*; whither every Student that keeps a Horse, or can procure one for two or three Half-Crowns a Day, resorts, returning to *Cambridge* every Evening. In the Spring the Races begin again, with Cock-fighting, and other Diversions, at which the Students of the University are often present. Our Kings and Queens used to resort to *New-Market* at the Time of the Races, and from thence to visit *Cambridge*, where they were magnificently entertained by the University; but Instances of this Kind are not so frequent as formerly.

As to the publick Buildings belonging to the University, the Senate-House, situate in the Middle of the Town, forms the North Side of an intended Quadrangle, as the Schools and publick Library do the West Side. It is a magnificent and elegant

gant Edifice; the Length 101 Feet, the Breadth 42, and the Height 32: The Wainscot and Galleries which ſurround it are of *Norway* Oak, of the Colour of Cedar, and finely carved: The Gallery is ſupported by fluted Pillars, and the Cieling adorn'd with Stucko-Work. There is a fine Statue of King *George* I. in the Middle of the North Side. The Vice-Chancellor's Chair is at the Weſt End, and ſemicircular Seats on the Right and Left of it for the Heads, Noblemen, and Doctors: Below them ſit the Regents, or Black-hoods, and at the Eaſt the Non-regents, or White-hoods: At the upper End, on the right Hand of the Vice-Chancellor's Chair, is a Robing Room for the Doctors, and, on the Left, a Staircaſe to aſcend the Gallery; and at the Eaſt End are two other Staircaſes to go up to the Gallery, which will contain more than 1000 People; and here Perſons of Diſtinction, of both Sexes, are admitted, when Degrees are conferred at the Commencement by the Vice-Chancellor, and on other publick Occaſions. The Structure is of white *Portland* Stone, adorned with Pilaſters between the double Rows of Saſh-windows, the Chapiters whereof are finely carv'd, and a Stone Baluſtrade ſurrounds the Top of it. In the Middle of the grand Front, on the South, is a magnificent Door, and triangular Pediment ſupported by four fluted Pillars, the Chapiters beautifully carved: And at the Eaſt End is another beautiful Door, and Pediment ſupported by the like Number of fluted Pillars, which is the uſual Entrance at preſent; the Whole being a finiſhed Piece within and without, and allow'd, by all that view it, one of the moſt elegant Rooms in the Kingdom.

On the Weſt Side of the intended Square, the Schools and publick Library are ſituate; the Schools being upon the Ground-floor, and the Library over them, ſurrounding a ſmall Court; on the Weſt Side whereof, oppoſite to the Gate, are the Philoſophy-Schools, where Diſputations are held in Term-Time. On the North, or right Hand, of the Court, is the Divinity-School; and on the Left, or South End, of the Court, is the School where the Doctors of Law and Phyſick perform their Exerciſe for their Degrees. On the Left of the Gate is the Conſiſtory, or Vice-Chancellor's Court, and on the Right a Robing-Room for the Doctors. At the North End of the Philoſophy-School, is the Room where Dr. *Woodward*'s Foſſils, a vaſt Quantity of Ores, Minerals, and Shells, with other Curioſities, are repoſited.

The old Library, conſiſting of 18 Claſſes, is ſituate at the South End of the Court, over the Law-School. That Part of the Library given to the Univerſity by King *George* I. conſiſting of 30,000 Volumes, takes up the Galleries on the Weſt and North Side of the Court, over the Philoſophy and Divinity-Schools, containing 26 large beautiful Claſſes. The Manuſcripts are in the Gallery on the Eaſt Side of the Square; where are alſo ſome *Indian* Pagods, a Mummy, and other Curioſities.

Among other ſcarce and valuable Books in the publick Library, are the firſt Editions of the *Greek* and *Latin* Writers, and moſt of the Works of *William Caxton*, the firſt Printer in *England*; a Manuſcript of the *Goſpels*, and *Acts of the Apoſtles*, *Greek* and *Latin*, given by *Beza* to the Univerſity, ſuppoſed to be very antient.

[*Account of the Colleges in our next.*]

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Find you have in your *Magazine* for laſt Month, given ſome Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, *The State of the Nation for the Year* 1747, *&c.* The Pamphlet I had read before you publiſhed your Extracts, and I was ſorry to find it ſo clearly proved, that in the preſent War we muſt either *ruin*, or be *ruined*; becauſe, if our future Conduct be of a Piece with our paſt, it will be impoſſible for us to *ruin*, and conſequently, if Providence does not aſſiſt us by ſome lucky Deaths, or ſome extraordinary Turn in the Affairs of *Europe*, we muſt in a ſhort Time be *undone*. Tho' I am no *G—l—n*, I muſt admit the Author's Reaſoning to be, in all human Probability, both juſt and concluſive; and yet, tho' I am no *P—k—te*, I think, that unleſs we alter our *Plan*, as well as change our *Conductors*, we ought to accept of a *Peace*, if the Terms be but tolerable; becauſe by continuing the War upon the *preſent Plan*, and under our *preſent Conductors*, we ſhall probably be *ruined* in *a Year* or *two*; whereas, by concluding *a Peace*, we ſhall at leaſt protract the Time of our *Ruin*, and ſome lucky Accident may, in the mean Time, fall out, for preventing *that Ruin*, which from our *Conduct*, for many Years paſt, we juſtly deſerve to meet with.

If we could immediately alter the *Plan* of our Conduct, ſo as to remove that *Jealouſy* which now ſubſiſts among many of the Princes of *Europe*, and operates ſo ſtrongly againſt us; and if we could immediately change our *Conductors*, and chuſe ſuch as had Wiſdom enough to form *a regular Syſtem*, and Courage enough to purſue it *with Vigour*, inſtead of having ſuch as could never think of any thing but *temporary Expedients*, nor of them neither if they required Courage or Addreſs in the Execution: I ſay, if we could immediately do this, tho' our Strength has lately been

ſo much exhauſted by *contradictory Meaſures*, tho' a Peace of near *thirty* Years ſerved only to increaſe the Strength of our Rivals, without repairing our own; yet we have ſtill ſo much Strength left as might furniſh us with a good Chance for *giving*, inſtead of *receiving* the *Fall*; but as this, I fear, is impoſſible, during the Continuance of the preſent War, the *Odds* are greatly *againſt us*, and therefore I am of Opinion, that, in our preſent Circumſtances, we ought not to reject ſuch Terms of Peace as can be allowed to be tolerable.

But tho' this be my Opinion, I could not, without Indignation, read a Pamphlet, intitled, *The Caſe Re-ſtated*, deſigned, I ſuppoſe, as an Anſwer to the former, but chiefly calculated as *a Panegyrick* upon the *preſent* and *a Satire* upon the *late ſhort* Adminiſtration, with a View, no doubt, to intitle the Author to a Reward. As I had as little Concern, or Connection, with the *late ſhort* Adminiſtration, as I have with the *preſent*, it is not my Buſineſs to juſtify the *former*; but I am ſure, the *latter* have, as yet, deſerved no *Panegyricks*. Our preſent miſerable Caſe is an evident Proof, that the War, I mean the War upon the *Continent*, was either unwiſely *entered into*, or has been weakly, if not wickedly, *conducted*; and this, beſides the Reaſon I have mentioned, is with me a ſtrong Reaſon for our concluding a Peace, that we may have Time to examine into the Conduct of our publick Affairs for many Years paſt, to rectify what has been done amiſs, to puniſh thoſe who have contributed, either by their Advice or Approbation, to bring us into our preſent melancholy Situation; and to contrive and paſs ſuch Laws as may prevent our being again brought into ſuch a Situation, either by the Weakneſs or Wickedneſs of any future Miniſter.

At preſent I can with Confidence aver, that I am of no Party, becauſe there is now no Party formed, with which a Man, who regards nothing but the Good of his Country, can ſafely unite; but as ſoon as Peace is reſtored, let it be upon what Terms it will, I hope, a *true Britiſh Party* will, *Phœnix*-like, be formed out of the *incorruptible* Remains of that which ſome Years ſince raiſed ſo high the People's Hopes, but has by two ſcandalous Deſertions diſappointed their Expectations. The Baſis of ſuch a Party muſt be a firm Reſolution to inquire ſtrictly into the Conduct of our publick Affairs; to puniſh thoſe, who through Ambition, Avarice, or Weakneſs have ſacrificed and ruined their Country; to baniſh Corruption and Venality out of the Kingdom; and to reſtore our happy Conſtitution to its priſtine Efficacy and Vigour. With ſuch a Party every honeſt Man in the Kingdom will join; With ſuch a Party every wiſe Man will join, becauſe it will be the ſole Means of preventing that *Ruin*, which *a bad Peace* may protract, but will otherwiſe render inevitable. And the Criterion of ſuch a Party's Conduct will be to diſable every Man from voting in either Houſe of Parliament, or at any Election for Members of Parliament, whoſe *chief Subſiſtance* depends upon the *abſolute Will* of the Miniſter for the Time being; for unleſs this appears to be the adopted Maxim of the Party, no true Lover of Liberty will ever give himſelf much Concern about an Oppoſition to any Adminiſtration; and till this comes again to be one of the Conteſts in Parliament, no honeſt Gentleman will put himſelf to any Trouble or Expence about getting a Seat in that Aſſembly, nor will any honeſt Elector care a Farthing which Candidate prevails at an Election.

If ever I ſhould ſee an Adminiſtration adopt this Maxim, and an Adminiſtration *truly Engliſh*, if ever we have the good Luck to have any ſuch, certainly would, that Adminiſtration ſhall be the Subject of my *Panegyricks*, and till then no Adminiſtration ſhall. I am not at all ſurprized when I ſee any of the Supporters or Tools of *a late long* Adminiſtration talking with Raptures of the *preſent*, for the two are ſo much alike, that every Encomium upon the preſent muſt be deemed an Encomium upon the paſt, and no Objection was ever made to any of the Meaſures, foreign or domeſtick, purſued by the *paſt*, but what holds equally ſtrong againſt the Meaſures purſued by the *preſent*. But when I ſee *Panegyricks* wrote upon the preſent Adminiſtration by a Man who was buſy and loud in his Exclamations againſt the Meaſures of *a Miniſter lately deceaſed*, I ſtand amazed at the *profligate Impudence* of ſuch a Man, and am apt to conclude, that *Shame* as well as *Virtue* has bid *a laſt Farewel* to this once happy Iſland.

This is not, however, the only Thing that excites my Indignation, when I read the Pamphlet now before me. The *Doctrines* there inſinuated, are ſuch as ought to excite the Indignation of every Man who puts a Value upon the Liberties of his Countrymen, or the Independency of his Country. Theſe *Doctrines* are,

1. That thoſe who oppoſe the Meaſures of the Adminiſtration are *Jacobites* in Diſguiſe, *p.* 4, 6.

2. That thoſe who write againſt Miniſters with any Spirit, muſt be *Jacobites* in Diſguiſe, and Enemies to the Liberty of the Preſs, *p.* 5.

3. That

3. That we *wantonly* and *injudiciously* provoked *France* to declare War againſt us, *p.* 7.

4. That to reſiſt and reduce the Power of *France*, neither is, nor ever was, nor ought to be the Criterion of a *Whig Conduct*, p. 9.

5. That under the Adminiſtration of *the late deceaſed* Miniſter, it was right to lay it down as a *Credendum, viz.* Believe in *France*, ſuſpect the Houſe of *Auſtria*; pull down the latter, and aggrandize the former, *p.* 12, 13.

6. That our national Jealouſy of the Power and Politicks of *France* is *a falſe Prejudice*, p. 14.

7. That the Balance of Power is a Phantom, which has turned many Heads in *England* ſince the Revolution, *p.* 15.

8. That the general Inattention of the Powers on the Continent to the late Rapidity of *French* Conqueſts, muſt be owing, either to their not conceiving the Balance of Power to be in Danger; or to their ſuppoſing the Intereſt of *Hanover* more conſulted than that of *England*; or to their being conſcious of our *falſe Prejudice* againſt *France*, and not in an Humour to indulge our *National Weakneſs*, p. 15.

9. That it is impoſſible for us to conquer any of the *French Colonies* in *America*; and that if we did, we ſhould be obliged to reſtore them by the next Treaty of Peace, *p.* 43, 53.

10. That *the late* Miniſter, by his adventurous Meaſures, brought all our preſent Misfortunes upon us, *p.* 49, 51.

11. And Laſtly, That *our preſent* excellent Miniſters have done all that was poſſible to do by Force of Arms, for extricating the Nation out of thoſe Difficulties he had raſhly brought it into, *p.* 52.

Theſe are the *chief Doctrines* inſinuated by this *turn-coat Author*, and moſt of them are ſo very like the *Doctrines* inculcated by the *deceaſed Maſter* of his *preſent Patrons*, that I muſt ſuppoſe them to be a Part of the *Political Creed* which this Author, and all thoſe who have lately acceded to their Faction, have been obliged to ſubſcribe and ſwear to. How they have been digeſted by them I ſhall not pretend to ſay, but I believe, they are too hard of Digeſtion for moſt Stomachs in the Kingdom; therefore they do not ſtand in need of being refuted. However, I ſhall make a few Remarks upon them.

As to the firſt, if theſe hireling Writers have any Regard for their Sovereign, or his illuſtrious Family, they will reflect on the fatal Conſequence of ſuch a Conduct in the Reign of *Charles the Firſt*. In that Reign, the Miniſters called every Man a *Puritan* who oppoſed their Meaſures, and the Clergy repreſented all *Puritans* as Enemies to the Government. What was the Conſequence? All Lovers of Liberty became *Puritans* or Favourers of *Puritaniſm*, and all *Puritans* became real Enemies to the State; by which Means both Church and State were at laſt overthown.

Upon the 2d Article of this *Political Creed* I muſt obſerve, that thoſe Authors are the greateſt Enemies to the *Liberty of the Preſs*, who write againſt an Adminiſtration with no other View but to be bought off; as thoſe Gentlemen are the greateſt Enemies to our *Parliamentary Conſtitution*, who harangue and vote againſt an Adminiſtration, with the ſole View of forcing themſelves into it; becauſe they may thereby bring both the *Preſs* and the *Parliament* into a general Contempt, which will enable a Miniſter to put an End to the Liberty of the one and the Exiſtence of the other, whenever he pleaſes; for no wiſe Miniſter will ever venture to attack either, as long as they continue to be in high Eſteem among the People.

As to the 3d, I am ſurprized to hear ſuch a Suggeſtion drop from any Man who pretends to be a *freeborn Briton*: It can come from the Mouth of none but ſuch as are ready to become the Slaves of *France*. How did we *wantonly* or *injudiciouſly* provoke *France*? We were bound by Treaty, we were bound by Intereſt to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary*, when ſhe was, contrary to the Faith of a ſolemn Treaty, and without any Provocation on her Side, attacked by the Troops of *France*. We were bound in Honour not to ſuffer our declared Enemies the *Spaniards* to paſs unmoleſted to attack our Allies in *Italy*. In purſuance of theſe Obligations we ſent an Army to the Aſſiſtance of the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*, we ſent a Squadron with proper Inſtructions, to protect our Allies in *Italy*.

What would this Author have had us done? Are we to be ſo ſubſervient to *France*, as never to aſſiſt an Ally, or perform an Engagement, without Leave from the Court of *Verſailles*? Were our Troops not to defend themſelves, when attack'd by the *French* at *Dettingen*? Or was Admiral *Matthews* not to purſue his Inſtructions, by attacking the *Spaniſh* Squadron off *Toulon*? Perhaps this Author has been told, that we ought not to have given ſuch Inſtructions to that Admiral: Perhaps he will ſay, that we ought to have given him ſuch Inſtructions, as had been ſent to one of our Admirals in 1741, which not only broke the Heart, but turned the Head of that brave honeſt *Engliſh* Seaman; ſo that while he lived, he never ceaſed raving and crying out, What do People ſay of me? Do not they call me Scoundrel, Coward, Poltroon? Do not they know the Re-

ſtructions I was under? And this was the 2d if not the 3d Admiral, whoſe Heart had been broke by the *pacifick* Inſtructions given to them by that *pacifick* Adminiſtration.

I ſhall not enter into a Diſcuſſion, whether it was judicious in us to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* with our Troops as well as with our Money and Navy; but this I will ſay, that always when we are engaged in any War on the Continent, either as Principals or Auxiliaries, we ought to ſend ſome of our Troops abroad, in order to invite Gentlemen of Honour to ſerve in our regular Army, and that our Officers and Soldiers may learn ſomething more than dancing through the Ceremonies of a Review; for if our regular Troops were never to be employed in any Service, but that of compelling the People to ſubmit to all the oppreſſive Meaſures that may be approved of by a corrupt Parliament, no Gentleman of true Honour would ever accept of a Commiſſion in our regular Army.

And I will likewiſe ſay, that I never heard an Objection made to our ſending a powerful Squadron to the *Mediterranean*, or to our furniſhing the Admiral of that Squadron with proper Inſtructions; but the Misfortune was, we joined in the Command an Admiral and a Vice-Admiral who hated and deſpiſed each other. This was known before the Admiral ſet out from hence, and therefore, after he was appointed, the Miniſter who recommended him, inſiſted ſtrongly upon the Vice-Admiral's being recalled; but the Friends of the Vice Admiral thought, it ſeems, that if he ſhould be recalled, it would be a Sign of their having no Influence at Court, therefore they inſiſted and at laſt carried, that he ſhould be continued in Command. If their Power had been leſs: If the Vice-Admiral had been recalled, and another appointed, we might probably have had a much better Account of the Sea-fight off *Toulon*.

It was this Sea-fight that occaſioned, not provoked, the *French* to declare War againſt us; for the *Spaniſh* Court were ſo irritated at the Loſs they had ſuſtained in this Sea-fight, that they peremptorily inſiſted upon *France*'s declaring War againſt *England*, threatning, in Caſe of any Delay, to deſert their Alliance with *France*, and make up Matters both with *England* and with the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*. If the *French* Court had not been reduced to this Dilemma, they would not have allowed themſelves to be provoked to declare War againſt us at ſuch an unſeaſonable Juncture, when many of their Merchant-Ships were upon their Return home without Convoy, and when none of their Colonies were well furniſhed either with Proviſions or military Stores, which was the true Reaſon of our finding *Cape-Breton* ſo ill provided; for after War was once declared, it was very difficult for them to furniſh their Colonies with every Thing neceſſary either for their Defence or Subſiſtence.

The 4th Article of this Author's *Political Creed* ſtands in no need of a Comment; for to reſiſt any Increaſe of *French* Power, and to embrace every Opportunity for reducing the overgrown Power of that Nation, has always been the Criterion of a *true Engliſh* Adminiſtration, if that be what is meant by a *Whig* Adminiſtration; but as the Nation has been plagued, and ſometimes governed by *Whig* as well as *Tory Factions*, *a Whig Faction* has ſometimes held a quite oppoſite Conduct. This was plainly the Caſe of thoſe who oppoſed the Earl of *Danby*'s Adminiſtration. It was *a Whig Faction*, headed by that very Man, who, while a Member of the *Cabal*, had made us join with *France* to deſtroy *Holland*, in the Year 1672, and who had applied to that Republick the old *Roman* Maxim, *Delenda eſt Carthago*; for he ſeems to have been a Man of a Character applicable to too many of thoſe who have been *Whig-Leaders*: When they are in Power, they will ſtick at nothing to keep themſelves there; and when they are out, they will ſtick at nothing to force themſelves in.

The Caſe was the ſame at the Time of the *Partition Treaty*, that Treaty having been made and ſupported by a *Whig Faction*, under a *foreign Influence*. Whether the *Tories* have any Principles or no, they were certainly right in the Attempt they made to puniſh the Authors of that pernicious Treaty. Their Error did not lie in the Juſtice of their Proceedings, but in the Wiſdom of their Politicks; for by attacking too many *Whig Leaders* at once, they united the whole Party, with the Crown, againſt them.

The Caſe was again the ſame under *the late long* Adminiſtration. Will any one ſay, that the *late long* Adminiſtration was a *Whig* Adminiſtration? No, it was *a Faction*, which the Miniſter who was at the Head of it, or rather who was the Head of it, had formed for himſelf; and it was made up of *Tories* as well as *Whigs*, who had deſerted their former Principles, and ſubmitted to be his *Spaniels*, for the Sake of *picking up the Crumbs* that fell ſo plentifully from the *Treaſury* Table during his Adminiſtration. He indeed departed more openly from this Maxim of *true Engliſh* Politicks, than any of his Predeceſſors had ever done; for he not only did not reſiſt the Increaſe of *French* Power, but he contributed as much towards it as he could; and in this

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Year 1733, made us neglect one of the beſt Opportunities we ever had, or ſhall have, for reducing the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. We are now indeed told by ſome of our preſent hireling Authors, that no Man is now bound to anſwer for his Meaſures; but whether thoſe who juſtified them by their Speeches, and ſupported them by their Votes in Parliament, are not ſtill bound to anſwer for them, I leave the Reader to judge. And if any of thoſe who oppoſed his Meaſures, either within Doors or without, have now a Mind to retract, and applaud what they before ſo bitterly condemned, they may eaſily gueſs what the preſent as well as every future Generation will ſay of them.

From what I have already ſaid, the 5th, 6th, and 7th Articles of this Author's *Political Creed* will appear to be falſe; and as to the 8th, if it be ſuppoſed by any foreign State, that the Intereſt of *Hanover* is more conſulted in our Councils than that of *England*, let thoſe anſwer for it, who have given Cauſe for this Suſpicion. If there be any ſuch either of the preſent, or of any former Adminiſtration, they ought to be made to anſwer for it, as the moſt ready Method for removing this *Suſpicion*; for whilſt there remains ſuch *a Jealouſy* either among the *Princes of Germany* or the *Northern Powers*, we ſhall never be able to form *a proper Confederacy* for reducing or limiting the Power of *France*; becauſe thoſe Princes and Powers will always be for ſupporting the Power of *France*, as a Protection for themſelves againſt the Ambition of *Hanover*, cheriſhed, and ſupported by the Strength, the Riches, and the Allies of *Great Britain*. The ſpeedy Removal of *this Jealouſy* is of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Balance of Power in *Europe*, as well as to the Independency of this Nation; and as it is not to be expected, that our Parliament will enter upon it during the Courſe of the preſent War, it is one of the ſtrongeſt Reaſons for our accepting of a Peace, if any tolerable one can be obtained.

The 9th Article is of the ſame Complexion with thoſe *Doctrines* that were inculcated during the *late long* Adminiſtration for perſuading us to ſubmit to the *Spaniſh Depredations* in *America*, and to all the *Indignities* put upon us and our Allies in *Europe* by the Houſe of *Bourbon*; and the Promulgers of thoſe Doctrines have, I am afraid, had too great a Sway in the Direction of our military Conduct, and have directed it ſo as to juſtify *the Doctrines* they profeſſed. I ſhall grant, that it would be impoſſible for us to make any Conqueſts either in *America* or any where elſe, ſhould we ſend out Armies for that Purpoſe unprovided either with Officers or Engineers that know any thing of their Buſineſs, and unprovided with almoſt all thoſe Things that are neceſſary for making an Attack. But if we ſend out Fleets and Armies *ſufficiently ſtrong*, and *properly provided*, both which we may do, I will aſſert that it is in our Power to make a Conqueſt in two Years Time of all the *French* Settlements in *America*, becauſe, by our *Superiority at Sea*, we may prevent any great Reinforcements being ſent thither from *France*. The Expedition againſt *Quebeck* in 1710 failed, by our being at that Time entirely ignorant of the Navigation up the River *St. Laurence*, by our not ſending with it a ſufficient Number of Pilots, and laſtly, by the Obſtinacy or Suſpicion of our Admiral, who neglected the Advice of the only Pilot he ſeems to have had on board, which was, to avoid as much as poſſible approaching near the Shore, and for that Purpoſe, as the Wind was contrary, to make many and ſhort Tacks, which the Admiral at laſt growing tired of, and ſuſpecting that the Pilot, who was a *Frenchman*, gave this Advice only to protract the Voyage, that his Countrymen might have Time to prepare for their Defence, he made too long a Stretch, in the Night-time, and by that Means approaching too near the Northern Shore, run his Ships upon *Egg Iſland*, where ſeveral of them were caſt away, and moſt of the People drowned.

Such a Misfortune as this is not ſurely any Proof of its being impoſſible for us to conquer *Canada*; and the common Militia of *New England* lately ſhewed, in their Conqueſt of *Cape Breton*, what they are capable of, when bravely and wiſely conducted. As to *Martinico*, admitting there were 40,000 good Men upon that Iſland, as this Author, after the *W—n* Manner aſſerts, does not every one know, that an Army of *regular well diſciplined* Troops may conquer a Country, where there are *ten Times* their Number of Men able to bear Arms?

Then as to our being obliged to give up, by a Treaty *of Peace*, whatever Conqueſts we may make upon the *French* in *America*, I ſuppoſe it is an Argument thrown out to juſtify, before-hand, a miniſterial Intention to give up *Cape Breton* by the *next Treaty*; but I conceive no Reaſon why we ſhould be obliged to give up ſuch Conqueſts by Treaty even ſuppoſing the War upon the Continent of *Europe unſucceſsful*; for if *France* ſhould puſh her Conqueſts too far upon the Continent, ſhe may give ſuch *a Jealouſy* to the Princes of the Empire and to the Northern Powers, as may get the better of *that Jealouſy* they now entertain of the Views of *Hanover*, which would arm them as Principals in the War againſt her; and this would give ſuch a Turn to the Scale as would make her glad to give up her Conqueſts in *Europe*, without inſiſting up-

on any Equivalent from us in *America*. Therefore, even supposing the War upon the Continent *unsuccessful*, we may at any *future Treaty* of Peace insist upon keeping our Conquests in *America*; and if the War should be successful, which it would soon be if *France* were deprived of her Trade, and consequently of her annual Supplies of Money, both our Allies and we would have it in our Power *to prescribe* the Terms of Peace: and in that Case no one will say, that we could be desired, much less obliged, to give up what we had conquered in *America*. On the contrary, if any Thing should remain unconquered, we might insist upon its being given up, in order *to cure that aspiring Nation for ever of setting the World in a Flame*.

The 10th Article of this *Political Creed* will, I suppose, be answered by the *late Minister* or some of his Friends, as soon as he or they think it proper. Therefore, all I shall say upon the Subject is, that if the *Interest* of *Hanover* be at all to be consulted, it ought not to be consulted by *Halves* or by *Starts*. We may find our Account in raising the Power of *that Electorate*, because we can always depend upon its Assistance in every War we can be ingaged in; and we are *in Honour* obliged to defend it, as often as it is attacked upon our Account, which we may assure ourselves it will always be, as often as we engage in War with any Power, upon *the Continent*, that can send or procure an Army to attack *Hanover*. Therefore the more able it may be made to defend itself, the less Difficulty we shall find to defend it; and if this should raise a Jealousy among some Princes against us, we may guard against that Jealousy by *a close Friendship* with *Russia*, which I have been told was the Scheme formed by *the late Minister*, at the Beginning of the War *upon the Continent*; but how the Execution was prevented, whether by the *Pusillanimity* of *English* or *Hanoverian Ministers*, must be left to be discovered by Futurity.

And to attempt to refute the 11th and last Article, would lead me into an Examination of our late *Conduct*, with Regard to *military Affairs*, which is too large a Field for my present Design, and not proper, I think, while the War continues; but as soon as it is over, I hope, the Examination will be taken up in the most authentick, the most strict, and the most impartial Manner. Such an Examination will be necessary for the Glory of *the young Hero*, whose Conduct this *ministerial Author* has dared to bring into Question, by supposing, that the Author *of the State of the Nation* intended a Reflection upon him, in mentioning the Great Duke of *Marlborough*; he has upon all Occasions, when he was *properly provided*, shewn so much *Judgment*, that the Soldiers could not fail of depending upon it; but they knew, he was not *properly provided* for carrying any Point he could undertake, and therefore, if any Reflection was intended, it could be only upon those whose Duty it was to see him *sufficiently provided*, and who had in that Respect neglected their Duty; for as he was sent to command *our Armies* abroad, the utmost Care should have been taken to make them *at least equal* to those of the Enemy; whereas, the Contrary will, I believe, upon *Examination* very clearly appear; and for this Reason, among many others, I hope, it will be entered into as soon as *a Peace is concluded*. Expecting you will publish this as soon as possible, I remain, Sir,

Your assured Friend and constant Reader, &c.

As we thought the foregoing Letter would be agreeable to our Readers, particularly at this Juncture, we resolved to give it a Place in this Month's Collection, and have therefore postponed our Journal of the Debates in the Political Club.

Abstract of the Mechanical Practice of Physick, *continued from* p. 11.

83. THAT the Lungs are a Gland stupendously fitted, by Virtue of their peculiar Structure and Apparatus, for answering this great and most necessary End, of making a Secretion of the superfluous rarefied Air, &c. from the Blood, is manifest from their Composition being analogous with the other Glands, with which they agree in the following essential Points. All the Glands, as the Brain, Kidneys, Liver, Testes, Pancreas, Spleen, &c. are composed, first, of a Vessel (being commonly an Artery) which brings the Blood thereto. Secondly, of a secretory Vessel, by which the proper Fluid or Matter secreted is carried out of the Gland, either to be thrown out of the Body, or retained for some further Use. Thirdly, of a Vessel (being commonly a Vein) which returns the Blood, after the Secretion is made from it, back into the common Course of the Circulation. Fourthly, of a Nerve. Fifthly, the Artery, Vein, secretory Duct, and Nerve, form the Gland, by their being divided into an infinite Number of Ramifications, accompanying each other in all their Divisions and Subdivisions, being all wrapped up and inclosed within one common Membrane or Capsula. And the different Secretions of the Glands depend upon the Number of Ramifications, Convolutions, Inclinations, Curvatures, Inosculations, &c. which the Artery, Vein, Nerve, and secretory Duct, have within their

their reſpective Glands. Sixthly, as all the Organs and Parts of the original animal Body are perfected and receive their Exiſtence ſimultaneouſly, and all the circulating and ſecreting Veſſels are originally and inſtantaneouſly filled with their proper Fluids at the ſame Time, ſo long as they continue in a natural healthful State, by the general Laws of Attraction and Repulſion, no other Fluids can paſs through them, but ſuch as are of a ſimilar Nature with thoſe they were originally imbued with; the Truth whereof may be confirmed from the common Experiment with a Piece of Spunge, Paper, and any animal Membrane or Filter, which being firſt well ſaturated with Water, will not admit Oil to paſs through; and *vice verſâ*, *&c.* If now we compare the Lungs with the foreſaid glandular Conſtruction, they will be found to have all the eſſential Properties in common with the other Glands. Firſt, the pulmonick Artery receives from the right Ventricle of the Heart, the Blood of the whole Body, wherein it is, as it were, wire-drawn, by being forced through its numerous Branches, ſpread and divaricated upon ſo large a Surface as that of the internal cellular Subſtance of the Lungs. Secondly, the pulmonary Vein, the Ramifications whereof every where accompany thoſe of the pulmonick Artery, receives the Blood therefrom, now duly mix'd and aſſimilated, and having the ſuperfluous rarefied Air, *&c.* extracted thereout by the Lungs, and conveys it to the left Ventricle of the Heart, to be diſtributed to the whole Body. Thirdly, the Trachea, or Windpipe is the common ſecretory or excretory Duct, which is divided into innumerable Veſicles and membranous Air-Veſſels, accompanying all the Ramifications of the pulmonick Artery and Vein within the Lobes of the Lungs, which Air-Veſſels being originally imbued with a watery Vapour, will attract and tranſmit no other but the pure rarefied aqueous Part of the Blood only, with the Air and Ether with which it is always neceſſarily abſorbed, and diſcharging them through the Windpipe in a viſible Vapour, the external Air ſerving as an exhaling Medium to receive and convey them out of the Lungs, in like Manner as the Smoke is diſcharged through the Funnel of the Chimney, to preſerve the Circulation and Life of artificial Fire, without which it would be quickly extinguiſh'd.

84. Moreover, as the internal Surface of the Lungs is by Computation at leaſt ten Times greater than that of the whole external Body, and as the whole Blood circulates through the pulmonary Veſſels, ſpread in innumerable Branches upon ſo large a Surface; and again the Blood in circulating through the Branches of the pulmonary Artery, moves in a Syſtem of Veſſels all diverging from the right Ventricle of the Heart, or where the Artery firſt divides in paſſing from the Heart to the Lungs; but the Blood in circulating through the pulmonick Vein, moves in a Syſtem of Veſſels all converging to the left Auricle of the Heart; all which Circumſtances and Diſpoſitions ſtrongly corroborate and favour the Deſign of letting the Air abſorbed with the aqueous Part of the Blood, have an Opportunity of ſeparating therefrom, and exhaling through the Membranes and ſecreting Veſſels of the Lungs. Moreover, this Secretion of the Air combined with the watery ſerous Part of the Blood, cannot be executed by any other Organ, not even the cutaneous Glands, which have hitherto been reputed as the only Organ for performing this Office: The Author being of Opinion, that the cutaneous Glands in their natural healthful State, are deſigned for ſecreting and diſcharging the volatile, oleaginous, alcaline Parts of the Blood, and ſuch as have undergone the utmoſt Analyſis and higheſt Degree of animal Digeſtion. Beſides, was the aqueous Part of the Blood with the Air abſorb'd therein ſuffered to perſpire through the Glands of the Cutis, the Extremities of the Nerves miniſtring to Senſation and Feeling, which are plentifully expanded over the whole external Body underneath the Skin, would be ſo ſoaked and relaxed thereby, as to be rendered incapable of receiving and communicating thoſe quick undulatory Vibrations and tonick Motions, neceſſary for conveying the diſtinct Perceptions and Ideas of ſenſible Objects to the common Senſorium in the Brain. And beſides, the Membrana Adipoſa which is expanded over the whole Body, underneath the Cutis, is deſigned as a Defence and warm Covering to ſecure the Nerves from receiving Injury this Way, and leave no Communication for any watery Vapour to paſs either into, or out of the Body by the Cutis; for as this cellular Membrane is plentifully filled with animal Oil and Fat, the Particles whereof attracting each other more ſtrongly than they do thoſe of Water, acquire a repelling Force in reſpect of the Particles of Water, and conſequently in a healthful State will admit no aqueous Particles to paſs either into or out of the Body by any exhaling or inhaling Veſſels in the Cutis, as is manifeſt from the Experiment of the Filter in (N° 83.) Moreover the internal Veſicles of the Lungs being kept always warm and moiſt, by a Quantity of warm Air and Vapour remaining therein after each Expiration, the perſpiring Veſſels of the Lungs are kept always in a fit Condition for the

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rarefied aqueous Vapour and Air abſorbed therein to tranſpire thereat into the external Air, which being denſer and colder, ſerves as a proper exhaling Medium to convey them out of the Lungs, in every Act of Expiration. Moreover, the internal Area of the Lungs being of a large Extent, and kept always warm, moiſt and in a fit perſpiring State, and as the whole Syſtem of the Fluids circulate through the pulmonary Veſſels, infinitely ramified upon the Air-Veſſels of the Lungs; upon all which Accounts the Lungs appear better fitted for making a much greater Secretion from the Blood, than the cutaneous Glands, eſpecially in the northerly Climates, where the exhaling Veſſels of the Cutis are more obſtructed by the greater Denſity, Cold and Humidity of the Air, than in the more ſoutherly warm Countries; from which Conſiderations the Author is of Opinion, that the Quantity of perſpirable Matter, hitherto aſcribed and placed to the Account of inſenſible Perſpiration by the cutaneous Glands, is not really near ſo much (eſpecially in cold Countries) as is commonly computed, and that the greater Part of that perſpirable Matter ought rather to be charg'd to the Lungs, as being conſtantly and viſibly tranſpiring from its whole internal large Surface, which is in all Reſpects better fitted for making larger Secretions than the cutaneous Glands.

85. Moreover, ſome Experiments made with a View to diſcover the Uſe of Reſpiration, ſtrongly corroborate this Opinion of the Author's, namely, That the Lungs are a ſpecial appropriate Gland, by which the rarefied Air and Ether abſorbed in the aqueous Part of the Blood, are extracted thereout, to prevent their becoming too much accumulated and prejudicial. And thus it hath been found by Experiments, firſt, that Air cannot be injected by the Aſpera Arteria or Trachea either into the Pulmonick Artery or Vein; ſecondly, that Water, wherein there is always a Quantity of Air and Ether abſorbed, being injected into the Pulmonary Artery, paſs'd into the Trachea, which Air alone alſo did; thirdly, that Water being injected into the Pulmonick Vein, being puſh'd with great Force, paſs'd at laſt, but with great Difficulty, into the Bronchia and Aſpera Arteria.

86. Some Authors maintain the Uſe of Reſpiration to be to cool the Blood as it circulates through the Lungs; this Opinion however is not the ſame with what the Author intends to eſtabliſh here; for according to thoſe Authors, the Blood is cool'd and condens'd by the Application of the cold Air outwardly to the Blood-Veſſels of the Lungs; whereas the Author in this Treatiſe means, that the Blood becomes cool'd and condens'd not only by the outward Application of the external cold Air to the Blood-Veſſels in the Lungs, but chiefly by having a Quantity of the internal rarefied hot Air and Ether ſeparated and diſcharged through the Pores and Glands of the Lungs, together with a Portion of the ſerous aqueous Part of the Blood, to ſerve as a Vehicle, under Cover whereof they procure a free Paſſage through the Membranes of the Lungs, and become exhaled into the external Atmoſphere. This appears to be the Caſe from the tranſverſe Section of the Vena Cava, *&c.* being larger than that of the Pulmonick Veins, *&c.*

87. That the Uſe of Reſpiration is to ſupply the Blood with freſh Air and Nitre, is an Opinion patroniz'd by certain great Authors, but without the Veriſemblance of Truth, as it inverts the Order of Nature, which hath provided a free Ingreſs for the Ether, Air and all its Contents, whether nitrous, *&c.* at all Times into the Blood by the Stomach and Inteſtines. It is therefore unphiloſophical, No. 28. to ſuppoſe or invent any other new Paſſages, which can neither be proved by Reaſon, Senſe, or Experiment; the natural Paſſages by which the Air and its Contents, as well as the Chyle, are communicated to the Blood are manifeſt, but how, and by what Paſſages it is ſecreted and diſcharg'd thereout, is the main Point wanting, but hitherto not rightly conſidered or determined. So that from the Obſervations before advanced, the Author thinks it much more reaſonable to conclude, that the Lungs are a Gland for extracting the ſuperfluous Air, *&c.* out of the Blood, rather than for adding more Air, *&c.* thereto.

88. It may be obſerved, that when the great concoctive Gland the Stomach, and chylopoietick Organs, are in a fit Condition for performing their proper Office of diſſolving and preparing the Food, in performing whereof the Organs of Reſpiration, Diaphragm, and abdominal Muſcles, by their joint alternate Motion of Syſtole and Diaſtole, are to be conſidered as principal auxiliary Powers; ſecondly, when the reſpiring Organs execute duly the next ſubſequent Office, of further diſſolving and mixing the Blood and Chyle together, and extracting ſuch Part of the ſuperfluous rarified, Air, *&c.* thereout, as is requiſite to maintain a free Circulation, and ſuppoſing the other Glands and Viſcera ſound, ſuch a Perſon will have a perfect Sanguification, Secretion, Nutrition, *&c.* but if either of thoſe two principal Organs are deficient, the Body becomes diſeaſed. Now, as the joint Action of the Lungs and Air upon the Blood hath ſo neceſſary a

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Connexion with the Life of Animals, that they can't live one Minute without, this shews the great Changes that may be produced thereby, both as to the Preservation of Health, and the Production and Cure of Diseases.

89. Let us next consider how the two Uses here assign'd of Respiration, will account for the Production and Cure of Diseases. With Respect then to the first Use of Respiration (N° 75.) let us suppose a Person's Solids and Fluids healthful and sound; yet if his respiring Organs are not rightly constructed, being either of too lax, or elastick a Structure, or be any how obstructed; or supposing his Lungs perfectly formed; yet if the external Air be either relatively too heavy or light, too dense or rare, too hot or cold, too humid or dry, too much abounding with Effluvia and Exhalations of any Kind, *&c.* in Respect of his respiring Organs, as to all or any of the said Properties and Qualities, the joint Operation and Effects of the Lungs and Air upon his Blood will be defective; whereupon the Blood, Chyle, and Lympha, *&c.* not being perfectly elaborated, attenuated and mixed, will be unfit for the Offices of Circulation, Secretion, Nutrition, *&c.* whence Diseases of all Sorts may ensue, as, Fevers, universal and particular Dropsies, Atrophies, Consumptions, Asthmas, Cachexies, Obstructions, Tumors, Ulcers, scrophulous, scirrhous, cancerous, œdamatous, inflammatory, scorbutick, *&c.* whence it is manifest that when Respiration is defective as to this its first principal Use, all the capital Diseases may be produced.

90. With Respect to the second new Use of Respiration (N° 82, 83, *&c.*) let us suppose the Lungs (from what Causes soever, whether from their particular Structure, or from the Qualities of the external Air being relatively disproportionate thereto, or from the Constitution of the Blood) to separate and discharge the Air and Ether, absorbed with the aqueous Part, either in too great, or too small Quantities, out of the Blood; in either Case, Diseases and particularly Fevers of all Kinds may be produced. First, suppose the Constitution of the Blood from what Causes soever to be such, that the Serum and Crassamentum are so closely combined as not to separate readily, in Consequence whereof a general Obstruction and Resistance will be occasioned to the Circulation, with a diminished Secretion of the Serum or aqueous Part by the Lungs, (a laborious, disturbed Respiration being a necessary Symptom of such a State of the Blood) so that the rarefied Air and Ether cannot be extracted out of the Blood in sufficient Quantity by the Lungs, for want of a proper Quantity of the serous watery Part, which, in this Case, by Reason of its close Union with the Crassamentum, will not part readily therefrom, and being withal incapable from its Viscidity of exhaling through the Membranes of the Lungs, so that the internal absorbed Air, *&c.* being unduly retained in the Blood, for Want of the serous aqueous Part, being its proper Menstruum for conveying it through the exhaling Vessels of the Lungs, and this internal Air becoming more and more accumulated and rarefied and the Fluids expanded thereby, the whole vascular System must labour under a general Obstruction and Stimulation, with all the Symptoms attending Fevers of the acute inflammatory Kind, so that the animal Machine will be under a Necessity of exerting a universal Effort to overcome the Viscidity of the Fluids, from which Conflict and Struggle between the vascular glandular System, and the rarefied, flatulent, viscid Blood, either its Lentor will be dissolved, and the Floodgates of the obstructed Glands forced open, and the several Secretions being now performed orderly, especially that of the absorbed Air being discharged in due Quantity by the Lungs, (the too close Vinculum of the Serum and Crassamentum being now dissolved) whereby the Blood, being now freed of this hot windy Halitus and rarefied Air, *&c.* will subside and circulate with Freedom, whereupon a perfect Crisis will ensue, the Fever vanish, and Health be restored. But on the contrary, if the Lentor be so universal and deeply fixed, as not to yield to the Efforts of the Solids, then all Things will grow worse, until Death give a final Quietus. Secondly, suppose on the contrary, the Constitution of the Blood from what Causes soever to be such, that the Serum and Crassamentum are apt to separate too easily, whereby the aqueous Part with the absorbed Air and Ether become secreted and discharged in too great Quantity by the Lungs, whereby the Blood not having its due Proportion of these two necessary Principles, to maintain its Texture, Heat, Rarefaction, and Oscillation, will become vapid, effete, cold and acescent, *&c.* and thereby dispose to Fevers and Diseases of the slow chronical Kind. And thus from the Air and Ether's being secreted either in too great, or too small Quantities, out of the Blood by the Lungs, Diseases, and particularly Fevers of all Kinds, may be produced, the different Symptoms and Phenomena whereof may be much more naturally accounted for from this general, simple, evident Cause alone (N° 2, 3.) than from the many laboured Hypotheses invented for that Purpose.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. Dawkes, *a Surgeon of* St. Ives *near* Huntingdon, *having publiſh'd a Pamphlet, called* Prodigium Willinghamenſe, *&c. concerning* Thomas Hall, *the remarkable Boy of* Willingham *near* Cambridge, *whoſe Death we have taken Notice of in our* Mag. *for* Sept. *laſt*, p. 437; *and of whom we gave an Account in our* Mag. *for* 1746, p. 140; *we have extracted the following Particulars from the ſaid Pamphlet, by Way of Addition to what we have already ſaid on this Subject.*

THE Boy was born *Oct.* 31, 1741; and when Mr. *Dawkes* firſt ſaw him, which was in *Aug.* 1744. the Midwife and ſome other of the Women who were preſent at the Labour, aſſured him, that at his Birth they did not apprehend him to be any other than what they uſually term a *luſty Boy*: But that when he was about 9 Months old, they obſerved, that the *Parts of Generation* began to diſtinguiſh themſelves, by an enormous Increaſe of them; and what was ſtill more ſurprizing, the *Lanugo on the Pubes*, which is the Mark of *Puberty*, began to diſcover itſelf:—He was but 2 Years and 10 Months old when Mr. *Dawkes* firſt ſaw him, as above, and then the *Lanugo* upon the *Pubes* was as long, as thick, and as criſp, as that of an adult Perſon; and he was ſo ſtrong, that he took up and threw from him, with much Facility, a Blackſmith's Hammer, which weigh'd 17 Pounds. The *Glans* of the *Penis* was at this Time quite uncovered; and his Aunt and the Midwife aſſur'd Mr. *Dawkes* it was always ſo. A little after he was informed, that he took up a large *Cheſhire* Cheeſe from the Ground and ſet it upon his Head, and ſet a 2 Gallon Runlet full of Ale to his Mouth and drank of it freely.

In *April*, 1745, Mr. *Dawkes* had him brought to *Huntingdon*, where he was introduced to the Earl of *Sandwich* who was then there, and to the Mayor, ſome of the Aldermen, and other Gentlemen; who, to their great Surprize, found every Thing that had been related of him to be true, particularly as to his Size, and the Marks of *Puberty*. And at his Lordſhip's Deſire ſeveral Teſtimonials and Affidavits were produced from the Midwife, Nurſe, *&c.* and ſworn to by the Father and Aunt (the Mother being dead, as has been already related, *Mag.* for 1746, *p.* 140) concerning the Time of the Birth of this extraordinary Boy.

About a Month after, Mr. *Dawkes* viſited the Boy again, and found he had increaſed in Stature, in that Time, near 1 Inch. He renew'd his Viſits for 3 Months ſucceſſively, after this, and found nearly the ſame Addition to his Height, *viz.* 1 Inch *per* Month; but his Wriſt varied not at all.

Before he came to *Huntingdon*, he had been made a publick Shew of at *Cambridge*, *St. Edmundſbury*, &c. and afterwards continued to be ſhewn about in the ſame Manner; ſo that Mr. *Dawkes* had no Opportunity of making any Obſervations about him till *May*, 1746, when, in Preſence of Mr. *Moore*, an ingenious Singing-maſter; he meaſured his Height, and found it to be 4 Feet, 1 Inch, his Age at that Time being 4 Years and ſix Months: So that in 13 Months he had grown but 5 Inches, whereas in 1744 he grew near 4 Inches in 4 Months. But this Difference in his Growth might be owing to his having been ill 7 or 8 Months of the 13, as he was at this Time. For, it ſeems, while he was made a Spectacle to the wondering Multitude, his Father (who indeed could not controul or govern him) had ſuffer'd him to partake of all the luxurious Meats and Drinks, which the aſtoniſhed Spectators had tempted him to receive; ſo that after his Return home he grew a Kind of *Epicure*, and nothing would go down with him but Fowls and Fiſh, and other voluptuous Eatables. Beſides, he was often debauched with Wine and other inebriating Liquors, which were given him by the unthinking Admirers.

Whilſt Mr. *Moore* was in the Room, he obſerv'd (before Mr. *Dawkes* had) between the Noſe and upper Lip, the Appearance of a Beard, which had then indeed but a faint Reſemblance of one; but when Mr. *Dawkes* view'd him again in *Nov.* 1746, he found the Hair which grows on that Part, to diſplay itſelf in long and ſtrong Whiſkers, of a dark-brown Colour. He now meaſured him accurately again, and ſent a Table of the Dimenſions of the ſeveral Parts of his Body to the *Royal Society*. He particularly found, that whereas his Stature in *Aug.* 1744 was 3 Feet, 8 Inches and 4 Tenths of an Inch, it was now, in *Nov.* 1746, 4 Feet, 5 Inches and 5 Tenths; his Wriſt, which at the former Time was 6 Inches about, was now 6 Inches and 6 Tenths; the Length of the *Penis*, as pendent, which was then 3 Inches and 3 Tenths, was now 4 Inches and 9 Tenths; the *Teſtes*, which meaſured round to each Side of the *Penis* at the firſt Time, 5 Inches and 2 Tenths, now meaſured 7 Inches and 4 Tenths; a Lock of the *Lanugo* 2 Inches and 1 Tenth in Length, and the Circumference of the *Penis* 3 Inches and 4 Tenths; and he was 2 Feet, 3 Inches and 3 Tenths round the Waiſt. In *Aug.* 1744, he weigh'd 58 Pounds, and in *Nov.* 1746, 85 Pounds.

He continued ill, and grew worſe and worſe,

worſe, inſomuch that when Mr. *Dawkes* ſaw him in *June* 1747, he was ſurprized to ſee what an Alteration his Diſeaſe had made in him, ſo much was he emaciated! He was now averſe to Speech or Motion; however, Mr. *Dawkes* made a Shift to take his Height, and to meaſure his Wriſt; and found the former to be 4 Feet, 6 Inches and two Tenths, and the latter 6 Inches and 1 Tenth in Circumference: So that he was increas'd near an Inch in the one, and decreas'd ½ an Inch in the other.

Whether he had grown any Thing in the next 2 Months, which were the laſt of his Life (for he expir'd, *Sept.* 3. without any remarkable Symptoms or Agonies) Mr. *Dawkes* could not ſay. But as he had increas'd but 1 Inch in the 8 preceding Months, unleſs we ſuppoſe his Diſtemper did entirely put a Stop to his Growth, he thinks he was got to his ἀκμὴν, or full Growth, 2 Months before he died, and that inſtead of being a *Giant*, he might, if he had lived, have turn'd out a Kind of *Dwarf*.

Mr. *Dawkes* viſited him again about a Week before he died, when he was ſtill a more piteous and ſhocking Spectacle. He obſerv'd ſeveral bald Spaces in his Head, and his Viſage and Geſture gave the lively Idea of a decrepid old Man, worn out with Age, or, but for his *Whiſkers*, of a very old Woman, as his Chin now exhibited a Sort of downy Beard. Mr. *Dawkes* view'd him after he was dead, and ſays the Corpſe had the Aſpect of a venerable old Man. He lies buried in the Church-Yard at *Willingham*, and the Gentleman ſo often mention'd drew up the following Epitaph to perpetuate the Memory of this Prodigy.

Siſte Viator!
Noveriſque mirans,
Reliquias THOMÆ
A *Thomâ & Margaritâ* HALL
Hîc jacere ſepultas:
Qui
Nondum Anniculus,
PUBUIT:
Triennis necdum,
In *Quatuor* ferè *Pedes,*
ADOLEVERAT:
Ingenti Robore,
Partium *Symmetriâ rectâ,*
Stupendâ Voce
PRÆDITUS:
Sexennis neque,
Provectâ quaſi *Ætate,*
MORTUUS EST.
Accepit in hâc Villâ *Vitam*
Pridie Kalend. NOVEMB. MDCCXLI.
Inque eadem, *reddidit* illam
SEPTEMBRIS IIItio,
MDCCXLVII.

In Engliſh thus:

Stop Traveller, and *wondering*, know, here buried lie the *Remains* of *Thomas*, the Son of *Thomas*, and *Margaret Hall*; who, not *One* Year old, had the Signs of *Manhood*: Not *Three*, was almoſt *Four* Feet high: Endued with *uncommon Strength*, a juſt *Proportion* of *Parts*, and a *ſtupendous Voice*: Before *Six*, Died, as it were, of an *Advanced Age*. He was born in this Village, *Oct.* 31, 1741, and in the ſame, Departed this Life, *Sept.* 3, 1747.

Upon the Whole, Mr. *Dawkes* thinks, that this Boy may be ſaid to have paſſed thro' each of the Stages of Life, called *Childhood*, *Youth*, *Manhood*, and *Old Age*, in 70 *Months*, which Men generally do in ſo many *Years*. And in his Preface, he gives two Inſtances of the like Nature from the Antients, as follows: —— *Pliny* the Hiſtorian, ſays he, who liv'd in the Time of *Veſpaſian*, gives us an Account of a Boy, who, at 3 Years of Age, was 3 Cubits (or 4 Feet) and a half high, arrived to a State of *Puberty*, and at the Expiration of 3 Years, died of a ſudden Contraction of his Limbs. —— *Craterus*, the Brother of King *Antigonus*, tells us, that he knew one, who, in the Space of 7 Years, was an *Infant*, a *Youth*, a *mature Perſon*, an *old Man*, married a Wife, died, and left Iſſue. — Which Facts the Caſe of the *Willingham* Boy makes him now incline to believe may be true.

As every Thing from the Hand of the Author of Telemachus *has been acceptable to the Publick, our Readers will not, we preſume, be diſpleaſed with the following Piece, which firſt appeared at the End of the Year* 1708, *when vaſt Preparations were making for continuing the War, and at the ſame Time Negotiations were much talked of for ſettling the Peace of* Europe.

A MANDATE *of the Archbiſhop of* Cambray, *ordaining Prayers for a* PEACE.

IF People had never ſeen War kindled between neighbouring Nations, they could hardly believe, that Men could arm themſelves againſt one another. They are overwhelmed with their own Miſeries and Mortality, and ſtill induſtriouſly increaſe the Wounds of Nature, and invent new Ways of deſtroying themſelves. They have but few Moments to live, and yet cannot be contented to let thoſe melancholy Moments ſlide away in Peace. There lie before them vaſt Countries, without Poſſeſſors, and, nevertheleſs, they worry one another for a Nook of Land. Ravaging,

ing, ſpilling of Blood, and deſtroying Mankind, is called the Art of great Men: But "Wars, ſays St. *Auſtin*, are Spectacles in which the Devil does cruelly ſport with Mankind." The juſteſt Princes are obliged to take up Arms: A Misfortune the more deplorable, as it is become neceſſary. God himſelf makes uſe of Wars toward the accompliſhing his Decrees, as the moſt exquiſite Poiſons enter the Compoſition of the wholſomeſt Remedies. How deſperate therefore our Ills muſt be, ſince we want ſo deſperate a Remedy! "A long Peace, ſays St. *Cyprian*, corrupts the Diſcipline God had given to Men, ſo that a heavenly Chaſtiſement is neceſſary to awaken our drooping and drowſy Faith." God puniſhes Nations by one another, becauſe they have all ſinned. "He ſtrikes thoſe great Blows that ſhake the whole Earth, ſays St. *Auſtin*, to break the Pride of the Wicked, and try the Patience of the Good." 'Tis now eight Years, moſt dear Brethren, ſince his Hand is lifted up; and yet People are not ſenſible of it. Sinners are humbled without being converted. There never was ſo much Luxury and Voluptuouſneſs; never ſuch Baſeneſs for Gain; never ſuch high Contempt of Virtue; Luxury is ſupported by Tricking; the deſperate Condition every one brings himſelf to, ſtrikes at the very Root of all Honeſty, and corrupts the Principles of whole Nations: Humility is trod under Foot; Chriſtian Meekneſs turn'd into Ridicule; and the Authority of the Church is but a high Sound: It is becauſe we have reach'd the laſt Period, in which Charity will grow cold, Iniquity increaſe, and in which the Son of Man will hardly find any Faith upon Earth. Let us look no where elſe, but in ourſelves for the Cauſe of our Ills: Our Sins are our greateſt Enemies, and draw upon us all the reſt. We fight againſt theſe, and inſtead of overcoming the other, we baſely deliver up ourſelves to them. God loves to be diſarmed by humble and contrite Hearts; and when his Anger is over, he remembers his former Mercies.

Let us pray to him, moſt dear Brethren, not for the Deſtruction of our Enemies, who are ſtill our Brethren, but for our Reconciliation with them, by a good Peace; not in order to indulge our Paſſions; glut ourſelves with the treacherous Sweets of our Pilgrimage; and forget our true Habitation; but, on the contrary, that we may be more free, more quiet, more compoſed, and better fitted for the Kingdom of God; that, according to his eternal Decrees, he may procure us a Peace, for the Comfort of the Church, as well as of Nations; and which may, on Earth, be an Image of the Tranquillity of Heaven.

ORESTES *and* ALMEDA.

IN a fair, rich, and flouriſhing Country, whoſe ſtony Cliſts are waſhed by the *German* Ocean, lived *Oreſtes*, a young Gentleman, form'd by Nature to make a Conqueſt of the Heart of the beautiful *Almeda*! He was, indeed, ſuperior to her in Fortune, but that Defect, on her Side, her Merit ſo amply ſupplied, that it was generally thought no one was ſo worthy of him as the Charmer he adored; he loved her; he was beloved by her; and in a ſhort Time, they, by joining Hands, publickly avowed the Union of their Hearts. But alas! none, however fortunate, however happy, are wholly exempt from the Laſh of Envy, that malignant Effect of ungoverned Appetite; How unſafe! how deteſted! are their Steps, who have this Fury for their Guide! How certainly will it lead them from themſelves!

Almira, a Lady of many amiable Qualities, very nearly allied to *Oreſtes*, and highly eſteemed by him, imagined herſelf ſlighted, and injuriouſly treated ſince his Marriage with *Almeda*; by uncautiouſly ſuffering this Jealouſy to corrode in her Breaſt, ſhe began to believe it; ſhe preſently forgot herſelf; ſhe forgot thoſe many Virtues for which ſhe had been ſo long, and ſo juſtly applauded; cauſeleſs Suſpicion, and Avarice betrayed her; dark Diſcontent took Poſſeſſion of her Soul; ſhe ſighed without ceaſing; ſhe thought of nothing but Revenge; how unlike what ſhe was! the chearful, the prudent, the compaſſionate *Almira*! She continually labour'd, from Motives ever preſent with malicious mercenary Minds, to diſturb an Union ſo firmly ſo affectionately founded; ſhe thought of every Thing moſt likely to diſturb it; how inhuman! how treacherous! were her Tears, when ſhe reproached him with his Forgetfulneſs of her; his Unkindneſs to her; tho' the Reaſon was ſo obvious, ſo indiſpenſable; tho' the Regard, the Attention, he was wont to ſhew to her, was now indiſputably become the Right of another; ſhe even went ſo far as to urge her own Management, Induſtry, and Knowledge of Family Affairs, in Objection to his Choice; but this not openly, or with a Shew of Paſſion, but covertly, and with a well diſſembled Concern for his Honour. How often did ſhe endeavour to perſuade him, how much beneath himſelf he had acted; how blindly to his own Intereſt; how far diſappointed the Expectations of his Friends! *Oreſtes*, fortified with an Affection which true Merit naturally inſpires, continued proof againſt all the Attacks of *Almira*; confeſſing, by his Conduct, that no one was ſo worthy of poſſeſſing his Heart, as the Adorable who had won it.

Al-

Almeda was well adviſed of theſe perfidious Attempts of a Perſon to diſturb her Peace, who was bound by the moſt ſacred Ties of Juſtice, and of Truth, to promote, and ſecure it; ſhe knew herſelf ſafe in the Affection of her beloved Huſband; and prudently fearing leſt an Attack on one ſo nearly allied to him, tho' in Defence of herſelf, ſhould give him any Alarm, or Diſquietude, all the Return ſhe made to *Almira*'s Unkindneſs, was a perpetual Endeavour to find Excuſes for it; ſhe remonſtrated to him, how happy he had made her by making her his Wife; that it was not to be expected that every one could ſee her with his Eyes; that Intereſt had a ſtrong Bias on the Mind; that the hard Treatment ſhe had met with from *Almira*, might not perhaps proceed ſo much from any perſonal Diſlike, as it did from a real Regard, however miſtakenly purſued, for his Advantage, and Honour; ſhe ſometimes hoped it might proceed from a Want of a more thorough Knowledge of her, and therefore did not deſpair by continued Acts of unfeigned Regard, to get the better of her Diſlike to her; whenever ſhe ſpoke of her, it was with the greateſt Reſpect; when to her, with unaffected Civility; and if ſhe was at any Time obliged to explain, it was with a Caution, which proved how tenderly ſhe regretted the Neceſſity which occaſioned it.

Such was her conſtant Conduct; ſuch her unexampled Behaviour! and when in their ſofteſt Moments he expreſſed the leaſt Concern on her Account, ſhe conjured him by the Love he bore her, by thoſe tender Ties which had now united them for ever, not to diſcompoſe himſelf; that ſo long as his Affection laſted, ſhe defied all the Ills of Fortune, and Loſs of Friendſhips; that nothing could make her miſerable but the Want of it; nothing happy but its Continuance. *Oreſtes*, charmed with theſe Efforts to defend a Perſon who had ſo cruelly contrived to injure her, never ceaſed to admire her.

Almira, however in this Inſtance warped by wrong Paſſions, was naturally kind, judicious and friendly; ſhe found at length, in Spite of all her Solicitude to prevent it, how firmly, how unalterably *Oreſtes* was in Soul attached to his beloved *Almeda*; and overcome by her unwearied Endeavours to oblige, ſomething like Remorſe took hold of her Mind; ſhe began to think, to reflect, to wonder, how ſhe could ſo long, ſo unprovoked, injure and offend ſuch common Goodneſs; ſhe owned how much ſhe found herſelf obliged to the Superiority of *Almeda*'s Conduct towards her; ſhe re-aſſumed her former Self; ſhe became her Friend; *Oreſtes* enjoyed an uninterrupted Happineſs with *Almeda*; *Almeda* with *Oreſtes*; and both were happy in *Almira*; who now confeſſed, that Virtue was the only Path to true Glory; and that however Innocence may for a Time be depreſſed, a ſteady Perſeverance will certainly lead it to Victory.

A Paper having been lately ſet up, which under the humorous Pretence of abuſing the Miniſters, is really wrote in their Favour; we ſhall here give our Readers a Specimen of it.

Jacobite Journal, Jan. 30. N° 9.

The Author, who ſtiles himſelf John Trott-Plaid, *Eſq; is here jocoſely recommending the noble Art of Contrariety, or Foreſtroke and Backſtroke, to ſtrengthen the Oppoſition; and gives the two following Letters as a Sample.*

Thames-ſtreet, Jan. 20, 1748.

Mr. *John Trott-Plaid*,

SIR,

HAving obſerved that yours is the only political Paper regarded, have thought proper to adviſe you, on a Matter of great Conſequence to the Publick, *viz.* touching the Exportation of Wheat to *France* at this preſent.

If there be any Truth in the common Report upon '*Change*, that ſuch an Exportation will be permitted or connived at, what can we think of our M—y, which will thus ſupply the Enemies of their Country with the Means of carrying on a War with us; and will caſt away an Advantage which Providence ſeems to have given us over theſe Enemies; indeed, will relinquiſh the only Means that may probably offer of bringing them to Reaſon!

What can the moſt candid Man alive think of ſuch a M—y, but that they are blind, or ſupinely inattentive to the true Intereſt of the People? But ſhall not we be juſtified in ſtill ſeverer Cenſures, and in ſuſpecting, that how dear ſoever the *French* may pay for their Corn, the whole M—ey which it coſts them is not paid aboveb—rd?

Do, Sir, be ſo good as to tell them, that whoever is concerned in ſuch an Exportation, or whoever hath the Power of preventing it, and doth not, is a Tr—tor to his Country, and juſtly anſwerable for all the future Miſeries which we may ſuffer in this ruinous War.

I am, your humble Servant,

THO. URBAN.

N. B. You need not take any Notice of the Exportation of Wheat to *Leghorn*, in which Self and Co. are concerned.

To

To Mr. John Trot-Plaid, *Eſq*;

Squire, Hampſh. Jan. 20, 1747-8.

THO' I am your Name-ſake, I do not pretend to claim Kindred with ſo great a Gentleman as your Worſhip; but I hope you will be ſo kind as to publiſh this Letter, that it may be read by A thoſe whom it concerns.

Here is a Report in this Naybourhood, that a Proclamaytion is going to be againſt expurting Corn to *France*. If this Repuort be true, what can we Varmers think of the Government, that will lay Taxes upon us, and prevent us at the ſame Time of all the Meanes to pay um? When the B Bleſſing hath ſent this Scarcity of Corn among our Naybours, as it were, to help us off with what hath lain ſo long upon our Hands, would it not be the hardeſt Thing in the World, that we ſhould be deprived of the only Meanes of paying both our Rent and our Taxes?

Varmer *Hogſworth*, who is a Government Man, and always votes on that Side, C cannot help ſhaking his Head at this Matter. He zays, that the great Volks at Court pay no Conſideration to the Good of the Land; and that, provided they can get Money in *London*, they care not a Braſs Varden what becomes of all the Varmers in the Country. This he ſpoke laſt *Zunday* at Veſtry; but a Squire in the Naybourhood, who is a Man of great D Learning and Parts, told me privately, that the true Reaſon why we muſt not be zuffered to zell our Corn into *France*, is, that it may be all ſaved in order to buy it afterwards cheap and zend it to *Handlover*.

As you tell us that you are a Friend to the good old Cauſe, do, worthy Squire, abuſe the Government about this Matter. E Mahap you may frighten them from this Proclamation. Do tell um, that to prevent the Nation, and eſpecially the poor Varmers, who want it more than any Bodi, vrom getting above a Million of Money in theſe bad Times, is the direct Way to cauſe another Rebellion; for a Man had e'en as good be hanged as ſtarved, and that muſt be the Conſequence of F ſhutting up the Corn in our Barns, to be all deſoured by a Parcel of *Handlover* Rats. So this is all at preſent from, Noble Squire,

Your Worſhip's humble Servant, to command,

GEORGE TROTT.

Thus (ſays he) we ſee what notable Uſe the Art of Contrariety will draw from G every Event. The more difficult and problematical the Queſtion is, the eaſier will it be to make it a Handle of this twofold Abuſe, which will operate both Ways with equal Succeſs, while the Matter is under Deliberation; and thus two oppoſite Parties may, with a moſt admirable and commendable Cunning, be wrought up to with the Deſtruction of their Governors, while theſe are breaking their Reſt, and employing their utmoſt Care and Endeavours to purſue all the Good, and to prevent all the Evil apprehended by either Party.

We ſhall now give our Readers a Taſte of another new Paper, wrote on a quite different Footing.

Remembrancer, Jan. 30. N° 8.

HAving taken notice of a Bill, in the Reign of King *William*, for appointing Commiſſioners to take and ſtate the publick Accounts, which with much Difficulty was at laſt obtained, the Author, who calls himſelf *George Cadwallader*, Gent. proceeds thus: Though this new Law had not Force and Efficacy enough to prevent Frauds and Abuſes, it ſoon became apparent, that by the Aſſiſtance of it thoſe Frauds and Abuſes might be effectually expoſed: For as often as it was revived, or a Report was made by the *Commiſſioners*, new Diſcoveries aroſe of little, dirty, Court-Jobbs; of private Favours beſtowed on Members of Parliament for ſecret Services, *&c.* of which many ſhameful Proofs are ſtill extant in the Journals. In the Matters, the Pay, the Contracts, and the Quarterings of the Army, more eſpecially, was brought to Light ſuch a Maſs of Corruption, as ſeemed to affect almoſt every Commander from the higheſt to the loweſt. It is true, the Fury of the Storm fell principally on the *Agents* and *Contractors*, ſome of whom were diſcharged, and ſome impriſoned by Order of the Houſe; but then it was becauſe they refuſed to impeach their Principals, and to furniſh ſuch farther Informations as were neceſſary to render the Juſtice of the Nation compleat. In the Courſe of this Enquiry, Mr. *Gay*, Secretary to the *Treaſury*, and a Member, was committed to the *Tower*, for taking a Bribe of 200 Guineas to procure the King's Bounty for a Suitor; as was alſo Mr. *Craggs*, one of the ſaid Contractors, for refuſing to produce his Books: A Bill was alſo ordered in to oblige theſe, and other Delinquents, to account for the Diſpoſition of the Money which had paſſed thro' their Hands.

The Hiſtories of thoſe Times take Notice, That upon theſe Diſcoveries, an univerſal Murmur aroſe, That an univerſal Corruption had overſpread the Nation; that Court, Camp, City, nay, the very Parliament itſelf, was infected: And that this Murmur was ſufficiently warranted, appeared yet further, upon inſpecting the Caſh-Books of the *Eaſt-India* Company, by

by which it appeared, that, in a few Months, almoſt 300,000*l.* in Caſh and Contracts for Stock, had been diſtributed for *ſpecial Services, viz.* among *Courtiers* and *Members*, to prevent the Eſtabliſhment of a new Company, and to preſerve the old. The particular Examination of this infamous Affair was referred to a *joint Committee* of both Houſes; and in the Courſe of that Examination ſuch ſcandalous Inſtances were made evident, as abundantly juſtified the very worſt Suſpicions which had obtained without Doors: Almoſt every Man of Eminence had been tempted, many of them had fallen; even a Lord-Preſident of the Council had permitted a Servant of his to accept the Sum of 5500 Guineas, which, it was univerſally underſtood, was for his Lordſhip's own Uſe.

And what, if poſſible, was ſtill more remarkable, in the Midſt of theſe important Proceedings, and all the Clamour they ſo juſtly occaſioned, it was diſcovered, that the very *Speaker* of the *Houſe of Commons* (Sir *John Trevor*) had taken a Gratuity of 1000 *Guineas* from the City of *London*, for his Services in procuring the *Orphans Bill* to be paſſed: This, by the Vote of the Houſe, was pronounced a *high Crime* and *Miſdemeanour*; and, not ſatisfied with his *abdicating*, which he did, in a ſummary Way, by ſending the *Mace* to the Houſe, they expelled him without Mercy.

And yet, when the Houſe would have proſecuted the Advantage now in their Hands, ſo as to hinder the broken Troops of Corruption from ever rallying any more, by making an Example of their Commanders, a Stop was put to their Proceedings by a ſudden Prorogation, and they were diſſolved ſoon after.

Then he takes Notice, that in the laſt Parliament but one of King *William*, the Bill paſſed the Commons again, but was defeated by the Amendments of the Lords, which would have rendered it ineffectual; and proceeds thus. In the firſt Parliament of the next Reign, however, it emerged again; and the Perſon who firſt felt the Weight of it, was the Earl of *Ranelagh*, Pay-Maſter of the Forces, who, having diverted ſeveral Sums of the Money lodged in his Hands for the Uſe of the Forces, to other Uſes, in Obedience to *Privy-Seals*, *Treaſury-Orders*, and other Warrants of the like Nature, which were all pronounced *illegal*, was both *addreſſed out* of his Place, and *expelled* the Houſe: But when, in the next Place, the Commons proceeded againſt *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, at that Time Auditor of the *Exchequer*, the Lords undertook to juſtify him with as much Heat, as they had ſhewn before, in *adhering* to their *Amendments*: A long Controverſy enſued; and, upon the Iſſue of all, the Commons appealed to the Throne, in a ſolemn Repreſentation, which, among a Variety of other Particulars, ſets forth, "That, during the late War, when the *great Neceſſities* of the Kingdom required a *more than ordinary Frugality*, there appeared to have been a *general Miſmanagement* of the publick Revenue, which had been principally owing to ſome of thoſe *great Officers* of the *Treaſury*, who, being more intent on their own *private Profit*, than the *due Execution* of their *publick Truſts*, did neither diſcharge the *Duty* of their *own Places*, nor *take Care* that the ſubordinate Officers ſhould diſcharge *theirs*: That a very great Part of the publick Aids had been ſquandered away in *extravagant Intereſt*, *large Premiums*, and in *exceſſive Rates* for Stores and Proviſions: That many large Sums of Money had been diverted, under the Head of *ſecret Services*, and for *Salaries*, *Bounties*, and *Penſions*, to private Perſons, and even to purchaſe *great Places* for Favourites: That the *far greater Part* of 45,548,725*l.* which had been granted for the Service of the War, beſides ſeveral Millions for other Uſes, had not *as yet been accounted for*: That the ſaid *general Miſmanagement* of publick Affairs, which had actually ſpread itſelf over the *whole Kingdom*, ſeemed to be owing, amongſt other Things, to a Diſpoſition of Offices and Places, *where Men were rather choſen for their Inclinations to ſerve a Party, than for their Qualifications to ſerve the Publick*: That theſe Men, *being conſcious* to themſelves of the many *Frauds* and *Offences* committed by them againſt the Publick, and being *united in Guilt and Intereſt*, had no other Hopes to *ſhelter* themſelves from Juſtice, than by taking away the Reputation of thoſe who deſired to do Right to their Country, by detecting their Iniquities: And, laſtly, That from theſe ſeveral Particulars, it would be obvious to her Majeſty, that the great Debt which lay upon the Nation, did not ariſe ſo much from the Deficiencies of the Funds, as for *want of Care in the Management, and Fidelity in the Application.*"

So much for Hiſtory; and, as to Application, it is in every Man's Power to make it for himſelf.

If, when the Revolution, and the Cauſes of it, were ſo recent in Memory, and when the Nation overflowed with Riches, it was held both reaſonable and neceſſary to uſe all poſſible Precautions againſt the Encroachments, Infidelities, and Miſmanagements of Miniſters, how much more reaſonable and neceſſary is it, to make uſe

of

of the like Precautions *now*, when both our national Wealth, and national Credit, are almoſt at Low-Water-Mark; and when the Detection of ſo many iniquitous Jobbs has created the moſt violent Suſpicions, that our whole Syſtem has the ſame corrupt Bias?

It is true, Motions of this Kind take their Riſe with the moſt Propriety from, and can only be made effectual by, the *acknowledged Guardians* of our Conſtitution: But if the *Watchmen* ſleep, or affect to ſleep, the Inhabitants, when apprehenſive of *Thieves*, are authoriſed, by the firſt Law of Nature, to ſet up ſuch a Cry, as may rouſe them to their Duty; and, if that fails, to take every other legal Method, that may contribute to their own Preſervation.

In plain *Engliſh*, every Individual, who contributes to the publick Aids, is intereſted in the Management of them; and whoever has ſufficient Reaſon to be convinced, that the ſaid Management is not ſo provident or conſcientious as it ought to be; or, who has any Thing to propoſe for the Correction and Improvement thereof, has not only a Right to make that Propoſal publick; but, if his Fellow-Subjects appear inclined to adopt his Sentiments, he may alſo call upon them, to demand the Benefit of them: He may put them in Mind of their *declar'd Rights* to *petition*, to *inſtruct*, to *remonſtrate*; and, farther, that when *Grand Juries*, *Corporations*, and other *regular* Aſſemblies, *join* in Acts of that Kind, an Adminiſtration that is rotten to the Heart, cannot avoid crumbling to Pieces.

The FOOL. N°. 257.

What is this vain, fantaſtick Pageant Honour,
This buſy, angry Thing, that ſcatters Diſcord
Amongſt the mighty Princes of the Earth,
And ſets the madding Nations in an Uproar?

ROWE's *Ulyſſ.*

THE knocking of Mankind on the Head, and the preventing the World's being overſtock'd with People, is founded on the ſame Principle of Honour as once poſſeſs'd the Heart of a certain *German* Biſhop, who firſt lock'd the Poor up in a Barn, who came to implore his Aid, and then ſet Fire to it, and burnt them all. When once Princes take it into their Heads, that the whole Species of Mankind, the whole Circle of Nature, was purpoſely conſtituted, or had Being given, for their ſole and ſpecial Uſe and Diverſion, we are left at no Loſs to find out why they, with ſo much Eaſe and Unconcern, *ſet the madding Nations in an Uproar*. The Origin of the preſent War, and conſequently, the Cauſe of all the reſulting Evils, is extremely neceſſary to be well known to every *Britiſh* Subject, that he may at once truly judge how to pay due Honour to the Author, and be clear in his own Mind, that there is an eſſential Difference between a rational Defence, and wild Ambition. This I ſhall attempt within the confin'd Limits of this ſhort Eſſay, for the Sake of thoſe who have only taken Things by Piecemeal, and which they never took Pains to digeſt.

The Beginning of this War was owing to the *Spaniards* being ſpirited up by the *French*, to contribute all in their Power to the ruining of our Commerce in the *Weſt-Indies*, which their good Friends might make beſt turn to their own Account by Sea, while, on the Continent, they turned their Thoughts at once on Emperor-making, and thereby on annihilating that old Intereſt and Alliance which had previouſly made *France* tremble. The great Hopes of Succeſs in this Purſuit were founded on the Puſillanimity of the *Britiſh* Councils; and while *Spain* was made the Dupe of *French* Projects on the one Side, the *Dutch* were on the other bribed and intimidated: In Conſequence whereof the *Spaniſh* Government turn'd Pirates, and robb'd and inſulted our Merchants: The Houſe of *Auſtria* had all the Power of *France*, and many of her neighbouring Princes, to contend with: Her old Allies look'd careleſſly on; and, had not the *French* turn'd their Views too many Ways at once, ſhe had then probably ſeen the End of her Power. The *Britiſh* Merchants, diſtreſs'd paſt bearing, made uſe of their utmoſt Power and Influence to change a bad Peace into a neceſſary War. As this was contrary to the miniſterial Notion here, ſo a War being proclaimed exactly ſuited the Views of *France*; as that Nation propos'd thereby to have the whole *Spaniſh* Trade to themſelves in the *Weſt-Indies*, by at once vacating the Aſſiento Contract, loading the Galleons with *French* Goods, and ſerving the *Spaniards* with Negroes. If the continuing a Peace would have prevented this, the Merchants, with all their Sufferings, did not deſire a War; but the ſame Thing being done in Effect in a national Peace, as was expected by Means of a regular War, it was found that a War was the leſs Evil. How this War was carried on for ſome Time on our Part, is too recent to need repeating. The *French* Court were miſtaken in the Extent of their Foreſight; they concluded we ſhould always carry on the War idly, and therefore might eaſily avoid being themſelves drawn into it. The Affair of *Puerto Bello* firſt induc'd the *Spaniards* to reflect; and as, when they begin to think, few People judge

judge better, so they instantly saw that they had been cheated, and then called on the *French* peremptorily to engage with them, which, after much Chicane, was effected. Now the War became more general; by Degrees the rising Gale work'd up into a Storm, and *Europe* was thrown into a Flame. This was still the Merchants War; but the Jutt of the Argument lies here, whether it had ever come to this, if, at the Beginning, the Court of *France* could have dreamt that we were in Earnest; for as they form'd their Judgment of the Event purely on the Ministerial Notions establish'd here, they could not conceive that ought would happen but the Ruin of our Commerce, and the raising their own. They had tasted the Sweets of the *West-India* Trade, and, by their good Conduct in the moderating the Duties, had all the Indigo, and the best Part of the Sugar Trade in their own Hands; and now wanting only the Continent Traffick to complete their Views, it was naturally enough concluded, that it would never be better effected than while *Britain* was influenc'd by a pacifick Ministry. The Change of a Ministry here; the Electing of an Emperor in the Interest of the House of *Austria*; the King of *Sardinia* uniting in the common Cause; and a general War by Sea, as well as by Land, as it gave a new Turn to Affairs, and threw the *French* out of their Bias, so it put them on the making of their utmost Efforts to bring Matters back again to their former State. But it plainly appear'd, that with all their mighty Power, which wise Men decry, and Fools tremble at, their Address was of more Service to them than their Arms; while the Aid of *Prussia*, the Negligence of *Britain*, and pacifick Disposition of the *Dutch*, supported them against the impending Storm, and gave them a breathing Time to put their whole Power in Motion. It was thus we saw them fairly beat out of *Germany* by the House of *Austria* alone, and then a Match for the whole Alliance: And from hence, we hope, may fairly conclude, that all the Evils and Expences of this War, its Continuance and Effects, are purely owing to our playing the Fool with it in the Beginning: And to avoid all Tergiversation in this Argument, or Presumptions that we don't conclude fairly, it is to be noted, That not only *France*, but any other populous Nation, may, by exerting their utmost Force and Powers, bring themselves on a Level with many other equally potent, who only play with a War. So the House of *Austria* is always alone a Match for *France* in *Germany*, so is *Holland* in the *Low Countries*, and so is *Britain* at Home: But when *France* exerts her whole Power, and those only a Part of theirs, and that with this Disadvantage of not being in Confidence with each other, it is no Wonder if her Armies triumph. This may be a very good Reason why we should pursue the War with more Judgment, but will always be a very bad Reason for making a disadvantageous Peace.

Westminster Journal, Feb. 6. N°. 323.

THE driving the *French* out of *Canada*, and making the River *St. Lawrence* our own, has been by *Englishmen*, for more than half a Century past, thought one of the principal Objects worthy of our Regard in a War with *France*. I have now before me a *French* Plan of *Quebeck* and its Harbour, with a View of 34 *English* Ships in the latter, making a fruitless Attempt to take the Place. This Expedition, which I do not remember to have seen any Account of in our Histories, is said by the Geographer to have been made in 1670.

Not to trace the Progress of our Designs against this Place for 40 Years downwards, we know that in 1711, a formidable Armament, under Sir *Hovenden Walker*, Admiral, and General *Hill*, was made in order to reduce it. The Attempt failed, chiefly because the Navigation of the River *St. Lawrence* was not known; which we cannot now say is the Case, since the Publication of Father *Charlevoix*'s History.

That the *Indians*, our Friends, who inhabit betwixt this River and our Colonies, have always seen the Necessity of this Conquest, in order to secure both them and our own People, appears from the two genuine Speeches which I shall give my Readers. They were made in the *Indian* Language, by one of the four Kings, in the Name of them all, who came over hither in 1710. We see by them, that the People of *New England* and *New York*, as well as those *Iroquise* Allies, had then been disappointed in their Expectation of Assistance from *Europe*; — which is just the Case at present. But as even the *Tory* Ministry of Q. *Anne* thought proper to listen to their Representations, will not any other Ministry deserve Reproach, who shall continue to neglect a fresh Attempt of the same Kind, when the Success of it would be so demonstrably for our Advantage?— But let our *Indians*, whose Eloquence wants no Assistance, speak for themselves. I will only observe, that they were conducted to Court in one of her Majesty's Coaches, and introduced to the Royal Presence with great Solemnity by the Master of the Ceremonies. (*See the* Map *of the* French *Settlements in our* Mag. *for* Dec. *last.*)

Great Queen,

WE have undertaken a long and tedious Voyage, which none of our

Predeceſſors could ever be prevailed upon to undertake. The Motive that induc'd us, was, that we might ſee our *great Queen*, and relate to her thoſe Things we thought abſolutely neceſſary for the Good of her, and us, her Allies, on the other Side of the *great Water*.

We doubt not but our great Queen has been acquainted with our long and tedious War, in Conjunction with her * Children, againſt her Enemies the *French*: And that we have been as a ſtrong Wall for their Security, even to the Loſs of our beſt Men. The Truth of which our Brother *Queder* † and *Anadagarjaux* ‡ can teſtify; they having all our Propoſals in Writing.

We were mightily rejoiced, when we heard by *Anadagarjaux*, that our great Queen had reſolved to ſend an Army to reduce *Canada*; from whoſe Mouth we readily embrac'd our great Queen's Inſtructions: And in Token of our Friendſhip we hung up the *Kettle*, and took up the *Hatchet*; and with one Conſent joined our Brother *Queder* and *Anadagarjoux*, in making Preparations on this Side the Lake, by building Forts, Store Houſes, Canows and Battows; whilſt *Anadaſia* ‖ at the ſame Time, raiſed an Army at *Boſton*, of which we were informed by our Embaſſadors, whom we ſent thither for that Purpoſe. We waited long, in Expectation of the Fleet from *England*, to join *Anadaſia*, to go againſt *Quebeck* by Sea, whilſt *Anadagarjaux*, *Queder*, and we, went to *Mont Royal* by Land: But at laſt we were told, that our great Queen, *by ſome important Affair, was prevented in her Deſign for that Seaſon*. This made us extremely ſorrowful, leſt the *French*, who hitherto had dreaded us, ſhould now think us unable to make War againſt them. The Reduction of *Canada* is of ſuch Weight, that after the Effecting thereof, we ſhould have *Free Hunting*, and a great Trade with our great Queen's Children: And as a Token of the Sincerity of the ſix Nations, we do here, in the Names of all, preſent our great Queen with theſe *Belts* of *Wampum*.

We need not urge to our great Queen more than the Neceſſity we really labour under obliges us, that in Caſe *our great Queen ſhould not be mindful of us, we muſt, with our Families, forſake our Country, and ſeek other Habitations, or ſtand neuter*; either of which will be much againſt our Inclinations.

Since we have been in Alliance with our great Queen's Children, we have had ſome Knowledge of the *Saviour* of the World; and have often been importun'd by the *French*, both by the Inſinuations of their Prieſts, and by Preſents, to come over to their Intereſt; but have always eſteem'd them *Men of Falſhood*: But if our great Queen will be pleaſed to ſend over ſome Perſons to inſtruct us, they ſhall find a hearty Welcome.

We now cloſe all, with Hopes of our great Queen's Favour; and leave it to her moſt gracious Conſideration.

They were magnificently entertain'd by ſeveral of the Nobility, and being preſent at the Review of the Guards in *Hyde-Park*, they made this Speech to the Duke of *Ormond*, who commanded; which was interpreted to his Grace by Colonel *Schuyler*, the Governor of *New-Cheſter*.

Moſt Illuſtrious Anadagarjaux *(or Lord)*

AS you are one of the greateſt of our Queen's Children, and have ſhewn us a Sight this Day which neither we, nor our Anceſtors that ſleep with their Fathers, ever ſaw before: So 'tis but requiſite we ſhould return our Thanks to your Mightineſs, and make you ſenſible of the Eſteem we have for your Perſon and Conduct.

Before we came over the *great Water*, and arriv'd in theſe Regions of Happineſs, we were told by our great Queen's and our Enemies, the *French*, that there was no where to be found ſuch a flouriſhing City as *Quebeck*, nor any Grandeur like that of the great Bojar § that rules in it: But Experience has ſatisfied us to the contrary, and made appear, that it is as much inferior to the Reſidence of our great Queen, as our Wighwhams * * are to the great Place of Pawwawing †† in this opulent Kingdom; and that every one of our great Queen's Children, whom we have ſeen this Day do their Exerciſe, make a greater Appearance than the Father of thoſe Provinces ſo much boaſted of by the *French*.

What then muſt be the Commander, if thoſe that are under his Obedience make ſo auguſt and noble an Appearance? And what might we not expect from you and them, *moſt Illuſtrious Anadagarjaux*, would our great Queen permit you to go into the other World ‡‡ with us, and aſſiſt us in conquering the *French*, and reducing thoſe Tyrants under Obedience that would extort Service from us?

Theſe, joined with the three Armies ‖‖ our great Queen has already allotted for the Execution of that important Enterprize, would ſoon bring about a Revolution in *Canada*; and not only be of great Utility to the ſix Nations we reign over, but

* *Meaning Subjects.* † *Col.* Schuyler. ‡ *Col.* Nicholſon. ‖ *Col.* Vetch. § *Governor*
* * *Houſes, or rather, Huts.* †† *Worſhiping: Meaning* St. Paul's. ‡‡ *Meaning their own Country.* ‖‖ *Regiments.*

but of mighty Advantage, as well as Honour to the Kingdoms that are under her Subjection; and not one of her Children but might have *Beaver-ſkins* to cloath themſelves with, and wear upper Garments of *Furs* from *Tygers* and *Bears*.

As a Token of what the Country of *Canada* produces, we here preſent you with three Skins of *Opatowa*, making it our Requeſt that you will uſe your Intereſt with your great Queen, who has already given us ſuch ample Proofs of her Hoſpitality and Affection, as recommend her to the Hearts of Strangers as well as her own Subjects, that the above-mention'd Forces under your Command, who glitter like the Sun Beams, may be ſent, with you, *moſt Illuſtrious Anadagarjaux*, at their Head, to our Aid and Aſſiſtance: And we do here engage ourſelves by the Stars in the Firmament, by the Sun and Moon whom we pay Adoration to in our *Pagods*, to do what lies in our Power, not only to give you the Honours due to your invincible Character, but ſo to exert ourſelves upon all Occaſions, as to ſhew ourſelves neither unworthy of our great Queen's Protection, nor our great Leader's Interpoſition in our behalf.

As the *Indian* Kings had mentioned the Article of Religion in their Speech, and ſaid, that they had had ſome Knowledge of the *Saviour of the World*; they had Conferences with the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, and there was thought to "be a large Field for ſuch Miniſters as were truly zealous for the Glory of God." The Harveſt was plenteous, but the Labourers have been few.

In the mean Time, as the ſame Account and all Accounts ſince, inform us, the Popiſh Miſſionaries take indefatigable Pains to convert them. To mention an Inſtance of the Doctrine they teach them, it will be enough to obſerve two of the Queſtions of the Catechiſm they impoſe on thoſe *Indians*.

Queſtion. *Where was the Saviour of the World born?*

Anſwer. *In* France.

Queſtion. *Who crucify'd the Saviour of the World?*

Anſwer. *The* Engliſh.

This (ſays the Author of the State of *Europe* at that Time) is ſufficient to ſhew that in Point of Intereſt, as well as Religion, we are obliged to undeceive that People; ſeeing the *French*, under Pretence of teaching them the Chriſtian Religion, inſpire them with an irreconcilable Hatred for our Nation.

Let thoſe who laugh at Arguments formed by *Britons* for promoting an Attempt on *Canada*, make an Eſſay of their Reaſon and Wit upon the Fidelity and Good Senſe of theſe brave People: For what they ſay will ſtand the Teſt of the moſt acute and polite Examination, notwithſtanding thoſe Singularities of Expreſſion which were neceſſary in tranſlating their Ideas. To talk of *Free Hunting* is in their Idiom diſcourſing of *Liberty*; and their Notions of *Commerce* are ſufficiently expreſſed in what they ſay of *Beaver-ſkins*, and Furs from *Tygers* and *Bears*. If theſe are valuable Articles, our *Indians* ſaid as much as a *Civilian* could put into a long Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

To the AUTHOR *of the* London Magazine.

SIR,

I Do not know a more certain Way of communicating a uſeful Piece of Knowledge, than by inſerting it in your *Magazine*. The 12th of *November* I had the Misfortune to have the Tendon of my Arm punctured, by bleeding for an Inflammation in my Eyes; I felt at the Inciſion a very ſmart Pain, much more than uſually attends the mere Puncture of a Vein. I had however but little Pain all the reſt of the Day; the Day after, in taking off the Bandage, I perceived a ſmall Tumour about the Size of a Hazle Nut, attended with a Diſcharge of a thin yellow Ichor through the Oriſice, the infallible Sign of a punctured Tendon: In this Manner it continued near a Week, when unawares uſing my Arm with ſome little Force, about two Hours after, I felt a moſt exquiſite Pain, from my Wriſt to the Shoulder, ſucceeded by a violent Inflammation, and a univerſal Tumour of the Arm; this put me under dreadful Apprehenſions: I then began to conſider, why a ſlight Puncture of this peculiar Tendon ſhould always be attended with thoſe frightful Circumſtances, when the largeſt Tendons in the Body are ſometimes cut through, and torn to Peices, without any conſiderable Pain, or bad Symptoms, and to be ſtrongly perſuaded that the Cauſe of all this violent Pain, Swelling, *&c.* was this, that as every tendinous Fibre has its proper muſcular one belonging to it, ſo of Courſe in every Contraction of the Muſcle, the tendinous Fibres, which are divided, are torn off the Sides of thoſe to which they were connected, and would conſequently cauſe Pain, Inflammation, Abſceſs, and ſometimes Mortification. Upon theſe Conſiderations, I reſolved to relax the Tendon as much as poſſible, and after applying a Milk and Bread Pultice to take off the Tenſion, I brought my Cubit pretty cloſe to my Shoulder, and fix'd it there by a Bandage; and happening luckily to look into Mr. *Chiſſelden*'s Anatomy, I found that he conſidered the Caſe in the ſame Light, and adviſed the Hand to be turned prone, which re-

laxes the Flexor Carpi-Radialis Muſcle, and of Courſe, the wounded Faſcia of the Biceps, ſpread upon it. I then turned the Palm of my Hand forward and outward, and am very confident the Tendon had not been relaxed thus two Hours before I became perfectly eaſy, and in 3 or 4 Days quite well, except that I always found when I put the Muſcle upon the Stretch by ſupporting my Arm without Aſſiſtance, it brought on the Pain, *&c.* and as ſoon as it was relaxed again, it as conſtantly became eaſy. A Tendon unites faſter than Bone, but ſlower than muſcular Fleſh; therefore the Arm ſhould be uſed but very gently, till the Re-union of the Tendon is compleated, which will be certainly known by the Diſperſion of the little knotty Tumour round the Orifice, and the Stoppage of the Ichor. When I found the ſurpriſing Succeſs, that attended this ſlight Practice, I could not help earneſtly wiſhing, that it were generally known, that other poor Creatures, in the ſame Circumſtances, might be relieved; accordingly, I intended to devote the firſt Service of my Arm to this Purpoſe, being ſtrongly perſuaded that the long Catalogue of Misfortunes of this Kind, attended frequently with fatal Conſequences, an Inſtance of which I had lately under my own Care, might as certainly be prevented by this Treatment, and as ſafely cured as a cut Finger.

Order of Council concerning the Genoeſe *Captures.*

From the London Gazette, Feb. 13.

WHereas in the Year 1744, there was great Reaſon to ſuſpect, that the Republick of *Genoa* was entering into a private Treaty with *France* and *Spain*, with an Intention to join thoſe Powers, and to aſſiſt them in their military Operations againſt his Majeſty, and his Allies; whereupon Vice-Admiral *Rowley*, who at that Time commanded his Majeſty's Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, did, on *November* 10, in the ſame Year, by a Declaration in Writing, made in Purſuance of his Majeſty's Commands, ſignify to the Doge and Senate, that if the ſaid Republick did not obſerve an exact Neutrality, but ſhould either join with, or aid, or aſſiſt his Majeſty's Enemies, he, the ſaid Vice-Admiral, ſhould look upon it as a Declaration of War againſt his Majeſty, and ſhould be obliged to treat the *Genoeſe* as Enemies, and act againſt them in a hoſtile Manner, with the whole Force under his Command. And whereas, notwithſtanding ſuch Declaration ſo made in his Majeſty's Name, the ſaid Republick did ſoon after commit Hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty, and his Subjects, and did openly join and aſſiſt his Majeſty's declared Enemies, in Violation of that Neutrality which the ſaid Republick had often, and ſolemnly promiſed to obſerve; whereupon, War enſued between his Majeſty and the ſaid Republick. And, whereas, in Conſequence thereof, ſeveral Ships and Effects belonging to the *Genoeſe* have been taken by his Majeſty's Ships of War, and no Proceedings have been hitherto had in order to the trying and condemning the ſame as lawful Prize.——His Majeſty is therefore pleaſed, by, and with the Advice of his Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, that his Advocate, Attorney, and Sollicitor-General, do prepare a Draught of a Commiſſion to authorize the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, &c. or the Commiſſioners for executing that Office for the Time being, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of *England*, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, and his Surrogate, as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's Dominions, to take Cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon, all, and all Manner of Captures, Seizures, Prizes, and Reprizals, of all Ships and Goods already ſeized and taken, and which hereafter ſhall be ſeized and taken from the ſaid Republick of *Genoa*, and to hear and determine the ſame, and according to the Courſe of Admiralty and Laws of Nations, to adjuge and condemn all ſuch Ships, Veſſels, and Goods, as ſhall belong to the ſaid Republick of *Genoa*, or the Vaſſals and Subjects belonging thereto, or to any other inhabiting within any of the Countries, Territories, and Dominions of the Republick; and all ſuch other Ships, Veſſels, and Goods, as are, or ſhall be, liable to Confiſcation, purſuant to the reſpective Treaties between his Majeſty and other Princes, States, and Potentates. —— And that they do preſent the ſaid Draught of a Commiſſion to his Majeſty at this Board, for his Royal Approbation.

Another Aſtronomical QUESTION.

AT what Time in any Day, and at any Place (both at the Reſpondent's Choice) will the Length of the Shadow of an Upright be, to what it was an Hour before, as 18 to 7.

An Aſtronomical Paradox.

ON a certain Day in *July* next (in which there will be no Eclipſe of the Sun) the new and old Moon, (uſually ſo called) will be ſeen within 1 Hour and $\frac{1}{2}$ of each other.

The



2.

His ſport as harmleſs as his mind,
Upon his hand his head reclin'd,
And liſt'ning to the wood-lark's note,
He watch'd the motion of his float.
It ſcarce obtain'd a ſingle ſwim,
E're *Cupid* round the ſwain did ſkim;
With feather'd wings, extended wide,
He ſettled by the ſhepherd's ſide.
It ſcarce, *&c.*

3.

The ſwain had heard of bows and darts,
And *Cupid*'s ſnares that torture hearts,
Became uneaſy at the ſight,
But artfully conceal'd his fright.
I pr'ythee, *Cupid*, tell, I pray,
What brought you out ſo ſoon to day?
In truth, ſaid he, my ſport like thine,
I hither came to wet my line.
I pr'ythee, *&c.*

4.

If that be true, my pretty boy,
You'll leave with me that glitt'ring toy;
I mean the arrow in thine hand,
Then equally we'll ſhare or ſtand.
Shepherd, I'll give thee any thing,
Pray take with it my bow and ſtring.
The ſwain ſecure his cheek did ſtroke,
And ſlightly *Cupid*'s arrow broke.
Shepherd, *&c.*

5. But,

5.

But, lo! an angel's voice he heard,
And ſoon an angel's form appear'd,
With eyes ſo bright, as poets ſay,
Should *Phœbus* ſleep, might rule the day.
The ſhepherd liſtn'd to her ſong;
I fear the ſhepherd gaz'd too long;
For as her eyes their beams withdrew,
Her fatal looks the ſhepherd ſlew.
The ſhepherd, &c.

6.

At firſt he felt uncommon ſmart,
And fear'd the chit conceal'd a dart;
Then faintly turning, child, ſaid he,
The evil arrow comes from thee.
O ſhepherd, it is no ſuch thing,
Thou haſt my arrow, bow and ſtring;
But now I gueſs for whom you ſmart,
The nymph you ſaw has pierc'd your heart.
O ſhepherd, &c.

The HOOP-PETTICOAT,

An Heroi-comical Poem; in four Cantos.

Inſcrib'd to Miſs ARABELLA M—T.

CANTO I.

ACcept, ye fair, the tribute of a muſe!
Whoſe lays, the chaſteſt veſtal may peruſe;
Inſpir'd by you the bard attempts to ſing,
And mounts exulting on a loftier wing.
What art divine the wond'rous fabrick found,
That ſhields *Lucinda*, lovely nymph, around,
Sing heav'nly muſe! th' important truth reveal! [ceal!
Nor from our world the ſecret cauſe con-
—Avaunt, ye ſnarling critics of the age!
Touch not with hand profane the hallow'd page! [mends
To you, ye *Britiſh* fair! the bard com-
His lays, and on your patronage depends:
If to his trifling ſtrains no praiſe is due,
He deems it victory to fall by you.
In that gay ſeaſon, when delightful ſhow'rs [ſlow'rs,
Call forth to life the op'ning buds and
Lucinda faireſt of the female train, [vain,
For whom a thouſand boſoms burn'd in
Loſt to all ſenſe of ev'ry thing but love,
Had ſought the confines of a dark alcove:
Penſive ſhe ſigh'd beneath the gloomy ſhade,
That ſeem'd alone for ſlighted lovers made.
So mourns in lonely groves the cooing dove
The tedious abſence of her tender love.
'Twas night, and awful ſilence reign'd around, [ſound,
The wind was huſh'd, with ev'ry human
And *Cynthia*, pale-ey'd empreſs of the night, [light;
Illum'd her proper ſphere with borrow'd
In this ſad hour, unheeded and alone,
In mournful ſort *Lucinda* made her moan,
And doom'd, alas! to love and to deſpair,
In theſe ſad accents thus renew'd her care.
How long ſhall haughty man our ſex diſdain?
Muſt all our ſyren wiles be try'd in vain?
Ah! what avail our ornaments, and arts,
Our boaſted conqueſts o'er ten thouſand hearts?
Have I, alas! theſe ſad effects to prove,
Been nurs'd a pupil in the ſchool of love?
Ev'n now *Lyſander* ſcorns my proffer'd flame,
And lords it o'er me with injurious claim:
For him the ſuit of thouſands I deny'd,
And us'd all elſe with cruelty beſide.
Ah treach'rous baſe deſerter of my flame!
Falſe to my hopes, and fatal to my fame,
Say by what cur'ſt enchantment can'ſt thou prove
Deaf to all plighted vows of former love!
Muſt I, affecting thought! behold thee bleſs [leſs?
Some happier maid, that ſhall admire thee
Firſt let the op'ning earth a paſſage rend,
And let me to the peaceful tomb deſcend!
What future joys can life's frail being give,
Depriv'd of thee for whom alone I live?
Thus mourn'd the fair all eloquent in tears,
And to the pitying gods unvail'd her fears.
Mean while, commiſſion'd from the realms above, [love.
With eager ſpeed deſcends the queen of
Why mourns my charming fair? the god-deſs cries, [ſtream thy eyes?
What mean thy ſadden'd looks, why
Whoſe beamy luſtre once eclips'd the day,
And far outſhone the light'ning's pointed ray.
What ever be the cauſe, the truth reveal!
Hide not that anguiſh, which I know to heal! [can move,
My charms th' almighty pow'rs of heav'n
And tame the ſavage breaſt of man to love.
All vary'd beings underneath the ſky, [fly,
That cleave the flood, or thro' wide æther
With pleaſing joy my ſov'reign influence own, [known.
And in my pow'r the queen of love is
—Haſte then, O nymph! with my requeſt comply,
And to a deity's protection fly! [gay
O ſay then! haſt thou ſeen a belle more
Strut in the *Mall*, or bluſter at the play?
Or has *quadrille* ſwept all thy ſtakes away?
Or ſay! does love thy tender thoughts employ?
Scarce full ſixteen, yet ripe for bliſs and joy.
Speak!

Speak! let me ſhare the anguiſh of thy grief,
And hope from hence a promiſe of relief!
At length, emerging from profound ſurprize,
The heav'n-belov'd *Lucinda* thus replies:
What need have I my ſuff'rance to explain?
Well *Venus* knows the fountain of my pain.
Can the celeſtial pow'rs who all things know
Plead unconcern at mortal bliſs or woe?
Ah *Venus!* I lament thy empire loſt,
No more may woman-kind their triumphs boaſt?
Sunk are their charms, and wonted pow'r to pleaſe,
Can *Venus* bear indignities like theſe?
If ſo—no longer muſt our ſex adore
Thy partial ſway, and own thy ſov'reign pow'r!
No more ſhall ſuppliant *Chloe* bend her knee,
Who now implores no deity but thee!
No more muſt incenſe from thy altars riſe,
Nor offer'd hecatombs perfume the ſkies.
To whom the goddeſs thus herſelf expreſs'd,
While indignation labour'd in her breaſt:
Blame not my rule, leſt you repent too late,
Vain haughty woman! think on *Helen*'s fate.
Know! that my will no mortal dares controul,
Or ſhake the ſettl'd purpoſe of my ſoul!
Long ſince was *Albion* my peculiar care,
A guardian ever of her beauteous fair:
All other climates muſt to her ſubmit,
Fam'd much for beauty, and as much for wit.
From me their great original they draw,
The plenteous ſource, whence all theſe bleſſings flow.
Muſt then theſe beauties inſufficient prove
To tempt proud man's obdurate heart to love?
Muſt ev'ry mode that artiſt can invent
To add new charms, not make his breaſt relent?
No—*Venus* ſtill has more reſerves in ſtore,
And man again ſhall own her conq'ring pow'r.
A place there is *, *Myconia* call'd by name,
A climate foremoſt in the liſt of fame;
Where *Hercules*, if antient bards ſay true,
In bloody fight the *giants* overthrew.
There love and pleaſure ſpread their wide domain,
And mirth and freedom bleſs the happy plain.
There *Venus* rules with abſolute command,
And crowns with unmoleſted peace the land.
Its natives, much renown'd for curious arts,
Have ſpread their growing fame to diſtant parts:
There is the ſource whence modes for ever flow,
Modes which nor *France*, nor yet *Britannia* know.
Ev'n now of late they've rais'd with niceſt care
A labour'd *hoop* to ornament the fair,
The vaſt expanſe of whoſe enormous ſize,
And wide dimenſions would provoke ſurprize.
This gift, unleſs withſtood by Jove's decree,
Lucinda! *Venus* conſecrates to thee,
A gift which gazing myriads ſhall admire,
And ſet like *Phaeton* the world on fire.
When twice five ſuns have run their deſtin'd race,
Expect my preſence at th'appointed place.
I viſit now yon rolling orbs on high,
And there convene the ſynod of the ſky.
Mean while in ſportive joys forget your care,
The park and play-houſe aſk your preſence there!
Go then and mingle with the blith and gay,
An equal trifle, and as vain as they.
No more the goddeſs ſaid, but took her flight
To the bleſt manſions of eternal light.
With joy *Lucinda* hopes the golden prize,
While ſtruggling paſſions in her boſom riſe:
Proud of ſucceſs, the nymph withdraws to reſt,
And lulls aſleep each tumult of her breaſt.
Soon vaniſh'd ev'ry thought of former woes,
And guardian ſylphs prolong'd her ſoft repoſe.
Now airy dreams their ſportive influence ſhed,
And elves and fairies hover'd round her head,
While unconfin'd the roving fancy ſtrays
O'er craggy mountains, and thro' pathleſs ways;
Ten thouſand odd chimeras crow'd her brain,
Beaux, dreſs, and paſt intrigues, a medley train,
And jarring chaos and confuſion reign.

End of the firſt CANTO. OXONIENSIS.

CANTO 2. *in our next. We hope the Author will approve of the few Alterations we have made in this Canto.*

To a young LADY *in* Yorkſhire.

WHERE worth ſuperior, our attention draws,
'Tis next to cenſure, not to give applauſe;
Dolly! where merit ſhines, as ſhines in you,
Praiſe, as a lawful debt, is but the due;
And yet 'tis hard with juſtice to commend,
To keep the poet, and not loſe the friend.
Careleſs of cenſure, nor too fond of fame,
I'm pleas'd to praiſe, nor yet afraid to blame;
Let criticks ſhun the quarrel, or engage,
Alike I heed their ſilence, and their rage;
Eternal railers, ever on the wing,
Like drones that buzz without the pow'r to ſting;
Who ſift a poem not for fame's ſake,
But, more exalted, aim to find miſtake.

To

* *Where the Hoop-petticoat is ſaid firſt to be invented.*

To calumny and ſcandal bend their thoughts,
And ſcreen their own by cens'ring others faults:
Friendly reproof my ſoul with joy receives,
But I deſpiſe the ſtroke that malice gives;
Averſe alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend.
Dolly! what tho' I fondly ſung your name,
And was tranſported with the darling theme;
I ever thought it your high merit's due
To be admir'd, and lov'd, applauded too.

Yours, ACADEMICUS.

Verſes in the INFANTINE *Style.*

OH how rapt'rous 'tis to dream
Near the pretty purling ſtream!
Oh how charms the whiſp'ring breeze
Waving thro' the leafy trees!
How delights the milk-white dove,
Fondly billing with her love!
Quite delicious 'tis to ſee
In the hive the honied bee!
Oh how ſweet the flow'rs of *May*,
And the breath of new-made hay!
Oh how pleaſant is the ſpring,
When the feather'd warblers ſing!
Oh the bliſs the ſheep to view,
And the little lambkins too!
Sweet at eve to tune my lays
In divine *Florella*'s praiſe!

In amatam ſuam Dominam.
Autore S. G—dr,

MIRANDA's graces, heavenly charms,
Thrill ſweetly o'er my raviſh'd ſoul:
I feel their kind and ſoft alarms,
Triumphant reign, without controul.

Ten thouſand loves play in her ſmiles,
Here *Cupid* bathes in am'rous ſport;
Forgetting now his darts and wiles,
The god of love here keeps his court.

The pointed beams flaſh from her eyes,
With modeſt, but reſiſtleſs grace:
While *Venus*, pale with envy flies
Her ſtronger charms, and fears to gaze.

Tranſporting raptures fire my breaſt,
When I ſurvey the nymph divine;
Grant me, kind heaven, this one requeſt,
O make the fair *Miranda* mine.

The POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

A FABLE.

I And a friend, the other day,
At *Weſtminſter* ſome time did ſtay:
But, what a ſcene was there!
Two men who dealt in politicks,
Together ſat from one till ſix,
Settling a grand affair.

The war upon the continent,
Said one, affords me ſmall content;
It greatly hurts the nation:
'Tis carried on to pleaſure thoſe,
Who from a meaner ſtate aroſe,
T' a more exalted ſtation.

Enrag'd at this, thus ſpake the other:
I tell you, Sir, were you my brother,
Nothing you've ſaid is true;
And happineſs we ne'er ſhall prove,
Till from the land we do remove
Such *Jacobites* as you.

And now the firſt, with warmth reply'd,
Tho' angrily you have deny'd
The whole I did advance:
Yet what I ſaid, again I ſay,
We take a moſt improper way,
To humble haughty *France*.

For, was our utmoſt ſtrength to be
Employ'd, againſt the *French* at ſea,
Hoſtilities wou'd ceaſe;
The efforts of ſo great a fleet
Wou'd quickly make the *Gauls* ſubmit,
And ſue to us for peace.

But *H*——*r*, that worthleſs place,
Which has conſum'd our wealth apace,
Makes this advice neglected;
For let th' effects be what they will,
As it has been, it muſt ev'n ſtill
By *Britons* be protected.

The cour—tr now reply'd again;
Your words and arguments are vain,
For thou art big with treaſon:
But if from them you don't deſiſt,
I'll quickly cauſe that by my fiſt
You do ſubmit to reaſon.

And thus from words, they came to blows
(What elſe from ſuch contention flows?)
Each was ſeverely torn;
When they as hearty friends ſat down,
Agreed to ſpend the other crown,
And all their follies mourn.

And now they ſay that ſtate affairs
Shall never more engroſs their cares,
No more diſturb their peace:
They've bid impoliticks adieu,
And now they nobler ends purſue;
And may ſuch ſouls increaſe!

To R——t Tr——y, *Eſq;*

An EPISTLE.

Non tu corpus eras ſine pectore. Dii tibi formam,
Dii tibi divitias dederant, artemque fruendi.
HOR.

SHALL every coxcomb who can ring a chime,
And tag low nonſenſe with unfaſhion'd rhime,
Thy worth, my friend, with fauty pen defame,
And not one muſe the barb'rous *Goths* reclaim?
The muſes, ſure, ſhould ſhade thy head with bays,
And ward the venom'd arrows of diſpraiſe:

For

For they have ſeen thee ſcorn all meaner things,
To climb their ſummits, and to taſte their ſprings;
Have ſeen thee ſtudious liſten to their lore,
And ranſack ev'ry hoard of claſſick ſtore.
When blood boils high, and revels in the veins,
When love with dogſtar-heat ferments the brains,
Cool was your head: ſo, whilſt flames rage below,
On *Ætna*'s top remains th' unconſcious ſnow.
Ev'n *Euclid* then, auſtereſt ſage, cou'd eaſe.
Pleaſe;
His *Gordian* knots you then unty'd with
Tho' modiſh pleaſure ſometimes claims a part,
Yet knowledge is the pleaſure of your heart.
For her you leave the roſy paths of youth,
And tread the thorny roads that lead to truth.
Some owe to fortune that they ſhine at all,
Large their revenues, but their merit ſmall.
But had you liv'd in the ſequeſter'd ſhade,
With fortune's gaudy trappings unarray'd,
A form like yours, all finiſh'd, that in-ſhrin'd
In its fair temple a much fairer mind,
A fertile genius by choice books improv'd,
Had all eclipſing obſtacles remov'd:
From all but envy you had challeng'd praiſe,
And twin'd the lover's myrtle with the bays.

Ad D. HAWKE *in prælia redeuntem.*

ODE * *Killikrankiana.*

1.

JAM *Hawkius* magnanimus
Gallorum vires fregit,
Ioſque (læti canimus)
Se dedere coegit:
Et octo longis navibus
Vix binæ rediere,
Vulneribuſque gravibus
Millia periere.

2.

Numeros viriliter
Captos avexit heros;
Traſtavit at civiliter
Et infidos et feros:
Eos una cum ſex navibus
In patriam portavit
Idem bonis avibus,
Qeis fortiter pugnavit.

3.

Hæc clara tam victoria
Sit bonum, precor, omen,
Britanniæque gloria
Et augeatur nomen;
Ne vel ferro pereant
Dum Galli odioſi,
Capras naves mœreant
Hiſpani furioſi.

4.

Quo virtus ducit aſpera
Ibi, numine favente,
Et hoſtes manu proſpera,
Dux, comprime repente:
Te numerus ſenarius
Honeſtat, ut Vernonum;
Nil cives habent clarius
Illo, ni te patronum.

L. LATINUS JINGLIUS.

Occaſion'd by the Death of Mr. THOMAS BENNETT.

IF ſuch thy worth as fame brings to my ear,
Thy early deſtiny deſerves a tear.
But why ſhould we lament? ſince ſouls like thine
Mount from this troubled ſpot to joys divine;
Rather let us, attending heaven's decree,
By a juſt life prepare to follow thee.

To ROBERT TRACY, *Eſq; upon his being confirmed one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of* Worceſter.

SON of the darling goddeſs of our iſle
Before whoſe face, e'en gloomy ſeaſons ſmile:
Of liberty, that gilds our monarch's reign,
And darts new brilliance, o'er the enflowery plain:
Tho' late, we ſaw her ſable and retire,
Vex'd at the land ſhe once did ſo admire.
Pleas'd at thy fate, now cover'd o'er with ſmiles,
As when ſhe firſt eſpous'd *Britannia*'s iſles.
For her of old our fathers blaz'd in arms,
And outbrav'd death, and ſtorm'd his loud alarms.
Be proſperous, *Tracy*, for we hope to ſee
The patriot flame again reviv'd in thee;
For ſpotleſs honour paves thy gen'rous way,
And truth untainted glares in all you ſay.
Oh! form'd to ſhow that *Britons* freedom prize,
Nor all her glories fled to kindred ſkies;
Thy virtues, *Tracy*, ſhun the conquer'd bays,
Tho' fraught with radiance of heroick lays;
Yet thy kind nature, pleaſing ſmiles will lend,
To chear the joys of thine engladden'd friend.
Thee we ſalute, love o'er thy country
And orient luſtre float a-round thy head:
Be freedom thine, and thou be freedom's friend,
And all ye graces, all your glories lend.
Thy open form beſpeaks ſome noble thing,
Which time ſhall ſee, and future poets ſing.
Oh *Worceſter!* parent of my early days,
Whoſe charms deſerve immortal *Virgil*'s praiſe,
If in thy walls ſtill any ſons there be,
Enbrib'd by thraldom, and unworthy thee,
Be not oppreſt with too great weights of woe,
For weeds will e'en mid fragrant roſes grow.

T. T—NN—TON.

* It goes to a *Scotch* Tune, called *Killikranky*.

Alterations in the LIST *of* PARLIAMENT, *printed in our* Magazine *for* Auguſt *laſt*, p. 371—376.

HON. *Charles Yorke*, Eſq; choſen for *Rye-gate* in *Surry*, in the Room of his Brother, the Hon. *Philip Yorke*, Eſq; who made his Election for *Cambridgeſhire*.

Sir *Richard Wrotteſley*, Bart. for *Taviſtock* in *Devonſhire*, in the Room of the Hon. *Richard Leveſon Gower*, Eſq; who made his Election for *Litchfield*.

William Beckford, Eſq; for *Shaftſbury* in *Dorſetſhire*, in the Room of *George Pitt*, Eſq; who made his Election for the ſaid County.

Robert Barbor, Eſq; for *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Room of Lord *Burleigh*, who made his Election for *Rutlandſhire*.

Earl of *Ancram* for *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, in the Room of Sir *Conyers D'Arcy*, who made his Election for the ſaid County.

William Baker, Eſq; and *George Treby*, Eſq; for *Plympton* in *Devonſhire*, in the Room of the Hon. *Richard Edgcumbe*, Eſq; and the Hon. *George Edgcumbe*, Eſq; who made their Election, the former for *Leſtwithiel*, and the latter for *Fowey*, both in *Cornwall*.

Sir *Edward Hawke*, Knight of the *Bath*, for *Portſmouth*, in the Room of *Thomas Gore*, Eſq; who made his Election for *Bedford*. Hon. *Edward Legge* was firſt choſen, but he being then dead at *Barbadoes*, the Election was void.

Samuel Greathead, Eſq; for *Coventry*, in the Room of Lord Viſc. *Peterſham*, who made his Election for *St. Edmondſbury* in *Suffolk*.

Earl of *Middleſex* and Lord Viſc. *Doneraile*, for *Old Sarum*, in the Room of Sir *William Irby*, Bart. and *Thomas Pitt*, Eſq; who made their Election, the former for *Bodmin* in *Cornwall*, and the latter for *Oakhampton* in *Devonſhire*.

Lewis Barlow, Eſq; for the Town of *Pembroke*, in the Room of *William Owen*, Eſq; who made his Election for the County.

John Plumptre, Eſq; for *St. Ives* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *John* Lord *Hobart*, who made his Election for *Norwich*.

Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq; for *Saltaſh* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of the Hon. *Edward Boſcawen*, Eſq; who made his Election for *Truro* in the ſame County.

Hon. —— *Temple*, Eſq; for *Downton* in *Wilts*, in the Room of *Gorge Lyttleton*, Eſq; who made his Election for *Oakhampton* in *Devonſhire*.

Col. *Cunningham*, for *Tiverton* in *Devonſhire*, in the Room of Sir *William Yonge*, who made his Election for *Honiton* in the ſame County.

Hon. *William Finch*, Eſq; for *Cockermouth* in *Cumberland*, in the Room of Sir *Charles Windham*, who made his Election for *Taunton* in *Somerſetſhire*.

William Ord, Eſq; for *Boſſiney* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Edward Wortley Mountagu*, Eſq; who made his Election for *Peterborough* in *Northamptonſhire*.

Sir *Bouchier Wray*, Bart. for *Barnſtaple* in *Devonſhire*, in the Room of *Henry Rolle*, Eſq; created a Peer.

Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; for *Eye* in *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Roger Townſhend*, Eſq; made Receiver-General of the Cuſtoms.

Lord Viſc. *Percival*, duly elected for *Weobley* in *Herefordſhire*, *Manſell Powell*, Eſq; reſigning on his Lordſhip's Petition.

Edwin Sandys and *Francis Winnington*, Eſqrs. voted duly elected on the double Return and Petition for *Droitwich* in *Worceſterſhire*.

Laſcelles Metcalfe and *William Sloper*, Eſqrs. voted duly elected on the double Return for *Great Bedwin* in *Wilts*.

Thomas Medlycott and *Charles Churchill*, Eſqrs. voted duly elected on the double Return for *Milbourn-Port* in *Somerſetſhire*.

John Pitt and *Robert Banks Hodgkinſon*, Eſqrs. voted duly elected for *Wareham* in *Dorſetſhire*, on their Petition againſt *Henry Drax* and *Thomas Erle Drax*, Eſqrs.

Robert Tracy, Eſq; voted duly elected for *Worceſter*, againſt *Thomas Geers Winford*, Eſq;

Matthew Mitchell and *Chauncey Townſhend*, Eſqrs. voted duly elected for *Weſtbury* in *Wiltſhire*, on their Petition againſt *John Bance*, and *Paul Methuen*, Eſqrs.

ON the 2d Inſt. came on the Election of a Governor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy Governor of the Hon. the *South-Sea* Company, when his Moſt Excellent Majeſty was choſen Governor, *Peter Burrel*, Eſq; Sub-Governor, and *John Briſtow*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor. And on the 4th came on the Election of Directors of the ſaid Company, when the following Gentlemen were choſen, *viz.*

Jo. Adams, Eſq;	*Syd. Malthus*, Eſq;
R. Baker, Eſq;	*Henry Muilman*, Eſq;
Tho. Le Blanc, Eſq;	*Nath. Paice*, Eſq;
John Coke, Eſq;	*John Phillipſon*, Eſq;
Jon. Collyer, Eſq;	*Sam. Smith*, Eſq;
John Edwards, Eſq;	*John Wenham*, Eſq;
Sir *Cha. Egleton*, Knt.	*Ro. Wylde*, Eſq;
Jo. Fawthrop, Eſq;	*Sam. Craghead*, Eſq;
Jo. Gulſton, jun. Eſq;	*Fra. Fauquier*, Eſq;
Ri. Jackſon, Eſq;	*Fra. Gaſcoy*, Eſq;
George Jennings, Eſq;	*Ri. Hall*, Eſq;
Tho. Lane, Eſq;	*Joſiah Hardy*, Eſq;
James Lock, Eſq;	*Ri. Satway*, Eſq;
Ro. Lovick, Eſq;	*Tho. Swayne*, Eſq;
Rog. Mainwaring Eſq;	*John Ward*, Eſq;

The Eight laſt are new ones.

TH

Monthly Chronologer.

HIS Majeſty's Ships the *Romney*, *Rainbow*, and *Amazon* cruizing in the *Soundings* on the 23d ult. fell in with and took the *Count de Noailles* Privateer, of 16 Guns, belonging to *Granville*: And two Days afterwards the *Romney* and *Amazon*, being in Company, met with and took the *Geraldus*, a *French Eaſt-India* Ship, of about 400 Tons, laden with Proviſions, bound from *Port l'Orient* to *India*.

George Clarke, jun. of *Houghton*, Eſq; was appointed Sheriff of the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*.

From the *Penſylvania Gazette* of *Dec.* 3. we had the following Account:

By a Letter from *Conrad Weyſer*, Eſq; Interpreter to this Province, who attended the *Obio Indians* at the late Treaty here, there is Advice, That ſince his Return home he has had good Intelligence, that the *Gechdugechroanus* and the *Runategwechſuchruanus*, two ſtrong Nations of *Indians*, who live Weſtward of the Lakes, not far from *Miſſiſſippi*, had been induced by the *French* to take up their Hatchet againſt the *Engliſh*; and ſome Time laſt Summer ſeveral Hundreds of them were on their March to make Invaſions on this and the neighbouring Provinces; but meeting with the *Twigtwees*, who told them, if they attack'd the *Engliſh*, who were Allies of the Six Nations, it would be the ſame Thing as declaring War againſt thoſe Nations, they were prevail'd on to return back again.

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 3.

M. *Bourdenaye*, the *French* Admiral, waited on his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and was in Converſation with him ſome Time. (See p. 40.)

A Petition, ſign'd by a great Number of Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, was preſented to the Hon. Houſe of Commons, againſt the Bill for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants. This Bill was dropt ſoon after. (See *Debates* in the *Political Club*, in our *Mag.* for laſt Year, p. 354, &c. 401—406, 449—454.)

This Night, about 11 o'Clock, *Thomas Burdus*, Eſq; attended by Mr. *Welſh*, the High Conſtable, and the Conſtables of *Holbourn* Diviſion, and the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, with a military Aid, viſited the new Gaming-Houſe, late the *Fountain* Tavern in the *Strand*, where the ſaid Juſtice order'd into Cuſtody upwards of 40 common Gameſters, whom he committed to *New Priſon* and other Gaols; many more deſperately eſcap'd out of Windows, and the Tops of Houſes, at the great Peril of their Lives.

FRIDAY, 5.

Sir *Peter Warren*, in the *Devonſhire*, with the *Yarmouth* and *Defiance*, and 6 *Dutch* Men of War under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Schryver*, ſail'd from *Spithead* to the Weſtward, where he was to be join'd by ſeveral others.

SATURDAY, 6.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Cheſterfield* reſign'd into the King's Hands the Seals of the Office of one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Traquair*, who had been a conſiderable Time confin'd in the *Tower*, was admitted to Bail.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

The Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* preſented a Petition to the Hon. Houſe of Commons, in relation to ſome Duties on Coals now near expiring, which were appropriated for the Uſe of the Orphans, &c. of this City.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint the following Sheriffs, *viz.* for *Bucks*, *Tho. Turney*, of *Surcott*, Eſq;—*Cheſh. Edw. Green*, of *Poulton*, Eſq;—*Derbyſh. John Harpur*, of *Littlecover*, Eſq;—*Eſſex*, *Bailey Heath*, of *Stanſted*, Eſq;—*Norf. W. Jermey*, of *Baiſfield*, Eſq;—*Suſſex*, *George Luxford*, of *Windmill-Hill*, Eſq;—*Yorkſh. W. Thompſon*, of *Humbleton*, Eſq;—*Glam. John Mathew*, of *Brinwhich*, Eſq;—*Brecon*, *David Davies*, of *Maeſcar*, Eſq;—*Radnor*, *John Warter*, of *Gladeſtry*, Eſq;—*Carnar. Chriſtopher Butler*, of *Lliſſaen*, Eſq;

FRIDAY, 12.

Edmund Cheney, of *Launceſton*, Eſq; was appointed Sheriff of *Cornwall*, by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.

Æneas, alias *Angus Macdonald*, the Pretender's Banker, receiv'd a further Reſpite of 3 Months. (See p. 40.)

MONDAY, 15.

A great Number of Sailors waited on his Majeſty to return him Thanks for the Order of Council, for the ſpeedy Condemnation of the Prizes taken from the *Genoeſe*; which

Prizes amount to upwards of 200,000*l.* (See the Order, p. 84.)

WEDNESDAY, 17.

Was obſerved the general Faſt appointed by his Majeſty on Account of the War.

THURSDAY, 18.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for granting to his Majeſty a Subſidy of Poundage (of 5 *per Cent.*) on all dry Goods and Merchandizes, to be imported into this Kingdom, and for raiſing a certain Sum of Money by Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the ſaid Subſidy: And an Act to revive and make perpetual two Acts of Parliament, to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arreſts.

The new-born Son of the Marquiſs of *Tabuerniga*, a *Spaniſh* Nobleman, who has reſided here ſeveral Years, was baptized at the Marquiſs's Houſe in *George-Street*, *Hanover-Square*, by the Name of *George*. As his Majeſty (who did the Honour to be Godfather) could not be preſent at the Ceremony, the Chevalier *d'Oſſorio*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of *Sardinia*, by his Majeſty's Deſire, (ſignify'd by his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*), repreſented his Majeſty on this Occaſion; who was pleaſed to confer this Honour on the Marquiſs of *Tabuerniga*, for his zealous and conſtant Endeavours towards promoting an honourable and ſolid Peace between this Kingdom and the Crown of *Spain*, and ſeparating the Union between *France* and that Kingdom.

SATURDAY, 20.

The Hon. Mr. *Bentinck*, Brother to Count *Bentinck*, and one of the Deputy States of *Holland*, arrived here from that Country, on Affairs of great Importance.

A Proclamation was publiſhed, ſtrictly forbidding all Commerce, of what Nature ſoever, with the Subjects of the *French* King; and to direct all Officers of the Revenue, and others, in the Service of the Publick, to aſſiſt in the Execution thereof to the utmoſt of their Power.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

This Morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, accompanied by ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction, ſet out from his Apartments at *St. James*'s for *Harwich*, in order to embark for *Flanders*, and take on him the Command of the Army.

THURSDAY, 25.

Sir *John Ligonier* and Lord *Catheart* ſet out for *Harwich*, in order to embark for *Flanders*.

The *Magnanime*, a *French* Man of War, was taken by the *Nottingham* and *Portland*, two of Admiral *Hawke*'s Squadron.

SATURDAY, 27.

The 5 following received Sentence of Death at the *Old Bailey*, viz. *Wm. Stevens* and *Fran. Hill*, for a Burglary; *Tho. Lane*, for picking a Pocket of a Silk Handkerchief, Value 3*s.* *Wm. Wheatley*, a Soldier, for the Murder of *Hen. Rogers*, a Sailor; and *J. Parkes*, for publiſhing a counterfeit Order for 200 Ounces Sterling. Three others were tried for Murder, and acquitted.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SAMUEL *Nichols*, of *Uxbridge-Common*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Newdigate*, a 70,000*l.* Fortune.

Dr. *Thomas Gooch*, Lord Biſhop of *Ely*, to Mrs. *Compton*, a 40,000*l.* Fortune.

Thomas Willis, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *Browne Willis*, of *Whaddon-Hall*, in *Bucks*, Eſq; to Miſs *Robinſon*.

Chriſtopher Mole, Eſq; Secretary to the *Eaſt-India* Company, to Mrs. *Pinnell*, of *Greenwich*.

Edward Drew, Eſq; of *Exeter*, to Miſs *Dorothea Juliana Treby*, Siſter to *George Treby*, Eſq; Memb. for *Plympton* in *Devonſh.*

Mr. *Dan. Webb*, of *Lothbury*, to Mrs. *Bernard*, Widow of the late Mr. Ald. *Bernard*.

Mr. *Hunter*, of *Budge-Row*, to Miſs *Ironſide*, Siſter of Mr. Alderman *Ironſide*.

Rev. Mr. *Fiſher*, of *Hampton* in *Middleſex*, to Miſs *Elizabeth Lawrence* of the ſame Place.

Col. *Howard*, to Lady *Lucy Wentworth*.

Samuel Greathead, Eſq; Memb. for *Coventry*, to the Lady *Mary Bertie*, Siſter to his Grace the Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Keſteven*.

Steph. Allwyn, Eſq; a young Gent. of a large Eſtate near *Carſhalton*, to Miſs *Carver*.

Mr. *Godfrey Shewell*, a Brewer in *Iſlington-Road*, to Miſs *Polly Caſton*, Daughter of Mr. *Caſton*, an eminent Letter-Founder in *Chiſwell-Street*.

The Lady of Sir *Edmund Thomas*, Bart. Memb. for *Chippenham* in *Wilts*, deliver'd of a Son.

The Lady *Anna Maria Churchill*, Wife of Mr. *Churchill*, and Daughter of the late Earl of *Orford*, of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of *Luke Spence*, Eſq; of a Son.

Lady of *John Honeywood*, Eſq; of a Son.

Dutcheſs of *Gordon*, of a Son.

The Lady of the Earl of *Sandwich*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

MR. *Bruncker*, Under-Treaſurer of the *Middle-Temple*.

Rev. Dr. *Davis*, Vicar of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*.

John Broomhall, Shoemaker, in the Quakers Workhouſe, *Clerkenwell*, in the 104th Year of his Age.

Mrs. *Sandby*, a Widow Gentlewoman, in *Bermondſey-Street*, *Southwark*, aged 107.

—— *Neale*, Eſq; a Director of the *Bank*.

Samuel Middleton, Eſq; at *Weybridge* in *Surry*, in the Commiſſion of the Peace for that County.

Hugh Benſon, Eſq; Secretary to the Board of Trade during the ſix laſt Years of Q. *Anne*.

His

His Grace the Duke of *Bridgewater*, in the 21ſt Year of his Age: His Title and Eſtate deſcends to his Brother, a Minor, between 12 and 13 Years of Age.

Sir *Robert Douglas*, of *Glenberwie*, Bart.

Hon. *Peregrine Widdrington*, Eſq; Brother to the late Lord *Widdrington*.

Samuel Barrington, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace, and Lieut. Col. of the *Tower* Hamlets.

Sir *John Cheſter*, Bart. one of the Members for *Bedfordſhire* in the laſt Parliament: He is ſucceeded by his Son *Anthony*, a Minor, now at *Weſtminſter-School*.

Samuel Jarvis, Mayor of *Cheſter* in 1742, and this Year appointed High Sheriff of that County.

Robert Merrick, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Merionethſhire*.

Lady *Katherine Hanmer*, Daughter of the Earl of *Egmont*, Siſter to the Lord Viſcount *Percival*, and Widow of the late *Thomas Hanmer*, of *Flintſhire*, Eſq;

Rev. *John Colbatch*, D. D. Rector of *Orwell*, Senior Fellow of *Trinity-College*, and Caſuiſtical Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

Rev. *Philip Bouquet*, D. D. Senior Fellow of *Trinity-College*, and *Hebrew* Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

Capt. *Wynne*, only Son of Sir *George Wynne*, Bart.

Ferdinando Fairfax, Eſq; a younger Brother of the Lord *Fairfax*.

Mr. *John Hippiſley*, a celebrated Comedian.

Hugh Bethell, Eſq; Brother to *Slingſby Bethell*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives of this City.

Rt. Hon. the Lady *Iſabella Scott*.

Thomas Coppleſtone, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Kellington* in *Cornwall*.

John Hyde, Eſq; an eminent Merchant, and Governor of the *London Aſſurance* Company.

Dr. *Charles Maitland*, at *Aberdeen*, in the 80th Year of his Age, famous for being the firſt Promoter of Inoculation in *Britain*.

Rev. Mr. *Stevenſon*, at *Eaſt Retford* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Author of a ſmall Treatiſe on *Gardening*.

Richard Farewell, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and County of *Middleſex*.

Sir *John Piers*, Bart. in *Ireland*.

Mr. *Thomas Bennett*, Nephew to Capt. *King*, of *Mark-Lane*, a young Gentleman of a very promiſing Genius, and endued with many good Qualities. (*See* p. 89.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

DR. *John Wallis*, preſented to the Rectory of *Mannerſly* in *Derbyſhire*.

Mr. *Pemberton*, choſen Reader of *Chriſt-Church*, *London*.

Mr. *George Downing*, choſen by the Governors of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, Vicar of *Little Wakering* in *Eſſex*.

Dr. *Thomas Gooch*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*, tranſlated to the See of *Ely*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Butts*.

Richard Thompſon, M. A. made a Canon or Prebendary in the Metropolitical and Cathedral Church of *York*.

Mr. *Thomas Shaw*, preſented to the Vicarage of *Poleſworth* in *Warwickſhire*.

Mr. *Willis*, appointed by the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, Rector of St. *Bride's* in *Fleetſtreet*, in the Room of Dr. *Bullock*, preſented to the Living of *Chriſt-Church*.

John Bedford, M. A. preſented to the Vicarage of *Merval* in *Cornwall*.

Mr. *Harwey*, appointed Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, in the Room of Dr. *Warren*, dec.

Joſ. Dawie, M. A. preſented to the Rectory of *Charlwood* in *Surry*.

Mr. *Wells*, to the Rectory of *Roleton* in *Suffolk*.

James Stopford, M. A. made Dean of *Kilmacduach* in *Ireland*.

Richard Wilmot, D. D. made a Prebendary of *Windſor*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

MR. Counſellor *Johnſon*, of the *Temple*, made Clerk of the Errors in the Court of *Common Pleas*.—Capt. *Hughes* made Commander of the *Tilbury* Man of War.—His Grace *John* Duke of *Bedford*, appointed one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Earl of *Sandwich*, Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, Lord *Anſon*, Viſcount *Barrington*, Lord *Duncannon*, *Welbore Ellis*, Eſq; and *John Stanhope*, Eſq; appointed Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Roger Townſhend, Eſq; made Receiver-General of the Cuſtoms.

John Eckerſall, Eſq; made Regiſter-General of all trading Ships belonging to *Great Britain*.

Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; made Under-Clerk of the Parliaments, to attend upon the Houſe of Commons, in the Room of *Nicholas Hardinge*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

THO. *Delamotte*, of *Dowgate*, *London*, Dealer in Coals.—*Tho. Delamotte*, of *London*, Merchant.—*John Pike*, of *Cheſter*, Baker.—*Geo. Caddy*, of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Pawnbroker.—*John Parſons*, of *Golden-Square*, Brewer.—*W. Leigh*, now or late of *Lambeth*, Coal-Factor.—*John Pierſon*, late of *Lynn Regis*, now of *London*, Joyner and Carpenter.—*Peter Delamotte*, of St *Botolph Billingſgate*, Merchant.—*Anne Taylor*, Widow, and *John Taylor*, both of *Briſtol*, Clothiers, Stuffmakers, and Partners.—*James Cummings*, late of *Goſport*, Dealer.—*Jonathan Frobock*, of St. *Andrew's*, *Holbourn*, Inpholder.—*Samuel Eyres*, of the Out Pariſh of St. *Philip* and *Jacob*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, Maltſter.

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* FEBRUARY, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. *p*	*Wind at*	*Weather*
										l. *s.* *d.*	London.	
1			100	94 ¼ 95	92 ¼	90 ¼	91 ⅛ ¼	80 ¼	14s a 15	2 7 6	Deal.	
2	119 ¼		100	95	92 ¼	90 ¼	91 ⅛	80	14s	2 7 6	N.W.	thick fog
3	119 ¼ ½	159 ¼		94 ⅞ 95	93	90 ¼ ⅜	91	80 ⅛	14s a 12	2 12 6	E.	hazy
4	119 ¼ ½	159 ¼		94 ⅞ ¾	92 ⅞ 93	90 ¼ ⅜	91 ⅛	80 ⅛ ¼	12s a 11	2 12 6	E.	froſt
5	119 ¼ ½ ¼			94 ¾ ½		90 ¼ ⅜	91 90 ¼	80 ¼ ¼	11s a 10	2 12 6	E.	froſt fair
6	119 ¼ ½			94 ⅛ ½	92 ¼ ⅜	90 ¼ ⅜	90 ¾	80 ⅛	10s.	2 17 6	E.byN.	froſt fair
7	Sunday										E.N.E.	froſt fair
8		158 ¼ ½		94 ¼ 94	92 ¼ 92	90 89 ¾	90 ¼ ⅛	80	9s a 8	2 17 6	N.E.	froſt
9	118 ½ 118	158 ¼ ½	98 ¼	93 ⅞ 94	91 ⅞ ⅜ 92	89 ⅛ ¼	90 ⅛ ⅛	79 ¼ 80	8s a 10	2 17 6	N.N.E.	clear cold
10	118	159	96 ¼	93 ⅞ 94	91 ¼ 92	89 ⅛ 90	90 ⅛ ⅛	80	11s a 13	2 17 6	E.	clear cold
11	117 ¾	158 ¼ ¼ ½		93 ⅛ ¼	92 91 ⅛ ½	89 ¼ ⅞	90	80	10s a 11	2 17 6	N.E.byE.	fog clear
12	117 ¼ ¼	158 ¼ ½	96 95	93 ⅛ ⅛	91 ¼	90 89 ⅞	89 ⅞ 90	80 79 ¼	10s a 9	3 2 6	N.W.	hazy cold
13	117 ¼			93	91	89 ⅞	90 89 ⅞	79 ¼	9s a 6	3 2 6	N.E.	froſt fair
14	Sunday										N.E.	clear
15	117 ¼	156	94	93 92 ⅞		89 ⅞ ⅝	89 ⅞ 90 89 ¼	79 ¼	7s a par	3 2 6	E.N.E.har.	ſharp air
16	117 ¼ ¼ 117	156 ¼	94		91 90 ¼ ¼	89 ¼ ¼	89 ¼ ¼	79 ¼	par a 2s d.	3 2 6	N.E.hard	froſt ſno.
17	117 ¼ 117	156 ¼	94		91 90 ¼	89 ¼ ¼	89 ¼ ¼	79 ¼	par a 2s d.	3 2 6	E.byN.ha.	deep ſno.
18	117 ¼ 117	155 ½ 155	94	92 ⅜ ¼	90 ¼ ½	88 ¾	88 ⅜ ¼	79	4s. a 2 dif.	3 2 6	N.E.hard	hard fro.
19	117 ¼ ⅛	155 ½ 155		92 ¼ ¼ ¾		88 ½ ¾	88 ⅜ 89 ⅛	79 ¼	2s d. a 4p	3 2 6	N.E.	froſt clear
20	117 ¼ 118	158	94 ½	92 ¼ ¼	90 ¼ 91		89 ¼	79 ¼	3s a 5	3 2 6	N.W.	froſt clear
21	Sunday										N.W.	froſt fleet
22	117 ¼	157 ¼		92 ¼ ¼	91		89 ⅛ 89	76 ½ ⅝	4s a 6	3 2 6	W.	ſnow
23	118	157 ¼ ¼		92 ¼ ⅛	90 ¼ ½	88 ¼ 89	89 ⅛ ⅛	79 ¼	5s a 4	3 2 6	E.byS.	froſt
24	119	159 ¼ ⅛		92 ⅛ ½	91	89 ¼	89 ⅛ ⅛	79 ¼	5s a 4	3 2 6	N.E.	deep ſno
25	119 ¼	159 ¼ ½		93	91	89 ¼	89 ⅛ ⅛	79 ¼	3s a 1	2 17 6	E.	hard fro.
26	119 118 ¼	159		93 ⅛	91	89 ½	89 ⅛ ⅛	79 ¼	par	3 0 0	S.E.	hard fro.
27	119	159		93	91 ¼	89	89 ⅛ ½	79 ½	par	3 0 0	E.byS.	thaw
28	Sunday										S.S.E.	miſling
29	118 ¼	159 ¼		93 ½	91	89 ½	89 ⅜	79 ¾	par	3 0 0	S.	froſty
												cloudy

BILL *of* MORTALITY *from* Jan. 26. *to* Feb. 23.

Chriſt.	Males 590	Femal. 574	1164
Buried	Males 1235	Femal. 1276	2511
Died under 2 Years old			785
Between 2 and 5			176
5 and 10			94
10 and 20			68
20 and 30			227
30 and 40			228
40 and 50			281
50 and 60			241
60 and 70			201
70 and 80			137
80 and 90			66
90 and 100			7
			2,11

Buried

Within the Walls	189
Without the Walls	575
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*	1092
City & Sub. *Weſt.*	655
	2511

Weekly *Feb.* 2	645
9	656
16	568
23	642
	2511

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 9*d.*
Wheat 28*s.* to 30*s. per* Quar.

LOTTERY TICKETS, 1748, Par.

OUR Letters from *Holland* ſtill continue full of the Meaſures taking by the States General for increaſing their Army, and providing for the Expence of the next Campaign. M. *Van Haren* is returned from *Swiſſerland*, where the new Levies for their Service go on with great Succeſs, the Battalion of *Zurich* is already compleat, and many large Bodies of Recruits are on their March from thence to *Holland*. Major *Courvoiſie* ſet out on the 10th Inſt. N. S. to bring the 1000 Recruits which the Margrave of *Anſpach* had conſented to have raiſed in his Territory: The Margrave of *Baden Dourlach* has concluded with the States a Convention for a Battalion of 880 Men; and the Margrave of *Bad-Baden* has agreed to furniſh them another of the ſame Number: They are likewiſe treating for two Battalions of *Saxe-Weimar*. Towards furniſhing the neceſſary Sums for all this Expence, the States of *Holland* have reſolved upon a ſecond Lottery for the Sum of 4,300,000 *Florins*, to be drawn next *June*; and on the 24th Inſt. N. S. the Council of State preſented to the States General a Petition for the Sum of 6,500,000 *Florins*, for the extraordinary Charges of the enſuing Campaign. At the ſame Time, to cultivate as much as poſſible an univerſal Harmony amongſt themſelves at this Time of foreign Danger, they omit no Opportunity of ſhewing their Reſpect to the Prince of *Orange*; for not only the States General, but the States of *Holland*, and the ſeveral other Provinces, have offered themſelves as Sponſors to the Child of which, it is hoped, the Princeſs of *Orange* will in a few Months be happily delivered; all which Offers have been moſt graciouſly accepted.

The States of *Holland* being to ſeparate on the 24th Inſt. N. S. and not to meet again till the 4th of next Month; before they ſeparated, the four Plenipotentiaries appointed by the States General to aſſiſt at the Congreſs to be held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, took their Leave of them, becauſe they expected to depart before their next Meeting; and the *French* Paſſports for theſe and the other Plenipotentiaries being at laſt arrived at the *Hague*, they are to ſend their Equipages thither as ſoon as the Rivers and Canals are cleared of the Ice; ſo that unleſs a Suſpenſion of Arms be previouſly agreed to, the Conferences of Peace, and the Operations of War will begin much about the ſame Time; whence we may conclude, that the Succeſs of the former will entirely depend on the Events of the latter.

Our Accounts of the March of the *Ruſſians* have of late been ſo contradictory, that we cannot as yet give any certain Account of their March; but the laſt and moſt particular was from the *Ruſſian* Miniſter at *Berlin*, who ſaid, that by his Diſpatches from the *Ruſſian* Secretary at War, then at *Warſaw*, he heard, that the firſt Column of theſe Troops arrived the 4th Inſt. N. S. at *Mednick* in *Samogitia*, halted there the next Day, marched on the 6th to *Rotzi-ennia*, which Place they reached the 7th, and that they were to continue their March the Day following up the Right of the River *Niemen*, in order to enter the Palatinate of *Troki*: That the ſecond Column arrived at *Mednick* the 6th, and was to take the ſame Route; and that the third Column was expected at the ſaid Town on the 8th, all Difficulties being removed, which might have obſtructed the Paſſage of thoſe Troops through the *Poliſh* Territories.

What will add Weight to the Influence which the March of theſe Troops muſt have upon the Affairs of *Europe*, and particularly upon the Conferences at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, is, that the *Ruſſian* Court ſeems now to have entirely changed their Syſtem, and are reſolved to become Principals in the War, in caſe the Paſſage of their Troops ſhould be obſtructed, or any of their Neighbours ſhould declare in Favour of *France*; for all the Regular Troops of the Empire are diſpoſed in ſuch a Manner, as to be able to ſuſtain immediately the Forces advanced to their Frontiers; and they are equipping with the utmoſt Diligence their Ships of War and Gallies at *Cronſlot*, in order to have a powerful Squadron ready to put to Sea by the End of *May*, having for that Purpoſe diſpatch'd Orders to all their Iron Founderies, to caſt as many Iron Cannon, and to fabricate as many Anchors as poſſible, within the next three Months. What gives great Encouragement to this their new Syſtem, is the good Diſpoſition that both the *Perſians* and *Turks* ſeem to be in at preſent, with regard to the *Ruſſians* and *Auſtrians*; for the new Monarch of *Perſia* has declared to the *Ruſſian* Ambaſſador, that there is nothing he more earneſtly deſires, than to cultivate the Friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two Empires; and the *Auſtrian* Miniſter at *Conſtantinople* having lately made Remonſtrances to the Port, about ſome Exceſſes committed by the *Turks* on the Frontiers of *Hungary*, he received for Anſwer, That the Grand Signor had not only ordered that Affair to be enquired into, and Satisfaction made for the Damage; but that he is ſtill diſpoſed to keep up a good Underſtanding with the Court of *Vienna*, and all other *Chriſtian* Powers, notwithſtanding the Advantages they give him by their Diviſions.

The *French* ſeem to be under ſome Apprehenſion of a new Invaſion from *England*, but are as yet in the Dark, whether it be deſigned againſt the Northern, Weſtern, or Southern Coaſts of their Country.

CON-

CONTROVERSY *and* DIVINITY.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1748.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robert Lucas, *to his Brother, the Rev. Mr.* Richard Lucas, F. R. S. *concerning ſome alleviating Medicines uſed by him under ſeveral Fits of the* Stone, *and the Reaſons of his expecting from them a perfect Cure. From the* Philoſoph. Tranſact. N°. 483.

Dear Brother,

I HAVE now the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that by God's Bleſſing upon the Means his Providence directed me to the Uſe of, I am ſo far recovered of my Diſtemper, (no other than the Stone) that I have not the leaſt Doubt of being quite free from it in a little Time. I am continually voiding Stones all broken, white on the Outſide, without much Pain. I can now walk twice as faſt as I could three Weeks ſince, without Uneaſineſs; nay, I rode the other Day at once, 24 meaſured Miles, trotting moſt Part of it, without Pain, or Change of Urine; in one Word, I can be as certain of the diſſolving Power of my Medicines, as I can be without ſeeing the Diſſolution.

Dr. *Morgan* adviſed me to drink a Pint of Lime-Water every Day. Colonel *Morgan* and his Lady coming on a Viſit, adviſed me to take 4 Pills of *Alicant* Soap, Morning and Evening; upon which I reſolved to add the Soap Pills to the Uſe of the Lime-Water, only, inſtead of the Quantity propoſed, I took between 20 and 30 a Day, amounting to near an Ounce, which I thought I might ſafely do, well knowing that Mrs. *Stephens*'s Preſcription amounted to almoſt 3 Ounces of Soap, beſides other Ingredients: Afterwards I found in an Extract from Dr. *Whyt*'s Treatiſe about diſſolving the Stone in human Bodies, the Preſcription of the very Medicine I uſed, only a Quart, or 3 Pints of Lime-Water, inſtead of a Pint; upon which I doubled my Quantity.

I have ſince borrowed the Treatiſe myſelf, and would earneſtly recommend the Reading of it to every Perſon troubled with that Diſtemper. The Experience the Doctor has had of the real Effect of this Preſcription in this Diſtemper, joined with the many Experiments I have found of the diſſolving Power of Lime-Water and Soap, gave me great Satisfaction.

I have uſed, with great Succeſs, Stone-Lime newly calcin'd; but by thoſe Experiments it ſhould ſeem, that the diſſolving Power of Lime-Water, made of Oyſter Shells, is almoſt double to that of Lime-Stone.

There are two good Qualities attending theſe Remedies; the firſt is, That they are cheap, eaſily come at, and prepared by one's ſelf. Secondly, That they may be ſafely uſed for a long Time, without Danger to Health, I can vouch by my own Experience; for a Quart of Lime-

Water and an Ounce of Soap, has never given me the least nauseating Lowness of Spirits or Abatement of Appetite; and I think I was never better in Health than I am now.

My Motive for being so particular in this Affair, is a Desire to be instrumental, by your Means, of giving Ease to others in so unhappy a Condition; being firmly persuaded, that what has already so far reliev'd me, will, if prescribed, dissolve Stones of greater Magnitude than I suppose mine to be.

From the Remembrancer, *March* 5.

PERSEVERANCE is either meritorious or otherwise, according as the Purpose of it is good or bad, and the Conduct discreet or desperate: In a righteous Cause, and under the Direction of Reason, it assumes the Name of Constancy, and is numbered among the Virtues: But when pressed into the Service of Iniquity, and goaded on by Rashness and Folly, it is called Obstinacy, and can lead to nothing but Ruin. Irresolution, on the other Hand, is no longer serviceable, or even justifiable, than while Deliberation holds the Balance of Reason, and till Judgment pronounces which Scale has the Over Weight: For if Judgment does not follow Deliberation, Weakness, Perplexity, and Timidity certainly do; and when these once manifest themselves in the Affairs of a Government, such a Government can neither maintain its Rank abroad, nor command Reverence at home: For as Irresolution never fails to produce Inconsistency, Inconsistency is ever at Variance with itself, and by disabling its own Efforts, justly exposes itself to Censure and Contempt.

Thus far, perhaps, all Men are of a Mind: For while Propositions are *neutral*, Parties of all Sorts are willing enough to adopt them; but then we are not to expect the same Ingenuity from them, when they find themselves involved in the Application.

The fatal Irresolution and Inconsistency here discourse of, are understood to make no inconsiderable Part of the Calamities of the present Times: And those who cannot deny the Fact, will, nevertheless, be disgusted to see it brought in Charge against themselves.

When it was agreed in the C—b—t, (as appears by the S— from the T——) that *some of the Terms* proposed on the Part of *France*, were *such* as *could not* be *approved*, it was certainly the Opinion at that Hour, that a ruinous War was a less Evil than a ruinous Peace: On the contrary, when one of the Principal of that very *Junto*, in a more publick Place, uncovered his Parent-Country, and was assisted by his Underlings to expose her Nakedness to the whole World, it was to be understood, that, in their Opinion, a ruinous Peace was to be held a less Evil than a ruinous War.

From the Westminster Journal, *March* 12.

DOCTOR *Davenant* gives us the following remarkable Passage from the *French* History, to shew what fatal Accidents Profusion may bring upon a State.

"When the Duke of *Guise* was press'd by the Council of 16 to take Arms, and begin the Rebellion, being at *Soissons*, *Believre* was sent thither to him, by whom he returned his Submission to *Henry* III. with certain Terms he insisted upon, not unreasonable, which the Cabinet approved; and *Believre* was ordered to write the Duke Word, that he was kept at *Paris* by Business for 3 Days, at the End of which he would be with him, and bring Credentials and ample Conditions: But, says *Mezeray*, in the royal Coffers, from whence so many Millions had issued out to enrich Minions, there could not be then found 25 Crowns to defray the Expence of an Express; so the Letter was sent by the common

mon Poſt. The 3 Days expired, and Things being not ready, *Believre* preſs'd the King to be gone, ſuſpecting ſome extravagant Sally from the Duke's Impatience. The King, however, kept him ſtill, and ordered him to write a ſecond Time to keep the Duke in Hand. Again the 25 Crowns could not be found, and this Letter alſo was ſent by the common Poſt. Upon this *Guiſe*, tho' both Letters came to Hand, went to *Paris*, came into the Preſence in a triumphant Manner, and afterwards beſieged *Henry* in his own Palace. This Inſolence was not forgiven; he was murdered at *Blois*, and his Murder drew on that of the King himſelf. 'Twas then ſaid, that had the Letters been delivered into his proper Hands, by an expreſs Meſſenger from the King, his Diſobedience had remained without Excuſe, and he had not preſumed to approach the Court with ſuch an Oſtentation of his Strength. Till then the Wound was not wide, Matters were not incapable of being reconciled, all might have been made up, and thoſe horrid Murthers, and a long Civil War that followed, had been prevented.

This Inſtance, ſays the Doctor, ſhews a Government may be ſo ſhaken by Male-Adminiſtration, that the ſmalleſt Incident will ſuffice to overturn it, and that there may be a certain Period in Diſorder, beyond which there is no proceeding any further; ſince *France*, which for 14 Years had endured the immoderate Profuſions of this Prince, was brought to the very Brink of Ruin for the Want of ſuch a trifling Sum as 25 Crowns."

It would be thought ſtrange in ſuch an Age as this, when Millions Sterling are more commonly raiſed than Millions of Livres were in the Days of the *French* King *Henry* III. (that is, in the Days of good Q. *Elizabeth* of *England*) if any great publick Misfortune was to happen for Want of a much larger Sum than 25 Crowns. But we have heard of more modern Times, when a Miniſter, upon quitting his Office, hath ſo carefully ſwept the Exchequer, that for the ſingle Six-pence which was left in it, for the Uſe of the State, we were obliged to the Wear of that Piece, which had reduced it to a Size capable of ſlipping into a Chink, and lying there concealed. Credit there was, indeed, to furniſh this Repoſitory afreſh. If that had been loſt, might not a Government, under ſuch Circumſtances, have been ſaid not to be worth a Shilling? It would not have had Money enough to pay a Porter from the *Cockpit* to the *Royal Exchange*, much leſs a Courier, to ride as far as from *London* to *Oxford*, which is about the Diſtance of *Paris* from *Soiſſons*. And the Knowledge of this, and that there was no Security for any new Loan, would not have encouraged the loweſt Inſtrument to lend ſo much as his Labour. For that muſt have been the Caſe of the *French* Court, or the Courier might have been ſent, tho' there was not in the Treaſury 25 Crowns in ready Money.

IN the Jacobite's Journal, *of the 26th, the Author propoſes to lay down his Character of* Jacobite, *and to deal no longer in Ridicule; and ſpeaking of the Deſigns of the Party, and of the antiminiſterial Writers, whom he conſiders as* Jacobites *in Diſguiſe, he ſays:* To treat ſuch Men and ſuch Meaſures in a ludicrous Manner, or to conſider a ſerious Deſign of ſetting the Nation on Fire, in order to ſcramble ſomething out of the Flames, as a Jeſt, muſt ſurely be thought very abſurd and fooliſh: Here therefore I lay down my Character of *Jacobite*; tho' I ſhall ſtill retain the Name of the Paper, as it is deſign'd for the Uſe of that Party; and tho' they are not to be ridiculed out of their Folly, I hope ſtill to be able to reaſon them into Senſe.

The following Verſes having been imperfectly printed in the News-Papers, are here given correct.

To the Honourable the HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *on Occaſion of the* INSOLVENT DEBTORS *Bill.*

By Mr. LOCKMAN.

MERCY's the darling attribute of heaven:
Forgive, as you may hope to be forgiven.
Touch'd by this thought, O hear the *debtor*'s cry!
And on his miſery caſt a pitying eye.
Stretch'd on the ground, behold him vent his grief,
Half ſtarv'd, half naked; begging quick relief;
His *wife*, ſad partner of his bitter woe,
Wiping away his tears, as ſwift they flow;
His helpleſs *infants* (each ſoft comfort fled)
With hands uplifted, ſobbing loud for bread.
Pierc'd by a double jav'lin (hunger! cold!)
Scarce were their ſuff'rings in a volume told.
Since ſuch the picture, undiſguis'd by art,
It ſure muſt ſtrongly move a generous heart.
Reflect that NATURE, parent of us all,
Indulg'd, for common uſe, this fruitful *ball*;
That in her views, impartial, unconfin'd,
She ſhow'rs down gifts, to cheriſh all mankind.
'Tis own'd, ſome *debtors* ſtand as *fiends*.
Who, foes to man, deem *honeſty* a jeſt;
And who, to gratify a foul deſire,
Wou'd nations drown, or ſet the world on fire:
To ſuch th' extremes of puniſhment are due,
But ſhall the *many* ſuffer, for the *few*?
Too oft the worthieſt men, whom affluence bleſt,
Shall, by a turn of fortune, be diſtreſt;
If theſe, impriſon'd, will give up their *robols*,
What more wou'd *creditors*?—their blood! their ſoul!
How hard's their fate, which liberty denies,
That crown of bleſſings! *Britons* nobleſt prize!
How leſſens *induſtry* throughout the land,
Reſtrain'd the haraſs'd debtor's wither'd hand!
Enough, alas! the ſword hath ſwept away,
O let not thouſands fall the *goaler*'s prey!
They (FATHERS) muſt, if you relief deny:
Hear then the *ſuppliants*!—free them, or they die.
So, in *your* ceaſeleſs praiſe, ſhall myriads ſing;
Bleſs the *patricians*, and adore the KING.

On MUSICK.

MUSICK! thou ſiren, ſweet, prevailing art,
To ſoften into warmth each melting heart!
By thee inſpired, ſofteſt numbers flow,
To thee the theme, to thee the lines I owe:
Soon as thy trembling ſtrings enchant the room,
My budding fancy opens into bloom;
My feeble judgment ripen'd ſeems to blow,
While crowding thoughts intenſe for action glow.
Parent of ſmiling peace! perſuaſive ſound,
To check the ſwelling threat, and ſtill frown!
To ſtop the voice of anger, to remove,
And ſoften every paſſion into love.
When *Orpheus* ſtrings the harp, the powerful ſtroke
Can ſoften ſteel, or bend the knotty oak;
The liſtening trees obey th' inviting ſound,
While every beaſt nods approbation round;
The hungry lion, tho' in queſt of prey,
And ſwifteſt currents ſtop to hear him play.
When echoing drums and trumpets from afar
In deepeſt tenours ſpeak th' approaching war,
The threatening ſounds awake the hero's breaſt,
His valour by each glowing nerve confeſt;
See, warm reſentment ſparkle on his brow,
In every feature courage ſeems to glow;
Rouz'd by the heartening ſhouts, he pants for fame,
His flaſhing eyeballs ſcorn of death proclaim.
What ſweetneſs in the poet's fertile lines!
How much juſt harmony his thought refines!
What myſtick powers, when with eaſieſt flow,
The ſoftened numbers all their charms beſtow!
How may unpoliſh'd hints be wrought ſublime,
When dreſs'd in richeſt tropes and eaſy rhyme!
Thoſe lines, where ſenſe and harmony cohere,
The mind embelliſh, while they pleaſe the ear.
Hail! generous patron of the lover's fire,
When *Phyllis* ſings, or *Anna* ſweeps the lyre!
What grace diſplay'd! what conqu'ring charms are ſhown!
When *Celoe* to thy warblings adds her own:
The pleading note warms every ſparkling vein,
And into raptures rears the drooping ſwain:
Who can withſtand her ſweet, bewitching art,
Who, while ſhe ſtrikes the ſtrings, enflames the heart?

A Deſcription of the County of MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX, which had its Name from the *Middle Saxons*, has *Buckinghamſhire* on the W. from which it is parted by the River *Colne* and the *Shire-Ditch*, *Hertfordſhire* on the N. *Eſſex* on the E. from which it is ſeparated by the River *Lea*, and the *Thames* on the S. which divides it from *Surrey* and Part of *Kent*. Its greateſt Length from E. to W. is about 20 Miles, and

and Breadth from N. to S. about 16. Its Circumference is 81 Miles, 'tis divided into 7 Hundreds, contains about 247000 Acres, above 100,000 Houſes, the Number increaſing continually, 2 Cities, 73 Pariſhes, beſides thoſe in the ſaid Cities, and 5 Market Towns. It ſends 8 Members to Parliament, *viz.* 2 for the County, 4 for *London*, and 2 for *Weſtminſter*. Tho' one of the ſmalleſt Counties, 'tis by much the moſt conſiderable, as being the Seat of the Metropolis, and Reſidence of the Government. The Air is very healthful, and the Soil generally fruitful, abounding with Paſture and Grain of all Kinds. The City of *London* affords ſuch Plenty of Manure, and the Conveniency of Carriage is ſo great, that this County may in a Manner be reckon'd a Garden, and the richeſt and moſt profitable Ground in *Britain*. The Cities are,

1. *London*, the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom. It lies in 51° 32′ N. Lat. the Longitude not reckon'd, becauſe it is made the firſt Meridian. 'Tis admirably well ſituated upon a gentle riſing Bank, in a wholſome Soil, mix'd with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous River *Thames*. If we reckon with it *Weſtminſter* and *Southwark*, which are contiguous to it, from *Lime-Houſe* to the End of *Tothill-Street*, are 7 Miles and ½; and from the End of *Blackmore-Street* to the End of *Shoreditch*, 2 Miles and ¼. It is a County of itſelf, and enjoys many great Privileges. Two Sheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex* are annually choſen by the Liverymen, who, tho' they are both of them Sheriffs of *London*, yet both together make but one Sheriff of *Middleſex*. This great City is govern'd by a Lord Mayor, 26 Aldermen from the 26 Wards, into which the City is divided, and 230 Common-Council Men. The Lord Mayor has alſo Juriſdiction in the Borough of *Southwark*, and on the River *Thames*, from *Yenlet* and the Mouth of the *Medway* Eaſtward; as far as *Colne-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*, Weſtward. There are 97 Pariſhes within the Walls, 17 in the Liberties without, beſides 14 Out-Pariſhes in *Middleſex*. The Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*, which was rebuilt by our famous Architect Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, is one of the largeſt, ſtatelieſt, and moſt beautiful Structures in the World. Other publick Buildings are, the *Tower*; the famous Pillar called the *Monument*, erected in Memory of the dreadful Fire in 1666, when the greateſt Part of the City was laid in Aſhes; the *Royal Exchange*; the *Guild-Hall*, where the Buſineſs of the City is tranſacted; *London-Bridge*, which makes a long Street, with Houſes built on each Side; the *Bank*, *Eaſt-India*, and *South-Sea* Houſes; the Halls of the ſeveral Companies, ſome of them very magnificent; the Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomew*, *Chriſt-Church*, *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*, &c. &c. A particular Deſcription of which, and other Matters relating to this noble City, is beſide our Purpoſe, as it wou'd require a large Volume. Let it ſuffice only to ſay, that its Trade and Commerce are wonderful, and that it is one of the largeſt, wealthieſt and moſt populous Cities in the World.

2. *Weſtminſter*, whoſe Liberties are contiguous to thoſe of *London*, is very large, and, including its Liberties, reaches from *Temple-Bar* to *Tothill-Fields*. It is under the Juriſdiction of the Dean and Chapter, who have both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Power; but ſince the Reformation, the Management of the Civil Part is in the Hands of Laymen, choſen or confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter, *viz.* an High-Steward, uſually one of the Prime Nobility, an Under-Steward, and an High-Bailiff, who returns the 2 Repreſentatives for the City in Parliament. Here are alſo 14 Burgeſſes, 7 for the City and 7 for the Liberties, whoſe Office is much like that of the Aldermen of *London*. In the City and Liberties are

are 10 Pariſhes, moſt of them very large. The moſt remarkable publick Buildings are, *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, a ſurprizing Pile of *Gothick* Architecture, where the Coronation Ceremony is performed, and in which are a vaſt many rich and curious Monuments, and the Chapel of *Henry* VII. where our Kings and Queens are uſually interred: *Weſtminſter-Hall*, reckon'd the largeſt in *Chriſtendom* without Pillars, built by *William Ruſus* in 1096, where both Houſes of Parliament meet, and the Courts of Juſtice are held: The Royal Palace of *Whitehall*, of which only the noble Banquetting-Houſe remains, the reſt having been burnt down: *St. James*'s Palace, *Somerſet-Houſe* in the *Strand*, *Weſtminſter-Bridge*, &c.

The Towns are, 1. *Enfield*, 10 Miles N. of *London*, with a Chace in the Neighbourhood: Market on *Saturday*.—2. *Edgworth*, 9 Miles S. W. from *Enfield*, has a Market on *Thurſday*, and a noble Seat near it, built by the late D. of *Chandos*.—3. *Uxbridge*, 8 Miles S. W. of *Edgworth*, a long Town, full of Inns, on the River *Colne*: Market on *Thurſday*.—4. *Brentford*, a great Thoroughfare, 8 Miles S. E. of *Uxbridge*, divided into *Old* and *New*, has a good Market on *Tueſday* for Corn, &c.—5. *Stanes*, 7 Miles S. W. of *Brentford*, has a wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, ſeveral good Inns, and a Market on *Friday*.

Villages and other chief Places of Note are, *Hampton-Court*, near a Village called *Hampton*, 12 Miles S. W. from *London*. It was founded by Cardinal *Wolſey*, and fell to the Crown upon his incurring the Guilt of High-Treaſon; it was enlarg'd and finiſh'd by *Henry* VIII. and has been ſo improv'd by K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, and ſince their Time, that it is now one of the beſt, moſt magnificent, and commodious Palaces in *Europe*: And the Furniture, Hangings, Paintings, Gardens, &c. are every way anſwerable to it.—*Twickenham*, N. E. of *Hampton-Court*, is a large handſome Village, pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the *Thames*, and noted for the Houſes of many Perſons of Quality. — *Iſleworth*, above a Mile N. is a Village of much the ſame Nature.—*Sion-Houſe*, a Mile E. formerly a Monaſtery, now a noble Palace belonging to the D. of *Somerſet*.—*Hammerſmith*, 3 Miles E. of *Brentford*, a large Village with many Gentlemens Seats in and about it.—*Chiſwick*, to the W. is a Village of much the ſame Nature.—*Fulham*, S. of *Hammerſmith*, chiefly noted for a Palace belonging to the Bp. of *London*.—*Chelſea*, 2 Miles E. of *Fulham*, chiefly remarkable for its noble College or Hoſpital for old and lame Soldiers.—*Kenſington*, about a Mile N. particularly noted for its Royal Palace on the Edge of *Hyde-Park*.—*Acton*, a pretty Village on a Hill, 4 Miles N. W. of *Kenſington*.—*Harrow*, about 6 Miles N. W. of *Acton*, ſtands on the higheſt Hill in the County.—*Hampſtead*, near 7 Miles E. ſtands on a pleaſant Hill, with a Heath about it, from whence there is a charming Proſpect of *London* and the adjacent Country.—*Highgate*, another pleaſant Village on a Hill, 2 Miles E. from *Hampſtead*.—*Hornſey*, about a Mile E. of *Highgate*.—*Tottenham*, about 5 Miles N. from *London*.—*Edmonton*, 2 Miles farther N.—*South-Gate*, a very pleaſant Village on *Enfield Chaſe*.—*Iſlington*, a large and populous Village, about ½ a Mile N. from *London*.—*Stoke-Newington*, a pleaſant Village to the N. E.—*Hackney*, about 2 Miles and ½ N. E. from *London*, is reckon'd the moſt populous Country Pariſh in *England*, and has more Gentlemen that keep their Coaches than any other Town. Indeed, many of the Villages near *London* may vie with Towns, if not with ſome Cities.—*Stepney*, about a Mile E. from *London*, is a large Village, and very populous.—*Bow*, about 3 Miles E. from *London*, has many Gentlemens Seats, and a Stone Bridge over the *Lea*, leading into *Eſſex*.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 6.

As the Queſtion relating to the Inſuring of French *Ships was thought to be a Queſtion of the utmoſt Importance to this Nation, we had lately a Debate upon it in our Club; and therefore I ſhall ſend you the Subſtance of ſome of the particular Speeches that were made upon that Occaſion.*

The Debate was opened by C. Numiſius, Arm. *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows,* viz.

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

WHEN we take a View of the Behaviour and Actions of Mankind, not only in this but all other Countries, we cannot help being ſurprized at finding, how much their Underſtandings are blinded and their Judgments biaſſed by ſelf Intereſt. This general Reflection I have been led into, by conſidering a moſt enormous Grievance which this Nation has laboured under, ever ſince the Beginning of the *French* War, and a Grievance which, if not redreſſed, may render the War perpetual. The Grievance I mean, Sir, is the Liberty many of our People take to correſpond with the King's Enemies, and to procure or grant Inſurances upon their Ships. By the 25th of *Edward* IIId, and by the conſtant Practice ſince that Time, it is declared High-Treaſon to aid the King's Enemies either within or without the Realm; and his Majeſty, in his Declaration of War againſt *France*, expreſsly forbids us to hold any Correſpondence or Communication with the Subjects of the *French* King. Notwithſtanding theſe expreſs Prohibitions by Statute, by Cuſtom, and by the King's Proclamation, yet ever ſince the War began, the Merchants in *England* have continued to correſpond with the Merchants in *France*, and to procure or grant them Inſurances upon their Ships, by Means of which the latter have been enabled to continue their Trade and Commerce, and the former have been obliged to remit large Sums of Money yearly to *France*; which has enabled our Enemies, and will enable them for ever, to continue the War againſt us.

If this, Sir, be not aiding the King's Enemies, I do not know what is; and if we had neither Law, Cuſtom, nor Proclamation againſt it, I ſhould think that Conſcience itſelf would prevent the Practice; for, I am very ſure, that, if the Caſe were conſidered fully and impartially, every Man's Conſcience would direct him to think it highly criminal, to aid or aſſiſt the Enemies of his Country. But by this Practice, the Factor who receives the Commiſſion to inſure, the Office-Keeper or Broker who procures the Inſurance, and the Inſurer who underwrites the Policy, receives each a trifling private Advantage, and this private Advantage either blinds their Underſtandings or miſleads their Judgment, ſo as to prevent their perceiving that they thereby do an Injury to their Country, and are guilty of High-Treaſon againſt their Sovereign.

I ſay High-Treaſon, Sir, for it is ſo, I think, in Law, as well as *in Foro Conſcientiæ*. Our Merchants, I know, who carry on this Practice, are far from conſidering it in this Light. They conſider it only as an innocent Correſpondence which is beneficial to their Country, by preſerving to us a profitable Branch of Trade, and which gives no Advantage or Aſſiſtance to the Enemy, but what they might procure from other Countries, if we ſhould refuſe to let them have it in this. But I hope, they will grant, that a cheap, eaſy, and ſecure Acceſs to Inſurance upon

Shipping is a great Encouragement to Commerce, becauſe it encourages Men of ſmall Capitals, to enter into it, and enables them to continue in it, even after their Ships happen to have the Misfortune of being taken or loſt. If there were no ſuch Thing as Inſurance: If every Merchant concerned in a Ship or Cargo, were to bear his own Loſs, upon her being taken or loſt, no Man of a ſmall Capital would ever become a Merchant, or engage in Commerce, or if he did, he would probably be ruined by the firſt Misfortune of this Kind he met with; becauſe, in order to make the proper Advantage of a ſeaſonable Piece of Intelligence, communicated to him by his foreign Correſpondent, a Merchant is often obliged to load Goods to a great Value on board of one Ship, which without Inſurance, would ruin him, in Caſe that Ship ſhould be loſt or taken by the Enemy: Whereas, when the Whole is inſured, he only loſes the Advantage of that Voyage; and as he is not obliged to communicate his Intelligence to his Inſurers, he may perhaps, by a ſecond Adventure, make the moſt of his Intelligence, before the Opportunity be entirely loſt.

Inſurance therefore, Sir, muſt be allowed to be of ſuch Conſequence to Commerce, that without a cheap, eaſy and ſecure Acceſs to Inſurance, no Nation can ever acquire, or long preſerve an extenſive Commerce; and if we conſider the Circumſtances of the Kingdom of *France*, we muſt conclude, that without an extenſive Commerce, they can never long carry on any War by Land or Sea. As to all the Neceſſaries and Luxuries of Life, *France*, I ſhall admit, is as fertile a Country as any in *Europe*; but it has no Mines of Gold or Silver, nor does it produce any Quantity of thoſe Commodities that are neceſſary for providing or recruiting its Magazines with the Implements and Stores of War, either by Land or Sea. All theſe it muſt acquire by its Commerce, and conſequently, if we can put an End to the *French* Commerce, we ſhall ſoon diſable that ambitious Nation from carrying on either an offenſive or defenſive War.

As theſe Circumſtances, Sir, were known to us at the Beginning of the War, might not common Prudence have ſuggeſted, that the moſt effectual Method we could take for bringing the War to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion, was to take every Method we could think of for putting an End to the *French* Commerce? And was there any Method more obvious than that of depriving the *French* Merchants, as much as we could, of any Acceſs to Inſurance upon their Shipping? Our Merchants, 'tis true, will ſay, that if we had prohibited, or ſhould we now prohibit their Inſuring in *England*, they will either ſet up Offices of Inſurance of their own, or they will find Inſurances in *Holland*, or ſome other Part of *Europe*, ſo that by ſuch a Prohibition we ſhall do them no Prejudice, and we ſhall deprive our own Country of a very beneficial Branch of Commerce. But does not the great Buſineſs they have in that Way carried on here, notwithſtanding the War, demonſtrate, that the Inſurance they meet with here is either at a cheaper Rate, or more ſecure, than what they can meet with either at home, or in any other Part of *Europe*? Does not this evidently ſhew, that by preventing their meeting with any Inſurances here, we ſhall very much diſtreſs, if not altogether ruin their Commerce? From Experience we know, that an Opinion prevails generally among the Merchants in *France*, that they cannot depend upon any Inſurances but thoſe they meet with in *England*. This Opinion has long prevailed among them, and even ſuppoſing this to be but a popular Prejudice, yet as ſuch Prejudices, after being

being once rivetted, are not eaſily or ſpeedily removed, we may conclude, that if we ſhould prevent their meeting with any Inſurances here, it would force many of the *French* Merchants out of Trade, and make them reſolved to live upon what they had acquired, rather than riſk being ruined by truſting to a bad Inſurance.

It is therefore, I think, Sir, evident to a Demonſtration, that by prohibiting the Inſuring of any *French* Ships, or Goods on *French* Bottoms, we ſhall bring an immediate Diſtreſs upon the whole *French* Commerce, and a Diſtreſs too from which they cannot ſoon or eaſily recover: Nay, I am convinced, they will find it impoſſible to recover during the War, which will of Courſe render it neceſſary for them to agree to reaſonable Terms of Peace, notwithſtanding the Succeſs they have lately met with by the Superiority of their Armies in *Flanders*. Then, Sir, as to the Injury we may do ourſelves by putting an End to a beneficial Branch of our Commerce, I ſhall grant, that very large Sums of Money are remitted here yearly from *France*, for paying the Premiums upon Inſurance; but this is in a great Meaſure but an imaginary Advantage; for all thoſe Sums, except a mere Trifle, when compared with our Expence in ſupporting the War, muſt be ſent back again to *France*, for making good the Damage ſuſtained by their Merchants upon thoſe Ships that are inſured here, and afterwards loſt at Sea, or taken or deſtroyed by our Ships of War. Therefore, the Loſs which the Nation may ſuſtain by being deprived of this Trade, cannot, I think, be of any Weight, when compared with the Advantages we ſhall reap by bringing the whole *French* Commerce into immediate Diſtreſs. And if no *French* Ship were inſured here in *England*, perhaps our Cruizers and Privateers might meet with more Prizes at Sea; for tho' I ſhall not ſuppoſe, yet there is Reaſon to ſuſpect, that ſome of our Inſurers may give Intelligence to their Correſpondents in *France*, ſo far as they can learn, of the Stations and Courſe both of our Cruizers and Privateers; becauſe in this Age, when publick Spirit is at ſo low an Ebb, I am afraid, we have not many amongſt us that would chuſe to loſe 1000*l.* rather than prevent their Country's getting 10000*l.*

I hope, Sir, I have now convinced every Gentleman, that this Correſpondence between his Majeſty's Subjects and the Subjects of the *French* King about Inſurances ought to be entirely cut off; and ſince his Majeſty's Proclamation has not been found to be effectual for this Purpoſe: Since the Duty which every Man owes to his Country, has in this Reſpect been diſregarded, I think, ſome new Law ought to be made, for enforcing his Majeſty's Proclamation, and thereby putting an immediate Stop to this pernicious Practice.

The next Speech I ſhall give you was that made by Quintus Mucius, Arm. *which was to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

ALTHO' I have very little Hopes of ſucceeding in an Oppoſition to what the Hon. Gentleman has propoſed, yet as I have the Honour of a Seat in this Aſſembly, I think the Duty I owe to my Country obliges me to give my Sentiments openly and freely upon the Subject, becauſe I ſee, we are about to do what we have before often done upon like Occaſions: We are going to make a Regulation under popular Pretences, which, in my Opinion, will ruin a very beneficial Branch of Trade we are now in Poſſeſſion of, I may ſay, without a Rival, and will transfer it to our greateſt Rival and moſt dan-

gerous Enemy. This, I ſay, Sir, we have often done before, of which I could give a Multitude of Inſtances, but ſhall mention only a few, in order to ſhew how cautious we ought to be of making any new Regulations or Prohibitions with Reſpect to Trade, however plauſible the Pretences may be that are offered for inducing our Approbation.

In the Reign of *Charles* II. our landed Gentlemen, eſpecially thoſe in the *Weſt*, found that the Produce of their Eſtates, ſuch as Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Butter and Cheeſe, was very much lowered in its Price, by the Importation of ſuch Commodities, eſpecially from *Ireland*. Tho' it is the general Intereſt of every Country where there is any Trade or Manufacture, to have the Price of theſe Commodities as cheap as poſſible, becauſe it leſſens the Price of Labour, and conſequently enables them to underſell their Rivals at every foreign Market, yet the imaginary private Intereſt of our landed Gentlemen prevailed, in Spite of the Court, over the general Intereſt of the Country, and a Law was made for prohibiting the Importation of all ſuch Commodities. I ſay, Sir, the imaginary Intereſt of the landed Gentlemen; for it is certainly their real Intereſt to encourage by all poſſible Means the Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce of their Country; but this is a future diſtant Intereſt, which ſtrikes very few Men ſo ſtrongly as that which is preſent; and therefore the preſent imaginary Intereſt then prevailed over that which was real, but future. What was the Conſequence? As to Black Cattle and Swine, the *Iriſh* being thus prevented from importing them into *England*, where formerly they were fattened up and killed, the Breeders of ſuch Cattle and Swine were forced to fatten them up themſelves, to ſalt what they could not find Vent for at home, and to ſell their Salt-Beef and Pork, as well as their Butter and Cheeſe to the *French*, who were then juſt beginning to ſet up Manufactures, and to plant their Sugar Colonies, neither of which they could ſo eaſily or ſo ſoon have done, had they not been ſupplied with theſe Proviſions from *Ireland*.

This was, Sir, the fatal Conſequence of our wiſe Regulation with reſpect to *Iriſh* Black Cattle, Swine, Butter and Cheeſe; but with reſpect to Sheep the Conſequence was ſtill more fatal; for the *Iriſh* being thus prevented from bringing their Sheep to *England*, and being unable to make any Thing of them when killed at home, or to ſend them dead or alive to any foreign Market, they kept them running in their Sheep Walks, and increaſing in Number every Year, merely for the Sake of the Wool, by which that Commodity was rendered much cheaper in *Ireland* than it was in *England*, which produced two Conſequences fatal to our Trade and Manufactures; for, firſt, by the Cheapneſs of Wool in *Ireland* great Quantities of it were ſtolen away to *France*, notwithſtanding the utmoſt we could do to prevent it, and ſold there as cheap, as the ſame Commodity could be ſold in *England*, which laid the firſt and chief Foundation of all their woollen Manufactures; and, 2dly, by the Cheapneſs of Wool in *Ireland*, the People there were enabled to ſet up woollen Manufactures of their own, which ſoon came to vye with thoſe of *England*, ſo that our Merchants found themſelves rival'd and underſold at all foreign Markets by the *Iriſh*, which led us into the committing of another moſt egregious Soleciſm in our Politicks with Regard to Trade.

As I have ſaid, Sir, the Merchants who exported our woollen Manufactures, ſoon found themſelves rival'd and underſold at moſt foreign Markets by the *Iriſh*. This obliged them to endeavour to beat down the Price of our Manufactures here at Home, and the Reaſon they aſſign-

aſſigned for ſo doing, was their being underſold by the *Iriſh* abroad, which of Courſe raiſed a popular Clamour againſt allowing the *Iriſh* to export any woollen Manufactures. As every Set of Tradeſmen, and indeed every particular Tradeſman, would be glad to have a Monopoly of what he deals in, it was no Way ſurpriſing to hear ſuch a Clamour raiſed among our Manufacturers, and unthinking People here at home; and if we could by a Law prevent every Nation in the World, from carrying on any woollen Manufactures, I ſhall grant, that it would have been right to have prohibited the Exportation of woollen Manufactures from *Ireland*; but as we cannot by a Law prevent other Nations from being our Rivals in this Manufacture, as well as every other; as we can no Way do this, but by enabling our own People to work up and ſell their Manufactures cheaper, than the ſame Sort of Manufactures can be work'd up and ſold in any other Country, inſtead of prohibiting the Exportation of any woollen Manufactures from *Ireland*, we ſhould have thought only on Methods for rendering the Materials and Labour in *England*, as cheap as they were in *Ireland*; and the firſt and moſt obvious Method for this Purpoſe was, to have repealed that Law, which prohibited the Importation of ſo many of the Neceſſaries of Life from *Ireland*.

But, Sir, inſtead of this, the popular Clamour prevailed, and in the Year 1699, a Law was paſſed for prohibiting the Exportation of any woollen Manufactures whatſover out of *Ireland*, to any Place except *England* and *Wales*. Nay, even to *England* and *Wales* the Exportation was laid under ſuch Reſtrictions, as made it almoſt impoſſible for the *Iriſh* to ſell any of their woollen Manufactures except in their own Country, the Conſequence of which was of Courſe, that many of their Manufacturers, both Maſters and Servants, were obliged to ſeek for Employment in foreign Countries, and moſt of them went to *France*, which eſtabliſhed the woollen Manufactures of that Kingdom, and increaſed the clandeſtine Exportation of Wool from *Ireland* to *France*; ſo that in a little Time the *French* made ſufficient for their own Conſumption, and by a new Soleciſm in our Politicks, we ſoon opened for them a foreign Market; but before I explain myſelf upon this Head, I ſhall obſerve, that if we had, in the Year 1699, repealed the Law which prohibited the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Butter and Cheeſe, it would have enabled the Manufacturers in *England*, to work up and ſell their Manufactures as cheap as the *Iriſh*, and both would have been ſold ſo cheap at foreign Markets as would have greatly increaſed the Demand, which would have furniſhed Employment enough for all the Manufacturers both in *Ireland* and *England*, and would have rendered it impoſſible for the *French* to ſucceed in eſtabliſhing a woollen Manufacture of any Kind, becauſe the Cheapneſs of our coarſe woollen Manufactures would have made them be run into *France*, and conſumed there, in Spite of all the Meaſures their Government could have taken to prevent it; and every one knows, that Manufactories have in all Countries been firſt ſet up by the coarſer Sort of Manufactures, conſequently if we could have prevented the *French* from ſucceeding in any of the coarſer Sort, we ſhould have prevented their being ever able to manufacture any of the finer Sort, either for themſelves or their Neighbours.

Thus, Sir, by endeavouring to keep up the Price of our own Manufactures, at the Expence of our Fellow-Subjects in *Ireland*, we enabled our moſt dangerous Enemies to ſucceed ſo far in ſetting up woollen

Manu-

Manufactures, as to furniſh themſelves with what they wanted in that Way, and as I have ſaid, we at laſt enabled them, by a new Soleciſm in our Politicks, with Regard to Trade, to become our Rivals at foreign Markets. What I mean, Sir, is our Declaration of War againſt *Spain*, in 1702; for tho' we had ſufficient Provocation at that Time for declaring War againſt *France*, the new King of *Spain*, whom we had acknowledged but the Year before, had given us no Provocation to declare War againſt him, and a Regard for our Trade with *Spain*, which had been always before of great Advantage to us, ſhould have made us avoid being the firſt to declare War againſt that Kingdom. Till that Time *Spain* had always been the chief Mart for our woollen Manufactures; but by thus raſhly declaring War againſt them, we ſhut up in a great Meaſure, that Mart for the woollen Manufactures of *England*, and opened it for thoſe of *France*; for tho' we were then wiſe enough not to prohibit Trade with *Spain*, notwithſtanding the War we had declared, yet the War gave ſuch an Interruption to our Commerce, and raiſed ſuch an Averſion among the *Spaniards* againſt us, that by Degrees they were brought into the Cuſtom of wearing *French* inſtead of *Engliſh* Manufactures.

I could mention many other Inſtances, Sir, where we have injured our own Trade, and promoted that of our moſt inveterate Enemy, by ill judged Regulations, or miſtaken Politicks; but theſe, I hope, will be ſufficient for ſhewing Gentlemen, how cautious they ought to be, when any new Regulation is propoſed with Reſpect to Trade, eſpecially a Regulation which may perhaps ſtrip us of the only Branch of Trade we now enjoy without a Rival, and may very probably transfer it to our Enemies the *French*. I ſay, Sir, a Branch of Trade, which we now enjoy without a Rival; for, I believe, there is a great deal more of the Inſurance Buſineſs done now in *England*, than in all *Europe* beſides. Not only the Nations we are in Amity with, but even our Enemies the *French* and *Spaniards* tranſact moſt of their Buſineſs of Inſurance here at *London*; and I cannot think it any Crime in our Merchants to correſpond with them on this Head, no more than it was in our Merchants to correſpond about Trade, with the *Spaniſh* Merchants, during the whole Time of the War in Queen *Anne*'s Reign. To carry on Trade for the mutual Benefit of both Nations, is not aiding and aſſiſting the Enemy, nor is it ſuch a Correſpondence as was intended to be prohibited by his Majeſty's Declaration of War, eſpecially when it is ſuch a Trade as muſt always leave a large Balance in ready Money here in *England*.

This Balance, I ſhall grant, Sir, may appear to be but a Trifle when compared with the Expence we are at in ſupporting the War, but the greater that Expence is, the more Money we are obliged to ſend out yearly on that Account; ſurely, the more cautious we ought to be of parting with any Branch of Trade, which certainly leaves a Balance here; and if we conſider the great Profits made by the Inſurer, the Profits made by the Broker or Office-keeper, the Profits made by the Factor, and the Profits made by our Dealers in Exchange, we cannot ſuppoſe this Balance to be ſuch a Trifle, as the Hon. Gentleman ſeems inclined to repreſent it. For my own Part, I muſt ſuppoſe, that it amounts to a very large Sum annually, when I conſider the vaſt Sums yearly inſured here, upon *French* and *Spaniſh* Bottoms, both which I muſt take into the Account, becauſe, I am of Opinion, that we ſhall loſe both by this Regulation.

Never-

Nevertheleſs, Sir, however great I may think this Balance, however dangerous I may think the Regulation propoſed, I ſhould readily agree to it, could I think it certain, that the *French* Merchants would find it impoſſible to meet with good Inſurers either at home, or in any other Part of *Europe*; but I am ſo far from thinking this certain, that I think the Certainty lies on the other Side. It is well known, that there is not a more enterpriſing, adventurous People in *Europe* than the *French* naturally are, nor a People that have a greater Itch for every Thing that looks like Gaming. Their having no publick Inſurance Office, nor any Number of private Inſurers, in *France*, does not proceed from a Want of rich Men who would be ready and willing to undertake this Buſineſs, but from the Difficulty they find at preſent to get any Employment in this Way. The *French* Merchants have been ſo long accuſtomed to our Shop, and have always found themſelves ſo honourably dealt with, that they will not apply to any other, and will rather chuſe to pay Commiſſion here, than truſt to any Office, or any private Inſurer, among themſelves. Therefore, while we admit them to inſure here, it never will be in the Power even of the Government of *France*, to ſet up a publick Inſurance Office, nor can any private Man there meet with Encouragement in this Way of Buſineſs. But I am convinced, that as ſoon as they hear of this Bill's being paſſed into a Law, a publick Office of Inſurance will be erected at *Paris*, and Multitudes of rich Men there will undertake the Buſineſs, becauſe after we have baniſhed their Merchants from our Shop, they will apply to the Shops ſet up in their own Country, rather than to any foreign Shop, they have never been accuſtomed to.

What are we then to do by this Regulation? Why, Sir, we are to ſtrip ourſelves of a moſt profitable Branch of Trade, and transfer it to the *French*, who could never have got hold of it, if it had not been for this our wiſe Regulation. And this will be the Effect not only as to Inſurances upon *French* Ships, but in a very little Time as to the Inſurances upon all the Ships of *Spain* and *Portugal*; for as the Correſpondence between them and *Paris* is quicker and more certain, than the Correſpondence between them and *London*, they will all apply to the Offices of Inſurance at *Paris*, as ſoon as theſe Offices have come into a little Credit; and if a publick Office be ſet up there with a large Capital, their Capital will procure them Credit, as ſoon as the Office is opened.

Having thus, Sir, ſhewn how probable it is, that the *French* Merchants will find an eaſy and ſecure Acceſs to Inſurance at home, the very Moment we exclude them from it in *England*, I think, I have no Occaſion to take Notice of the Advantages we ſhall reap by the Excluſion; for all thoſe Advantages are founded upon a Suppoſition, that it will be impoſſible for them to find ſo cheap and ſo ſecure an Inſurance at home, as they now find in *England*, which is a Suppoſition that, for the Reaſons I have mentioned, cannot, I think, with any Reaſon be ſuppoſed; and if this ſhould turn out to be the Caſe, as I am afraid it will, we ſhall ſtrip ourſelves of a Branch of Trade by which we now make a clear Profit, perhaps of ſeveral *hundred thouſand Pounds* yearly, and transfer it to our moſt dangerous Rival; which is not, I am ſure, a proper Method for bringing the War to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion.

Having mentioned the War, Sir, I muſt obſerve, that our Succeſs at Sea this laſt Summer makes it more unneceſſary for us to think of ſuch a Regulation now, than it has been at any Time ſince the War began; and if Providence ſhould favour us

with

with the the ſame Succeſs next Summer, we ſhall have no Occaſion to prohibit Inſurances upon *French* Ships, for it will raiſe the Price of Inſurance ſo high, that no Man either in *France*, or any where elſe, will think of ſending Goods by any ſuch Ship. Before a Merchant ſends out a Cargo, he always firſt ſits down and computes, what Profit he may probably make by the Adventure out and home, and if the Inſurance be ſo high, that no Profit he can expect will anſwer it, and ſomething more for his own Trouble, and the Uſe of his Money, he will certainly reſolve to ſend out no Cargo at all. Therefore, if by the Succeſs of our Squadrons and Cruiſers, we ſhould be able to raiſe the Price of Inſurance upon *French* Ships to ſuch a Height, that no Trade can bear it, we ſhall much more effectually and more ſafely put an End to the *French* Commerce, at leaſt in their own Ships, than we can do by this Regulation; and if they ſhould fall upon any Way to carry on their Commerce in neutral Bottoms, this Regulation can no Way affect it. This we ſhould attempt, this, I am very ſure, our Miniſters will do all that lies in their Power to effectuate; and therefore, I think, we ſhould ſuſpend agreeing to any ſuch dangerous Regulation, till we have tried a little farther what can be done in this Way.

Before I ſit down, Sir, I muſt take Notice of a Suſpicion, not a Suppoſition, thrown out by the Hon. Gentleman, that ſome of our Inſurers have given Intelligence to the *French*, of the Stations of our Men of War and Privateers, in order to prevent the *French* Ships on which they had inſured coming in their Way. For my own Part, I never heard that any ſuch Thing was ſuſpected; but on the contrary I have heard, that ſome of the richeſt Prizes taken in this War, fell into our Hands by Intelligence communicated by thoſe employed to get Inſurances upon them. To this I muſt add, that it is, in my Opinion, impoſſible for our Inſurers to give Intelligence of the Stations either of our Cruiſers or Privateers, becauſe our Cruiſers never know their Stations till they open their Orders at Sea, being, as I have heard, directed firſt to ſail to ſuch a Station, and there to open their new Orders; and as to our Privateers, their Station is always left to the Direction of the Captain, who may change it as often as he will, and ſeldom goes out with any fixt Deſign, or if he does, he will, for his own Sake, as well as for the Sake of his Owners, let no one into the Secret.

I muſt thereſere be of Opinion, Sir, that neither in this Reſpect, nor any other, our Inſurers can do us any Prejudice if they would, nor can they, I think, give the *French* Commerce any Advantage, but ſuch a one as the *French* Merchants may meet with at home, the Moment we exclude them from it here. How far the popular Clamour without Doors may prevail upon Gentlemen within, I do not know; but as I look upon the Expedient propoſed as a very dangerous one, and as an Expedient that will certainly be attended with an Advantage to the *French* Trade and a Loſs to our own; as, I hope, and not without juſt Grounds, that the Advance of the Premium will ſoon put an entire Stop to all *French* Inſurances, here or any where elſe, and conſequently to all the *French* Commerce in their own Shipping, I muſt be againſt what is propoſed; and tho' I was ſenſible of its being at preſent a little unpopular to oppoſe ſuch a Propoſition, I thought, I was in Duty to my Country obliged to declare my Sentiments openly and freely upon the Subject.

[*This* DEBATE *and* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A

N. B. *A certain remarkable* SPEECH *ſhall be inſerted in the Courſe of the Debate upon the Subject.*

A QUESTION *in* SURVEYING.

IN ſurveying a certain triangular Field, from ſome caſual Obſtructions, I could only obtain the Meaſure of 3 Perpendiculars from the Angles to their oppoſite Sides; which were 15, 20, and 30 Poles. From hence are required the Sides and Area of the Field, together with the analytical and numerical Inveſtigations thereof; as alſo, a general Method of conſtructing this Problem, and its Demonſtration. *P. Q.*

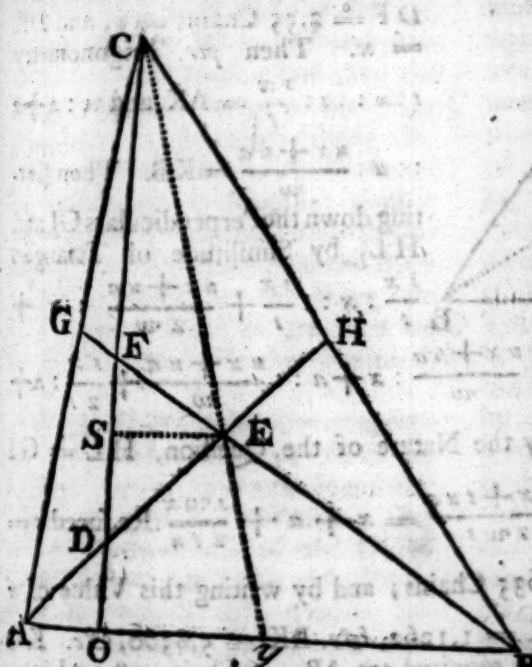
A QUESTION *in* NAVIGATION.

CRuiſing off the Mouth of the *Channel* on *May* 17, 1747, for Want of a Meridian Obſervation, we were obliged to take two others in the Afternoon; by the firſt of which, we found the Sun's Height to be 55° 36′. And 26 Minutes after, we obſerved again, and found its Height to be 53° 17′. Hence I demand the Latitude of the Place, and Hour of the Day; with a general trigonometrical Method of conſtructing, and ſolving, all Problems of this Nature. *P. Q.*

SIR, *Feb.* 13, 1747-8.

BE pleaſed to inſert in your next *Magazine*, the following Solution to a Queſtion propoſed in your laſt, (*p.* 30.) and you'll oblige

Yours, &c. STALBRIGIENSIS.



(1) From the given Sides of the Triangle (D E F) *viz.* D F = 2ch. 55l, D E = 2.22, E F = 1.86; which I call, 255, 222, 186; I find all the Angles (D F E = 57. 57. 03, F E D = 76. 48. 08, E D F = 45. 14. 49) and the Perpendicular (E S = 157.6523.) From which Angles found, we have their Supplements.

(2) Since, by the Queſtion, the Points (G, H) biſſect their reſpective Sides, therefore the Point (G) where the Lines (A H, B G) interſect each other, is (by *Statics*) the Center of Gravity of the Triangle (A B C.) Conſequently (C Y) drawn through the Center of Gravity, will biſſect the Side (A B) in (Y.)

(3) By the Queſtion, (C O) is perpendicular to (A B.) Wherefore, ſuppoſing (A B) any Quantity (v. g.) 1000; with that and the Angles in (A E B) find (E B.) Then with (E B, Y B = ½ A B, and E B Y) find (E Y B = 106. 23. 59) which will always be the ſame, whatever Quantity you ſuppoſe (A B) whence alſo we have (O Y C = 73. 36. 01.)

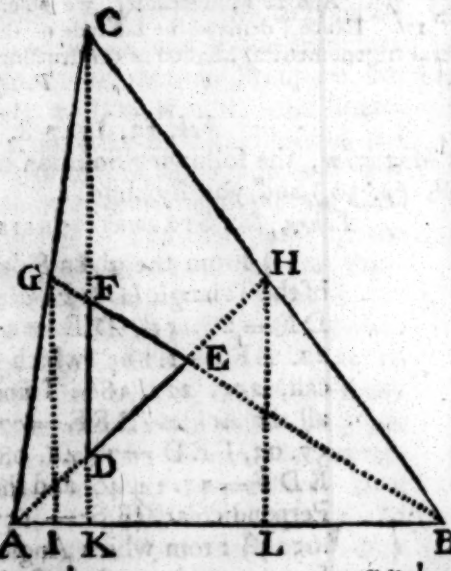
(4) It is demonſtrated (*in Statics*) that (C E = ⅔ of C Y.) And ſince (E S) is perpendicular to (C O) it muſt be parallel to (O Y.) And therefore, by ſimilar Triangles, (C O = ⅔ of O Y.) But (E S) was found = 157.6523; therefore, (O Y = 236.4784.) With which and all the Angles of the right-angled Triangle (C O Y,) (C O will be found = 803.504, (C Y = 837.56175) and ſo (E Y = 279.18725.) From (E Y) with all the Angles in (Y E B) (Y B) will be found = 348.98, whoſe Double = 697.96 = A B, one of the Sides required.

(5) From (OB = OY + YB) and (OC) in the right-angled Triangle (COB) the Hypotenuſe (CB) is found = 994. 1777; which is a ſecond Side required. And in the right-angled Triangle (AOC,) from (OC) and (AO = AY − OY) (AC) is found = 811. 342; which was the third Side required.

Another SOLUTION.

SIR,

THE following is an Anſwer to the Surveyor's Queſtion in your laſt *Magazine*, p. 30.



The Sides of the Fiſh-pond being given, the following Angles are found by Trigonometry, *viz.* FDE = ADK = 45°, 15′; let its Sine = s, and t its Co-ſine; alſo the Angle DFE = 57°, 57′, its Sine = u, and w its Co-ſine. Let DF = 2,55 Chains = a, and DK = x. Then *per* Trigonometry $t : x :: s : \frac{sx}{t}$ = AK, and $w : x + a :: u : \frac{ux + ua}{w}$ = KB. Then (letting down the Perpendiculars GI and HL) by Similitude of Triangles $\frac{sx}{t} : x :: \frac{sx}{t} + \frac{ux + ua}{2w} : x + \frac{tux + tua}{2ws}$ = HL. Again $\frac{ux + ua}{w} : x + a :: \frac{ux + ua}{w} + \frac{sx}{2t} : x + a + \frac{swx}{2tu}$ = GI. But by the Nature of the Queſtion, HL = GI (= ½ KC.) Whence $x + \frac{tux + tua}{2ws} = x + a + \frac{swx}{2tu}$. Reduced $x = \frac{2tuwsa - ttuua}{ttuu - wwss} = 1,11635$ Chains; and by writing this Value of x in the Equations above AK = 1,1262, *&c.* BK = 5,8560, *&c.* KC = 8,93776: Whence the Sides required are AB = 6 Chains 98,22 Links. AC = 8 Chains 11,62 Links, and BC = 9 Chains 94,47 Links. Q. E. I.

Portſmouth,
Feb. 20, 1748.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
JAMES TERRY.

Of Birds of Paſſage, by Mr. Cateſby, *F. R. S.*

THE Reports of theſe Birds lying torpid in Caverns and hollow Trees, and of their reſting in the ſame State at the Bottom of deep Waters, are ſo ill atteſted, and abſurd, that the bare Mention of them is more than they deſerve. Of much the like Stamp is a late broach'd Hypotheſis, which ſends them above our Atmoſphere for a Paſſage to their Retreat; which to me ſeems as remote from Reaſon, as the Ethereal Region is from the Aereal; thro' which laſt Region I can-

cannot conceive any Obſtruction to their Paſſage, when, by the Approach of our Winter, they find a Want of Food, and at the ſame Time are directed, by Inſtinct, to reſort to ſome other Parts of the Globe, where they may find a freſh Supply. For the Want of Food ſeems to be the chief, if not the only, Reaſon of their Migration. And tho' Titmice and other ſmall Birds abide here the whole Winter, and ſubſiſt on Inſects, which they find torpid, or in a State of Mutation, in the Crevices of the Barks of Trees, and other their Winter-Receſſes, yet moſt Birds of Paſſage, having tender Bills, are incapacitated for this Work; but then the Length of their Wings enables them to prey on numberleſs flying Inſects, with which the Air is ſtored during the warm Months: And it is obſervable, that not only Swallows, but moſt other Summer Birds of Paſſage feed, on the Wing, on ſuch-like Inſects as are ſeen no more when cold Weather begins to come.

The various Conjectures concerning the Places whereto Birds of Paſſage retire, are occaſioned by Want of ocular Teſtimony. But if the Immenſeneſs of the Globe be conſidered, and the vaſt Tracts of Land which ſtill remain unknown, unleſs to their own barbarous Inhabitants, it is no Wonder we are yet unacquainted with the Retreat of theſe itinerant Birds. If I may be allowed to offer my own Sentiments, I cannot but agree in the general Opinion of their paſſing to other Countries by the common natural Way of flying, with this additional Conjecture, *viz.* that the Places, to which they retire, lie probably in the ſame Latitude in the Southern Hemiſphere as the Places from whence they depart; where the Seaſons reverting, they may enjoy the like agreeable Temperature of Air.

It may be objected, that Places of the ſame Latitude in the Southern Hemiſphere may be divided by too wide a Tract of Sea for them to paſs over. But why then may not ſome other Parts of the Southern Hemiſphere ſerve their Turn? This ſeems more reaſonable to me, than that they ſhould remain on our Side of the Northern Tropick; within a few Degrees of which, at the Winter Solſtice, it is ſo cold, as frequently to produce Snow; which by diſperſing ſuch Inſects as Birds, that feed upon the Wing, particularly the Swallow Kinds, ſubſiſt on, muſt make them periſh inevitably, were they not to change their Quarters for thoſe more favourable Climates, where a Continuance of warm Weather affords their natural and proper Food. This their Sagacity dictates to them, and is the apparent Cauſe of their periodical leaving us at the Approach of Winter, before Flies are ſo diſſipated by Cold and Winds as to be found no longer in the Air; tho' they may with other Inſects be met with in Holes and hidden Receſſes, and ſerve to ſubſiſt other Birds of Paſſage.

What I infer from hence is, that as Swallows cannot continue and ſubſiſt ſo long in cold Seaſons as other Birds of Paſſage, they are neceſſitated to viſit us ſomewhat later, and to depart ſooner: For tho' Nightingales, and other Birds of Paſſage, are not often ſeen or obſerved after they ceaſe ſinging, yet I have frequently taken Notice of them in their ſolitary Coverts a Month after the Departure of Swallows. From theſe Reaſons I therefore conclude, that Birds of Paſſage, particularly Swallows, are neceſſitated to paſs the Tropick of *Cancer*; but how far more South, or to what Part of the Southern Hemiſphere they go, remains unknown.

The Manner of their journeying

to their Southern Abode may vary, as the different Structure of their Bodies enables them to support themselves in the Air: Those Birds with short Wings, such as the Redstart, Black-cap, &c. tho' they are incapable of such long Flights, and A with so much Celerity, yet I can't see why they may not pass in the like Manner, but by gradual and slower Movements. Swallows and Cuckows may probably perform their Flight in half the Time; yet there seems no Necessity for a pre B cipitate Passage, because every Day's Passage affords them Increase of Warmth, and a Continuance of Food a longer Time than is necessary for their Passage, were it to the same Latitude South as that from whence they came. C

As Providence in many Instances has guided defenceless Animals to make use of the most necessary Means for their Security, why may not these, and other itinerant Birds, perform their long Journeys in the Night-time, to conceal themselves D from rapacious Birds, and other Dangers that Day-light exposes them to? Which nocturnal Travelling of Birds of Passage I have Reason to believe more than barely probable, from the following Observation. E

Lying on the Deck of a Sloop on the North Side of *Cuba*, I, and the Company with me, heard 3 Nights successively Flights of Rice-Birds (their Notes being plainly distinguishable from others) passing over our Heads northerly, which is their F direct Way from *Cuba*, and the Southern Continent of *America*, from whence they go to *Carolina* annually at the Time Rice begins to ripen; and, after growing fat with it, return South back again.

The Flight of Birds of Passage G over the Seas has by some been consider'd as a Circumstance equally wonderful with other Stories concerning them; and especially in regard to those with short Wings, among which Quails seem, by their Structure, little adapted for long Flights; nor are they ever seen to continue on the Wing for any Length of Time; and yet their Ability for such Flights cannot be doubted, from the Testimony of many. *Bellonius*, in particular, reports, that he saw them in great Flights passing over and re-passing the *Mediterranean* Sea, at the Seasons and Times they visit and retire from us.

The same Sagacity that instructs them to change Climates, may also reasonably be thought to direct them, and other Birds of Passage, to the narrowest Part of our Channel, thereby to evade the Danger of passing a wide Sea; tho', by the many Instances I have seen of Birds driven Hundreds of Miles from any Land, there seems not that Necessity for their finding the Streights of *Calais*, as the shortest Passage to our Island, they being not unable to perform much longer Flights.

There are also Winter Birds of Passage, which arrive here in Autumn at the Time the Summer Birds depart, and go away in the Spring, when Summer Birds return. These however are but few; there being only four Sorts that I know of, *viz.* the Fieldfare, Redwing, Woodcock, and Snipe; which two last I have frequently known to continue the Summer here, and breed; so that the Fieldfare and Redwing seem to be the only Birds of Passage that constantly and unanimously leave us at the Approach of Summer, retiring to more Northern Parts of the Continent, where they breed, and remain the Summer, and at the Return of Winter are driven southerly from those frigid Climates in search of Food, which there the Ice and Snow deprives them of. There are many others, particularly of the Duck and wading Kind, that breed, and make their Summer Abode in desolate fenny Parts of our Island.

When

When the Severity of our Winter deprives them of their liquid Sustenance, Neceſſity obliges them to retire towards the Sea in numerous Flights, where in open brackiſh Waters they find Relief, and at the Approach of the Spring they retire to A their Summer Receſſes. But theſe cannot be included among thoſe uſually termed Birds of Paſſage.

Beſides the different Kinds of Swallows, I know of but one Kind of *European* Bird that ſubſiſts in like manner by catching its Food on the B Wing, and that is the *Caprimulgus* or Goat-ſucker, the capacious Structure of whoſe Mouth and Gullet is formed to receive Inſects of the larger Kinds, as *Scarabæi*, *Grillotalpæ*, &c. Theſe are alſo Birds of Paſſage.

We have, 'tis hoped, made it C pretty evident, that Summer Birds of Paſſage come to and depart from us at certain Seaſons of the Year, merely for the Sake of a more agreeable Degree of Warmth, and a greater Plenty of Food; both which Advantages they procure by an alter- D nate Change of Climate; but the Migration of Winter Birds of Paſſage, and particularly of Fieldfares and Redwings, is much more difficult to be accounted for, there being no ſuch apparent Neceſſity, either on the Score of Food or Climate, E for their Departure from us.

The Reaſon of their coming here in Winter is, 'tis highly probable, for the Sake of Food, and a more ſuitable Climate than that they leave behind them; but, in ſome ſevere cold Seaſons, and when there is a Scarcity of F Berries, they ſubſiſt here with Difficulty, and are even famiſhed ſometimes for Want of ſufficient Food; yet what appears moſt unaccountable is, that ſuch as have continued with us a whole Winter in Penury, and ſhould, one would imagine, rejoice G at our approaching Spring, and build their Neſts, and couple, on the contrary all depart; as if that mild and pleaſant Temperature, which delights and cheriſhes moſt other Creatures, were diſagreeable to them. We know the Places of their Summer Retirement to be *Sweden*, and ſome other Countries in that Latitude; but, as they would find thoſe Countries too cold for their Reception, and probably deſtitute of Proviſion, were they to haſten directly thither when they depart from hence, they journey gradually, and prolong their Paſſage thro' the more moderate Countries of *Germany* and *Poland*, by which Means they don't arrive at thoſe Northern Regions, adapted by Providence for their Summer Abode, and the Breeding of their Young, till the Severity of the Cold is ſo much abated as to render it pleaſing to them, and Food may be there found. When they viſit us again in Winter, their Return back is after the ſame Manner.

The Winter-Food of theſe Birds being Berries, and particularly Haws, as a greater Abundance of them grow in this Iſland than can be ſuppoſed in the more Northern Regions, that may poſſibly be one great Allurement to bring them over hither: But the principal Reaſon inducing them to travel Southward is probably the Rigour and Severity of the Cold in thoſe frigid Climes, which Nature therefore directs them to deſert for ſuch as are more temperate.

A *Swediſh* Gentleman informed me ſome Years ago, that, obſerving the Uſe now made of quick-ſet Hedges in *England*, he ſent ſome Plants of the white Thorn over to his own Country for the ſame Purpoſes; before which Time he aſſured me there were none of them in *Sweden*, which I mention, in Support of what was ſaid above.

The Coming of theſe Birds to us may then pretty well be accounted for from the Reaſons aforegoing; but the Cauſe of their Departure from hence at the Time they leave us, is one of thoſe Secrets in Nature which are not yet diſcover'd; for,

ſhould

ſhould it be ſuggeſted, that they do not leave us till the Haws and Berries are all gone, and they are under a Neceſſity to ſeek for Food elſewhere, this would amount to little, unleſs it could be ſhown, that the Northern Regions to which they journey, can afford them a freſh Supply; which it is almoſt certain they cannot. And therefore, when firſt they go from us, they muſt either alter their Diet, or be in much Diſtreſs; but, as 'tis evident their Food in the Summer-Time muſt be of a different Kind than what they eat in Winter, 'tis moſt likely they change their Diet; and then one would imagine they ſhould find Subſiſtence here in greater Plenty, and much ſooner than in the colder Countries to which they fly.

In ſhort, all we can be ſaid to know of the Matter, ends in this Obſervation, That Providence has created a great Variety of Birds, and other Animals, with Conſtitutions and Inclinations adapted to their different Degrees of Heat and Cold in the ſeveral Climates of the World (whereby no Country is deſtitute of Inhabitants) and has given them Appetites for the Productions of ſuch Countries, whoſe Temperature is ſuited to their Nature, as well as Knowledge and Abilities to ſeek and find them out: From which we may infer, that the Birds we have been mentioning could no more ſubſiſt in the ſultry Climes of the *Molucca* Iſles, than Birds of Paradiſe could in the frigid Regions of *Sweden* or *Lapland*.

Beſides the migratory Birds already mention'd, which breed and remain the whole Summer, there are other Birds that arrive periodically at certain Places for the Sake of ſome Sort of Grain, or other Food, which, it may be ſuppoſed, their own Country is deſtitute of: Theſe Birds, after no long Continuance, depart, and are no more ſeen till that Time twelve Months after; at which Time they return, and ſo continue repeating theſe annual Viſits, as has been already obſerved of the Rice-Bird, and Blue-Wing of *Carolina*. Tho' the ſecret Ways by which Inſtinct guides Birds, and other irrational Creatures, are little known to us, yet the Cauſes of ſome of their Actions are apparent.

Analogous to the lucrative Searches of Man thro' diſtant Regions, Birds take diſtant Flights in Queſt of Food, or what elſe is agreeable to their Nature; and when they diſcover ſome new Grain, or pleaſing Food, they return and acquaint their Community therewith, and joining in numerous Flights, make annual Excurſions to ſolace on this their exotick Food.

Since the Diſcovery of *America*, there have been introduced from *Europe* ſeveral Sorts of Grain, which were never before known in that Part of the World, and which not before ſome Length of Time were found out, and coveted by theſe migratory Birds. No Wonder this Grain ſhould not be immediately known to Birds of diſtant Regions; for above half a Century paſſed from the Time of cultivating Wheat, Rice, and Barley, in *Virginia* and *Carolina*, before thoſe Grains were found out and frequented by theſe foreign Birds, of which one has but lately made its firſt Appearance in *Virginia*, as my ingenious Friend Dr. *Mitchel* informs me, that he being in his Garden a Bird flew over his Head, which appeared with uncommon Luſtre, and ſurpriſed him the more, not having ſeen the like Bird before. Mentioning this to ſome of his Neighbours, he was told by them, what afterwards was confirmed to him by his own Obſervation, *viz.* that theſe exotick Birds had but within theſe few Years appeared in *Virginia*, and had never been obſerved there before.

They arrive annually at the Time that Wheat (the Fields of which they

they moſt frequent) is at a certain Degree of Maturity; and have conſtantly every Year from their firſt Appearance arrived about the ſame Time in numerous Flights. They have obtain'd the Name of *Wheat-Birds*.

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE waited hitherto, in Expectation of ſeeing Mr. *Oglethorpe Wainman* call'd upon by ſome of your learned Correſpondents, to defend his *New Syſtem* of the World, (which you printed in your *Magazine*, for *October* laſt, *p.* [429.] But as none of your ingenious Readers have taken any Notice of it, I muſt beg leave, thro' your *Magazine*, to offer ſuch Objections to his Hypotheſis, as I think of the greateſt Weight.

1ſt, I would willingly know what Mr. *Wainman* means by *People walking under the Earth?* As, according to the *modern Syſtem*, and the Laws of Attraction, there is no Upper nor Under, the Earth being *global*, and all Bodies tending to the Center thereof, according to the *Laws of Gravity*.

2dly, What he means by taking *an Acre of Ground in a horizontal Level, walling it about, its growing as much Graſs, Corn*, &c. *and as many Men ſtanding on it, as if it were raiſed to two Acres by Meaſure. Quere*, How does this prove that the Earth is not global?

3dly, How he proves his Aſſertion, of the Sun's being a ſmall Body in Compariſon to the Earth?

4thly, In Anſwer to his Proof of the Earth's having no Motion, from the perpendicular Aſcent and Return of a Bullet; when we ſpeak of the Earth's Motion, that of its Atmoſphere, which reaches about 40 Miles high, is alſo included.

5thly, His Experiment relating to the Pole Star is falſe: That Star is well known to make a circular Revolution round the North Pole, of about 2° Semidiameter.

6thly, I ſhould be glad to know by what Mountains, according to his Hypotheſis, the Sun's Rays are ſhaded off from us in *England*; whether we are ſurrounded with Mountains to the N. N. E. and N. W. and whether their Heights are variable, as the Sun is ſeen much more Northerly in Summer than in Winter?

7thly, How can it be proved, that *the Face of the Sun eclipſes the Moon?* Whereas it is evident at the Time of ſuch Eclipſes, that the Sun and Moon are directly in Oppoſiton, or in two oppoſite Points of the Hemiſphere.

8thly, If the Earth was flat, as Mr. *Wainman* ſuppoſes, then the Pole Star would be perceived in all Parts thereof; but our Mariners loſing Sight of it when under the Equator, evidently proves the Earth to be round.

I am your conſtant Reader,

Feb. 22, 1747-8. *P. Q.*

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Rule in our *Prayer Book* to know when *Eaſter* happens, is as follows: Eaſter-day *is always the firſt* Sunday *after the firſt full Moon which happens next after* March 21; *and if the full Moon happens on a* Sunday, Eaſter-day *is the* Sunday *following*. Now this being the Rule eſtabliſhed by the Authority of our Church, and the firſt full Moon after *March* 21, happening this Year on *Saturday, April* 2, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, ſome People have fancied, that *Eaſter-day* ſhould this Year be on *Sunday, April* 3, whereas by all our Almanacks, it is fixt on *Sunday, April* 10; from whence theſe People conclude, that either the Rule eſtabliſhed by our Church, or our Almanacks, muſt be erroneous; but they do not conſider,

ſider, that the *Lunar* Day is computed from 12 o'Clock at Noon of the *Solar* Day, to 12 o'Clock at Noon the next Day, therefore the full Moon this Year happens on *Sunday, April* 3, and conſequently, according to the Exception in the above Rule, *Eaſter-day* muſt be the *Sunday* following, which is *Sunday* the 10th, as fixt by our Almanacks. *I am, yours,*

ORTHODOX.

How the Diſtemper among the Cattle has been propagated, with the Means of preventing it.

AS the Diſtemper amongſt the horned Cattle is certainly got into *Holderneſs*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, it is incumbent on every one who wiſhes well to his Country, to offer his Mite, if he thinks it can be of any Uſe towards extirpating this Malady, which, if not done, may extirpate the fineſt Cattle in *Great Britain*. The Continuation and Progreſs of this Diſtemper, in my Opinion, ſeems chiefly owing to the People's not being ſenſible of the Manner how this Diſtemper is propagated; for, ignorant thereof, as ſoon as a Beaſt is infected, and becomes very bad, or dies, immediately the Neighbours flock in to comfort their Neighbours, or gratify their own Curioſity, not imagining they ſhall carry any Infection away, when, God knows, each Man in his Cloaths imbibes the Contagion, and infects the Beaſts all over the Pariſh, and this Misfortune is owing to their Ignorance of what Nature the Contagion is. This Diſtemper, among the horned Cattle, was brought from *Africa* (the Source of the Plague, Small-Pox, this Diſtemper, and almoſt all malignant Diſtempers, from the Heat of that Climate) into *Italy* in 1735, during which Time it has travelled thro' *Switzerland, Poland, Germany, Holland*, and moſt Parts, and came into *Great Britain* in a raw Hide from *Holland*, and appeared in *Eſſex* firſt, from whence it was carried into *Bedfordſhire* (as I am credibly informed) by a Man (who had loſt ſeveral Cows) deſiring another Man to ride behind him; which he granted, for 4 or 5 Miles; the innocent benevolent Man, thinking no Harm, when he came amongſt his Cattle, infected them all, and ſo it ſpread into *Bedfordſhire*; And there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect it came into the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire* in the ſame Manner; for there has been a Prohibition, for ſome Time, of any Cattle coming either out of *Lincolnſhire* over the *Humber*, or other Ferries, they having been guarded; but there was no hindering of Mens coming over, who, without doubt, have brought it in their Cloaths; for they ſay at *South-Cave*, it broke out by a *Lincolnſhire* Butcher coming over to buy ſome fat Cattle; they have it not at *Brough*, the very Ferry he came over; I ſuppoſe he ſaw no Cattle there; and by the Manner of its Progreſs it cannot be in the Air, becauſe, if it was, it muſt infect all thoſe Towns in a direct Line, where the Wind ſhall blow from an infected Place; which it doth not, but on the high Road, ſkipping 10, 12, or 20 Miles, juſt as the Perſon with the infected Cloaths happens to alight, as the *Lincolnſhire* Butcher, *&c.* Now in order to make the common People rightly underſtand their Danger, it is neceſſary to ſhew them whence that Danger ariſes; which is from imbibing the Infection in their Cloaths, and ſo unknowingly ſpreading it.

Dr. *Mead*, in his *Eſſay on the Plague*, gives indiſputable Reaſons why Contagion may be imbibed in Cloaths, therefore I can't uſe a greater Argument to prevail with People to uſe the neceſſary Precautions to prevent the Infection, than to tranſcribe ſomething from his Eſſay in Relation to the Manner of Infection. He ſays, "If, as we have con-

conjectured, the Matter of Contagion be an active Subſtance, generated chiefly from animal Corruption; it is not hard to conceive how this may be lodged and preſerved in ſoft porous Bodies, which are kept preſſed together: We all know how long a Time Perfumes hold their Scent, if wrapt up in proper Coverings: And it is remarkable, that the ſtrongeſt of theſe (like the Matter we are treating of) are moſtly animal Juices, Muſk, Civet, *&c.* And that the Subſtances, found moſt fit to keep them in, are the very ſame with thoſe which are moſt apt to receive and communicate the Infection, as Furs, Feathers, Silk, Hair, Wool, Cotton, Flax, *&c.* the greateſt of which are of the animal Kind. Nothing can indeed give us ſo juſt a Notion of Infection, and more clearly repreſent the Manner of it, than odoriferous Bodies; ſome of theſe do ſtrangely revive the animal Spirits, others inſtantaneouſly depreſs and ſink them: We may therefore conceive, that what active Particles emitted from any ſuch Subſtances do, is in the ſame Manner done by peſtiferous Bodies; ſo that Contagion is no more than the Effect of volatile offenſive Matter drawn into the Body by our Smelling."

To make this Theory uſeful, let no body go near the Cattle but thoſe who fodder and milk them, and let theſe People never go to them in the ſame Cloaths they go to Fairs and Markets in, but let them have Frocks made of Harding to be kept for that Purpoſe, having a Hat on Purpoſe, and a Wig on Purpoſe, or elſe tuck all their Hair up under a Linen Cap made for that Purpoſe.

By Way of Prevention, bleed all the Cattle, and put a Rowel under their Bellies, and take two large Handfuls of Rue, two of Sage, and two of Wormwood; chop them ſmall, and boil them in 18 Quarts of Water for two Hours; ſtrain it, and keep it for Uſe, giving each Beaſt a Pint and a Half 3 Times a Week, and either rub their Noſes every Morning with Tar, or elſe, as a certain Nobleman of this *Riding* did, ſyringe their Noſes and Mouths every Morning with Tar-Water; by which Method, and bleeding them, and letting no body come near but thoſe who tended on them, he preſerved his Cows, not far from *London*, when the Diſtemper raged all round him.

Abſtract of the Mechanical Practice of Physick, *continued from* p. 73.

91. AS the Air operating by its variable Qualities upon the Blood in the Lungs, is the moſt general Cauſe of Diſeaſes (N°. 88, 89, 90, *&c.*) ſo the Air, when changed and made to operate on the Blood in the Lungs, with Qualities contrary to thoſe by which the Diſeaſes were produced, is the only natural and perfect Method of curing them (N°. 9, 10, 11, 12, 61.) All which is confirmed by daily Experience and Facts, that by the Change of Air only, Diſeaſes become certainly, ſafely and radically cured, which could never be effected without, by all the Aſſiſtance of Art and Medicines whatever. Thus, for Inſtance, if the Air of any Place be relatively too light, with reſpect to the conſtitutional Structure of the Organs of Reſpiration of any particular Perſon, upon his continuing in that Air, however healthfully conſtituted he may be in all other Reſpects, he will become neceſſarily diſeaſed from this Cauſe alone. Now there is no other poſſible Cure for this Perſon, but a Change of Air, either by removing into ſome other Place or Country (which will ſuit with the Circumſtances of but a few Perſons only) where the Air is generally heavier, or to have the Air where he lives render'd heavier by Art, by ſuch like Methods as are propoſed in this Treatiſe. But if the Perſon's Diſeaſe be owing to the Air's being relatively

too heavy, it must be changed for an Air that is lighter, either such by Nature or Art. If the Disease be the Effect of an Air relatively too warm, it must be chang'd for one more cold and temperate, such either by Nature or Art. If the Disease proceed from the Air being relatively too cold, the only Cure is an Air more warm, rendered such either by Nature or Art. If the Disease be the Effect of an Air too moist, it must be changed for an Air more dry and serene, such either by Nature or Art. If the Disease be occasion'd by the Air's being relatively too dry and cold, changing it for one more humid and warm is the only Cure. If the Disease be owing to the Air's being impregnated with Exhalations of any Kind, animal, vegetable, mineral, changing it for an Air pure, serene and perflated, and free from such Vapours and Effluvia, is the only Cure. And so for all other Alterations and Combinations of the Properties and Qualities of the Air, consider'd as operating either singly or jointly upon the Blood in the Lungs, and in any Degrees and Proportions. And thus we see, that as the Air is the general Parent and Cause of Diseases, so it becomes, when properly changed, and made to operate with Qualities contrary to those by which the Diseases were produced, the only natural certain Method of curing them. The same Method holds good universally, let the Disease proceed from what Cause soever (N° 10.) Thus if a Dropsy be owing to intemperate Drinking, the contrary Method, that is, Abstinence and Moderation, is the only Cure. If Diet of any Kind, either in Quantity or Quality, be the Cause of a Disease, there is no other Cure, but lessening the Quantity, or changing the Diet for one of contrary Qualities. If too great Exercise be the Cause of a Disease, less Exercise and more Rest is the only Cure. If too much Rest be the Cause of the Disease, more Exercise is the only Cure. If any predominant Passion be the Cause of the Disease, endeavouring after a contrary Disposition, by avoiding the Occasions inciting thereto, is the only natural Cure. If too indolent a Temper from a Non-Exertion of the natural Passions be the Cause of a Disease, a due Exercise of the Passions, by encouraging the proper Incitements and Solicitations thereto, proves the only Cure. As this Rule and Method holds universally true, and is what all Physicians pursue in reasoning upon the Cause and Cure of Diseases, and as the variable Constitutions and Qualities of the Air are allowed by all to be the Cause of most Diseases; if any of the Faculty think the Principles false, which the Author proposes, namely, that changing the Properties and Qualities of the Air, and causing them to operate in such Degrees and Combinations as agree best with the constitutional Structure and Indications of the Body and Organs of Respiration, is the only natural Method for attaining all the good Effects resulting from the well proportion'd Operation of the Air, and for preventing and remedying all the ill Effects and Diseases, produced by its disproportionate Operation; it becomes incumbent on them to prove the contrary by solid Arguments, Experiments and Facts; but if they fail in the Proof, what Reason can they have against encouraging and endeavouring to bring this Method of changing the Air into Practice?

92. Considering the great Apparatus of mechanical Powers and Muscles employed in Respiration, with the extensive Operations, Motions and Effects communicated to the whole Body thereby, it may be justly named the Primum Mobile, and principal moving Power in the Microcosm, or animal Machine; from whence it follows, that when Respiration is not duly perform'd, neither the Offices of Digestion,

gestion, Sanguification, Circulation, Secretion, Nutrition, muscular Motion, *&c.* can be duly executed; so that to this Cause alone of an imperfect Respiration, joined to the Errors of Digestion consequent therefrom, most if not all Diseases may be referr'd, as to their original Cause.

93. As the Air is one principal Power jointly concern'd in performing Respiration, and as the same is ever changing as to its Properties of Gravity, Elasticity, Pressure, Heat, Cold, Moisture, Dryness, Effluvia, *&c.* this great essential Office of Respiration, with those of Digestion, Sanguification, Circulation, Secretion, Nutrition, *&c.* all necessarily depending thereon, become wholly subject to the Dominion and Influence of the Air, by the Alterations whereof we are liable to be attack'd by Diseases of all Sorts, as Fevers, Consumptions, Asthmas, Agues, Pleurisies, Atrophies, Cachexies, Hecticks, Dropsies, relax'd Nerves, *&c.* in all which morbid Constitutions we find a Change of Air to be the only natural perfect Cure; and the only Reason why it proves unsuccessful is for want of knowing what Qualities the Air ought to have, which should be always contrary to those by which the Diseases were produced; but the great Point is where to find such a proper Air, *(hic labor, hoc opus est.)*

94. As the Air is ever changing as to all its Properties, and as there is an almost infinite Diversity in the Structure of the Organs of Respiration in different Persons, it is impossible the Air of any Place, let its Qualities be what they will, should exactly agree with all Persons alike; and tho' they may, thro' Custom and Use, suit tolerably with the Generality of the Inhabitants, yet there are many who must suffer greatly therefrom, by the Properties of the Air being relatively disporportionate to their respiring Organs. This Consideration suggested an Occasion to the Author to think, that if a Method could be found for constructing an artificial Atmosphere, whereby the Air, which a Person is to breathe withal, may be rendered endow'd with such Qualities as suit best with the present Structure, Symptoms and Indications of his respiring Organs, it is thereby proposed that all Diseases produced by an imperfect Respiration, Chylification, Digestion, Sanguification, Secretion, Nutrition (which are the original Causes of all capital Diseases) and whilst the Lungs are yet sound and uncorrupted, will become safely and perfectly cured thereby, and by no other Means; in consequence of this Reasoning, with what was said in (N°. 57.) the following great, most useful physical Problem is proposed.

PROBLEM.

95. To find a Method whereby the Air, that universal Remedy, and Principle of Life, may have its Constitution and Properties chang'd at all Times and Places, and made to operate in such Degrees and Combinations, separately or jointly, as agrees best with the present constitutional State and Indications of the Organs of Respiration in every Person, whereby Health, and all the good Effects depending on the well proportioned Action of the Air upon the respiring Organs, will be obtained, and all the Diseases produced by the Qualities of the Air being relatively improper for the respiring Organs, be prevented and remedied, in the only natural perfect Manner, and by no other Means.

96. The Author has given a mechanical Solution of this Problem, with the Draught and Description of a Machine, or artificial Atmosphere, by which a Person may be supply'd at all Times, and for any Space of Time, and in all Places, with Air for Respiration, endow'd

with such Qualities, and in such Degrees, as agree best with his respiring Organs, whereby all the good Effects of the Air may be attained, and all its bad Effects prevented and remedied; and when the Case requires, the Air which a Person is to breathe withal, may be impregnated in all Degrees with Vapors, humid or dry, produced either by Ebullition, Accension, Attrition, or Fermentation, from Substances of all Kinds, Solids or Fluids, animal, vegetable, or mineral; by which Means the Air he is to breathe may be possess'd in any Degree with the Effluvia of all Substances, as have any sanative Virtue in Respect of the respiring Organs, either for contracting, relaxing, heating, cooling, humecting, drying, resolving, fumigating, *&c.* so that by having the Air in the respiring Machine thus properly medicated, aromatized, and balmified with Exhalations and Odours of all Kinds, a Person may be put in a Condition, in the Middle of Winter, to breathe as benign, pure, dry, tepid, salubrious, Air, as by going into the finest Flower-Garden in the Middle of Summer, or by going to *Montpellier*, *Italy*, or any Part of the Earth.

97. And when a Person applies the Air, thus artificially prepared, as to all its Qualities, to his respiring Organs, he may at the same Time have the Air duly prepar'd as to its Properties, and apply'd to his whole Body externally, as hath been shewn in the second Chapter. And thus we are provided with two artificial Atmospheres, by the first whereof the Air may be regulated as to all its Qualities, and made to operate upon the whole external Body, as agrees best therewith, whereby all the good Effects produced by its Action upon the Body externally may be attained, and all its ill Effects prevented and remedied: By the second the Air can be made to act with its Qualities adjusted in all Degrees on the respiring Organs, whereby all the good Effects depending thereon will be attained, and all its bad Effects prevented and remedied.

98. By this Means that pneumatico-hydraulick Machine, the Lungs, may be brought under the Direction and Management of human Art, so that it may be regulated like a Corn-Mill, whereby the Fluids may be ground finer or coarser, and their Texture, Crasis, and Temperament alter'd and repaired at Pleasure.

99. Moreover, do we not daily observe, that Animals and Vegetables, upon being transported from the Countries Providence allotted as most natural to them, suffer in their Health, and that the only natural Method to preserve their Life and Health, is by changing the Qualities of the Air, and bringing them to agree, as near as possible, with the general Constitution and Temperature of their native Air? Thus the cold Air of *Greenland* agrees better with a Bear, *&c.* than the warm Air of *Spain* or *Barbary*, but not so well with the Lion or Cat-kind, *&c.* The Truth whereof we have daily confirm'd as to Vegetables, from the Practice of constructing Greenhouses and Conservatories, *&c.* May we not then justly conclude by Analogy, that the like artificial Methods of changing the Properties and Qualities of the Air, will prove equally useful for preserving the Health, and curing the Diseases, which Mankind are subject to from the different Constitution of the Air, whether at home, or upon going into foreign Countries? All which daily Facts prove invincibly the Truth of the Doctrine and Practice proposed in this Treatise; namely, first, that the different Constitutions of the Air, accordingly as they are relatively well or ill proportion'd to the constitutional Structure of the Body, and Organs of Respiration,

ration, are the moſt general Cauſe of Health and Diſeaſes; ſecondly, that changing the Qualities and Conſtitutions of the Air by artificial Methods, is the only true natural Method and Means to preſerve Health and cure the Diſeaſes produced hereby, both in Animals and Vegetables, *&c.*

100. It is neither required, nor intended, that a Perſon ſhall uſe ſuch an artificial Atmoſphere conſtantly, either to be applied to his whole Body externally, (as propoſed in the ſecond Chapter) or to his reſpiring Organs (as propoſed in this third Chapter.) It will be ſufficient if they are uſed for a proper Time and at due Intervals, like as any other Means, Medicine or Regimen preſcribed either for preſerving Health, or the Cure of Diſeaſes, whether Diet, Exerciſe, Bathing, Riding, Vomiting, *&c.* the Effects whereof, and all other Means of what Kind ſo ever, are only temporary, and muſt be had Recourſe to at proper Times, as the Indications direct.

N. B. The Machines relating to this and the two preceding Chapters, (as they are repreſented by the Draughts in the original Book) being more in Number, and their Conſtruction and Apparatus more complex than is neceſſary, the ſame have been ſince reviſed, and reduced to a much greater Simplicity, *&c.* as any Perſon may be ſatisfied by applying to the Author, *D. Stevenſon*, M. A. at the Office of Ordnance in the *Tower, London.*

101. After being taught, by the Experience and Authority of all Ages, that the Air is the principal Cauſe of animal Life, Health and Diſeaſes, what can be more ſurprizing than to obſerve, that this univerſal great Remedy of Nature's Appointment, without which we cannot live one Moment, ſhould be in a Manner wholly neglected, and ſo little regarded, as it is in the preſent Practice of Phyſick, and that no Attempts have been hitherto made to bring the ſame into common Uſe and Practice? When we thus plainly ſee that, by the Methods here propoſed, the Air may, like all other Remedies, Means and Medicines, be apply'd and adminiſter'd in proper Doſes and Quantities, and made to operate with all its Properties and Qualities, in any Degrees and Combinations, as agrees beſt with the State of the Organs of Reſpiration, and of the whole Body and its Parts, and for obtaining the Indications wanting in both; whilſt at the ſame Time we are induſtriouſly ſearching into the Properties of every inſignificant Drug, in Hopes of diſcovering ſome new Catholicon or Panacea; but this will ever prove a vain and uſeleſs Reſearch, (N°. 9, 10, 11, 12.) All the incomprehenſible Poſſe and Medly of artificial Medicines, in Compariſon of what the Air alone is capable of effecting towards the Preſervation of Health, and Cure of Diſeaſes, fall as much ſhort thereof, as Art does of Nature, or the Light and Heat of a Glow-worm does of that of the Sun.

102. The Principles and Practices contained in this Chapter appear ſo evident, and productive of ſuch univerſal Good, that the ſame merit the moſt ſerious Attention and Encouragement. [*To be continued.*]

An Account of the Colleges and Halls of the Univerſity of* CAMBRIDGE. *(See a Deſcription of the Town in our laſt*, p. 62, &c.)

1. ST. *Peter's-College*, commonly call'd *Peter-Houſe*, was founded by *Hugh de Balſam*, Sub-Prior, and afterwards Biſhop, of *Ely*. In the 42d of *Henry* III. A. D. 1257, he purchaſed 2 Hotels or Halls near St. *Peter's* Church, which he united and gave to a certain Number of Scholars for their Exerciſes and Studies: And in 1284, 13 *Edward* I. he

* *A College and a Hall in* Cambridge, *differ in nothing but the Name.*

he obtained a Charter of Incorporation, endowing the College with Lands for the Maintenance of a Maſter and 14 Fellows *. This College is ſituate on the Weſt Side of *Trompington-Street*, and conſiſts of 2 Courts, ſeparated by a Cloyſter and Gallery. On the North Side is a lofty, elegant Building, fac'd with *Portland* Stone, lately erected; from whence there is an extenſive Proſpect of the Country on the South, taking in *Gogmagog* Hills, and Earl *Godolphin*'s Hunting-Seat; and on the North and Eaſt it overlooks the Town. The Fellows (*viz.* 22) Scholars, and other Students, in this College, with the Maſter, are uſually about 60.

2. *Clare-Hall* owes it Foundation to *Richard Badew*, or *Badow*, of *Great Badow* in *Eſſex*, Chancellor of the Univerſity, who, in 1326, built a ſmall College, placing in it a Principal and ſome Scholars, and nam'd it *Univerſity-Hall*. But this being burnt down 16 Years after, the Lady *Elizabeth*, 3d Siſter and Coheir of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, upon Dr. *Badew*'s Application, rebuilt the College in 1347, and endow'd it with Lands for the Maintenance of a Maſter, 10 Fellows and 10 Scholars, from which Time it obtain'd the Name of *Clare-Hall*. 'Tis pleaſantly ſituate on the Eaſtern Bank of the River *Cam*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge, leading to a beautiful Viſto, beyond which is a pleaſant Green, and Corn-Fields extending as far as the Eye can reach. The College conſiſts of one grand Court, adorn'd with 2 noble Porticoes. The Front next the Fields is fac'd with Stone, adorn'd with a Stone Baluſtrade, regularly ſaſh'd, and has a very good Effect. There are now in this Houſe one Maſter, 10 Senior Fellows, 17 Juniors, 3 By-Fellows, 5 Maſters of Arts, 1 Nobleman, 9 Fellow-Commoners, 17 Bachelors, and 36 Undergraduates. This College was rebuilt in the elegant Manner it now appears, in 1638.

3. *Pembroke-Hall*, or *College*, was originally founded in 1343, by *Mary de St. Paul*, Daughter of *Guido de Chaſtillon*, Earl of *St. Paul* in *France*, Baroneſs of *Voiſſer* and *Montenai*, and Wife of *Audemare de Valencia*, Earl of *Pembroke*; who being killed in tilting on his Wedding-Day, his Lady giving her ſelf up to Acts of Devotion, founded this College, at firſt call'd the *College of Maria de Valencia*; as ſhe did alſo *Denny-Abby*, in *Cambridgeſhire*. K. *Henry* VI. was afterwards a great Benefactor to this College, for he gave to it the Rectory and Manor of *Soham*, the Priory of *Great Linton*, the Chapel of St. *Margaret* in *Iſleham*, all in *Cambridgeſhire*, with all the Lands and Tithes thereto belonging. The preſent Society conſiſts of a Maſter, 15 Fellows and 2 By-Fellows; and the Number of Students is generally between 50 and 60. The College is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Trompington-Street*, almoſt oppoſite to *Peter-Houſe*, and conſiſts of 2 Courts, nearly of the ſame Dimenſions. From it is a fine Proſpect, over the adjacent Country, for many Miles. The Chapel, built by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, is one of the moſt elegant and beſt proportion'd in the Univerſity.

4. *Bennet-College*, originally denominated *Collegium Corporis Chriſti* and *Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, has its preſent Name from its Situation near to *Benedict*'s Church, which is appropriated thereto. It was founded in 1350, by two religious Societies, or Gilds, in *Cambridge*, called *Corpus Chriſti*, and the *Bleſſed Virgin*

* *Not only this, but the other Colleges in* Cambridge, *as well as* Oxford, *have, ſince the original Founders, been greatly enlarg'd and improv'd, in Buildings and Endowments, by Multitudes of ſubſequent Benefactors.* (*See our Account of the Colleges in* Oxford, *in our* Magazine *for* Dec. *laſt*, p. 565, &c.)

gin Mary, which united under the Protection of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, ſurnamed *Torto Collo*. Archbiſhop *Parker* was a great Benefactor to this College, who gave it the Advowſon of St. *Mary Abchurch* in *London*, ſeveral large Sums of Money, a handſome Set of gilt Plate, many printed Books, among which is one, intitled, *Rhetorica nova, Impreſſa Cant.* 1478, which ſhews the Antiquity of Printing in *Cambridge*; and a moſt valuable Collection of MSS. The Chapel is a regular well-proportion'd Room, and has been lately adorned by a handſome Benefaction from the preſent Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, Bart. who was educated here. There are in this College one Maſter, 12 Fellows, 45 Scholars and Exhibitioners, 17 Bachelors of Divinity and Maſters of Arts, and 33 Students.

5. *Trinity-Hall* was erected into a College, by *W. Bateman*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, An. 1351, who obtain'd a Licence or Charter from K. *Edw.* III. for that Purpoſe, and appointed one Maſter, 2 Fellows, and 3 Scholars, to be Students in the Civil and Canon Law; and one Fellow to ſtudy Divinity, and be Chaplain to the College. The preſent Society conſiſts of a Maſter, 17 Fellowſhips, 14 Scholarſhips, and one Exhibition: Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts, uſually about 50. This College, called *Trinity-Hall*, ſtands out of the Town upon the Banks of the *Cam*, a little North of *Clare-Hall:* It is now one of the prettieſt Colleges in the Univerſity, having been lately faced with white hewn Stone, both within and without. The Terraſs on the Banks of the River affords one of the pleaſanteſt Proſpects about *Cambridge*.

6. *Gonvil* and *Caius*-*College*. The firſt Founder was *Edmund de Gonvile*, Rector of *Terrington* and *Ruſhworth* in *Norfolk*, An. 1348, 23 *Edw.* III. and from him it had the Name of *Gonvil-Hall*. *John Caius*, M. D. is reputed its ſecond Founder, whoſe Name the College now bears, as well as that of *Gonvil*; for, An. 1557, 6 *Philip* and *Mary*, he added a new Court to it, and built 3 Gates, endowing it with ſeveral Demeſnes, and doubling the Number of Fellows, which before were but 4. At preſent the Society conſiſts of a Maſter, 26 Fellowſhips, 71 Scholarſhips, and 4 Exhibitions: Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts, 91. This College is ſituate in the Middle of the Town, North of the Senate-Houſe, conſiſting of 3 neat Courts, in which are 2 remarkable Gates; one in the Middle of the College is eſteemed a fine Piece of Architecture, on which are 2 Inſcriptions, the one denominating it *The Gate of Virtue*, the other, *The Gate of Wiſdom*. Another Gate opens towards the Schools, in which are ſeen the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Corinthian* Orders of Architecture.

7. *King's-College* was founded and endowed by K. *Henry* VI. in 1441, who appointed 1 Provoſt, 70 Fellows and Scholars, 3 Chaplains, 6 Clerks, 16 Choriſters, and a Muſick-Maſter, who is now the Organiſt, 16 Officers of the Foundation, 12 Servitors for the Senior Fellows, and 6 poor Scholars. *Henry* VII. extended the Building of the Chapel 188 Feet in Length, and finiſh'd the outſide Shell. *Henry* VIII. finiſhed the Inſide, erecting the Stalls, adorning it with excellent Carving, and the Windows (26 in Number) with painted Glaſs, repreſenting the moſt remarkable Scripture Hiſtories. This College is ſituate between *Trompington-Street* and the River *Cam*, and may be deem'd the moſt magnificent College in *Europe*, containing ſeveral large Piles of Building, detach'd from each other. The Chapel, before mention'd, is one of the fineſt Pieces of *Gothick* Architecture now remaining in *Europe*, 30[illegible] Feet long, 73 broad from Outſide to Outſide, and 40 within; and 91 Feet in Height to the Battlements

ments, and yet not a single Pillar to sustain the Roofs, there being two; one of Stone, finely wrought, the other of Timber, cover'd with Lead, between which a Man may walk upright. It is adorn'd with 26 beautiful Pinacles, the 4 principal ones 140 Feet high, elegantly carved; and are seen at 20 Miles Distance. In short, there is such a Profusion of carv'd Work, both within and without, as is no where to be parallel'd. Several Gardens and Orchards belong to this College; and besides the River that runs thro' them, there are some Moats and Canals, and thick shady Groves of Elms, which render the Avenues to it exceeding pleasant.

8. *Queen's-College* was founded by Queen *Margaret*, Consort of K. *Henry* VI. in 1448. And after she was forced to fly, upon the Ruin of her Husband's Affairs, in the War between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, *Elizabeth*, Consort of K. *Edward* IV. was so considerable a Benefactress to this College, that she is annually commemorated as a Co-foundress. *Andrew Ducket*, a Frier, was indeed the sole Procurer and Advancer of this Foundation, who, having the good Fortune to be favour'd by both the contending Houses, obtain'd Contributions from the Princes of both Families, *&c.* which enabled him to finish the College. The Society at present consists of a President, 20 Fellows, 45 Scholars and 8 Exhibitioners: Fellows, Scholars and Students of all Sorts, commonly about 60. *Queen's-College* is situate on the River near the small Bridges, and contains 2 Courts, besides a Pile of Building near the Gardens. The Hall is a large well-proportion'd Room, lately beautify'd; and may now vie with any Hall in the University of its Dimensions. But the greatest Beauty of this College is its Gardens; which lying on the River, and extending a great Way, well planted with Fruit-Trees, and adorned with Rows of Elms, and fine Walks, make it a very delightful Retirement for Students. And indeed not only this, but most of the other Colleges in this University, are situate in the Country, in a Manner, far removed from the Noise and Hurry of the Town.

[*The rest of the Colleges in our next.*]

From the FOOL. N°. 262.

THE Garison of *Gibraltar* I consider as no otherwise of Importance than as it covers a secure Haven for our Men of War, and for that Reason only a proper Situation to intercept an Enemy passing that Way; and as an Inn or Baiting-Place for our Merchant Ships. It is composed of one Hill, at the extreme Height about 1700 Feet, about 3 Miles from North to South, sloping away to the South until it rests in a Point, supposed the Southermost in *Europe*; and at the Foot of the higher Part of this Hill is the Town: At the North-East is a Neck of Land or Isthmus, which joins it to the main Land of *Spain*, and which, by its Flatness, makes fair Riding for the Ships in the Bay, the Ground in that Direction being clear of Rocks, and excellent Anchorage; and the only Anchorage with clear Ground and Safety on that Side, all the Ground directly West of the Hill being foul, and the Ships riding there subject to violent Whirlwinds in the *Levanters*. At the North End of the Town is a Mole, capable only of receiving small Vessels and Boats; and about half a Mile to the Southward of the Town is another Mole, capable of receiving a few large Ships: And the *Spaniards* having in Time of Peace been permitted to fortify the Isthmus, the clean Part of the Haven, which is capable of receiving large Fleets of Men of War and Merchant Ships, is thereby entirely render'd useless to us. The putting us under this Difficulty at first, has, as I suppose, produced another equally

equally tending to make us sick of the Expence, by rendering it of as little Significance for the procuring of Refreshments, as useful for the Riding of Ships in. As it is not above 14 Leagues from *Tetuan*, and about the same Distance from *Tangier*, it is easily supplied with Provisions at a very cheap Rate; but, on the contrary, due Care is taken, that neither those in Garison, nor the Ships that come there for Refreshment, shall have any but at such an exorbitant Price as is scarce credible. Water they can't well find out how to hinder the Shipping from, nor Fish, which are there in great Abundance; but the People in Garison are not even permitted to catch them; so that what they might easily take in half an Hour, if they will have, they must pay at least a Pistole for; and if 4 People will dine on Mutton, it will cost them half that Money. And, considering that hey have neither their right Pay, nor the just Weight of Provisions allow'd by the Government, a Subaltern, who has a Family there, is not in a better Situation than a common Soldier in the Guards here. There is some small Allowance for Fire and Candle, that is to say, of Oil for Guard-Duty, and about 8 Shillings in 40 towards a Supply of Firing; and even this at such a scant Allowance, that it is often wanted when there are large Stores, such being reserved to be sold to the Inhabitants at very extravagant Prices. All Trading is discountenanced, or absolutely annulled, unless those whose Business it is to make their Fortunes, and to put the worst Face imaginable on the Nature and Situation of the Place, share largely in the Profits; so that even a Chicken can't find its Way into the Land-Port-Gate under half a Crown; and the Difficulty of getting in more cumbrous Commodities insurmountable. In a Word, it is at *Gibraltar*, in all Respects, as in *France* for Salt; every Thing is imposed upon you, whether you chuse it or not, at the G———'s Price; and he that will dare to refuse, or purchase any other Way, must, if an Inhabitant, be turn'd out, and if an Officer, be broke; of both which there have been several notorious Instances of late, and justified here on Complaint. Now the Reason of this seems to me evident, and I can't help concluding, but the suffering the *Spaniards* to fortify the Isthmus, and this wicked Method of tiring People out, is purely done to pave the Way for the giving up this important Fortress; tho' a Place in itself of more Consequence than all our Acquisitions besides put together: For I will not think that any body here shares in the Perquisites, because I must suppose them in such Case to want common Sense, as a free Market, with small Taxes, would bring in more Money; tho' 'tis difficult to say by what lawful Authority any Thing is taxed at all, as no Revenue thereby results to the Crown, nor any Act of Parliament to justify it. But we can just as well account for this, as we can for being divested of our Harbour, fully granted to us by the same Peace as gave the King of *Spain* his Crown. (See p. 15, 54.)

The Town of *Gibraltar* is so finely situated for Trade, that the Expences of the Garison might be easily paid by it, and every Thing might be cheap and plenty; and if the Town was excluded for Safety's Sake, there is a fine Level to the Southward, just above the new Mole, capable of containing a Town, and accommodating a great Number of Merchants; the *Spaniards* with Facility drove out of their Holds on the Isthmus, and the new Mole, tho' at a considerable Expence, improv'd into a very fine Harbour, independent of the Bay, which is the finest in *Europe*. But the Truth is, and so we must conclude, that either it is intended one Day to be deliver'd up, or that it is calculated to vest all the Money granted by Parliament for its Support in the Purse of the G——— and his Collegues: Who those are, or how the Plunder is divided, I must own myself a Stranger to; tho' I am not to the minutest Method they pursue, to rack, ransack, and rob all Ranks and Degrees of People, as the Story of *Genoa-Jack*, and some others, their Imprisonment, and being plunder'd, will hereafter further illustrate.

WHITEHALL, March, 12.

The following Extract of a Letter from the Prince of Wolfenbuttle, *to his Royal Highness the Duke of* Cumberland, *inclosing a Relation of the Attack of the grand* French *Convoy near* Bergen-op-Zoom, *the 15th Instant*, N. S. *by the Allied Troops, was received Yesterday from his Royal Highness.*

Extract of the Prince of Wolfenbuttle's *Letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of* Cumberland, *dated at* Breda, March 17, 1748, N. S.

SIR,

I TAKE the Liberty to inclose your Royal Highness herein the Relation of General *Haddick*'s having attacked, the 15th Instant, the Enemy's Convoy between *Hogesteyden* and *Bergen-op-Zoom*, of which his Excellency, the Marshal, will have given your Highness already a short Account.

Your Royal Highness will excuse my not having given you immediately an Account of this Event; but, as I had not, till now, the Detail of all the Particulars, I chose to defer it till I could acquaint your Royal Highness with all the Circumstances of it. I cannot sufficiently commend the good Dispositions, the Prudence, Bravery, and

Activity of Gen. *Haddich*, to whom alone, and to the Courage and Readineſs of the Troops, the Succeſs of this Enterprize is owing. All the Troops of each Nation behaved extremely well, according to the General's Account; and Major *Lorenti*, of the Regiment of *Soubrion*, who received 3 Wounds in the Action, particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. A

The Troops employed in this Expedition, went thro' very great Fatigues, which, however, they ſurmounted with great Alacrity, and not the leaſt Appearance of Murmur. M. *Groothuſen*, Captain in the Electoral Troops of his *Britannick* Majeſty, is mortally wounded, and is Priſoner at *Bergen-op-Zoom*. B

I impatiently wait for Orders what is to be done with the Priſoners, who are all here, as I wiſh very much to be ſoon rid of them. The Enemy deſired Leave to bury their Dead this Morning, which was granted them. The reſt of the Convoy, with all the Eſcorte, which came from *Antwerp*, entered *Bergen-op-Zoom* at Night, from whence they returned the next Day. C

The Prince of Brunſwick's *Relation of the Attack of the great* French *Convoy near* Bergen-op-Zoom, *by the Troops of the Allies*, March 15, N. S. 1748.

HAving received certain Advice, that the great Convoy, which the Enemy had been preparing at *Antwerp* for ſix Weeks paſt, was to ſet out from thence for *Bergen-op-Zoom* between the 14th and 15th Inſtant, I reſolved to reinforce General *Haddich* with ſeveral Detachments from the Regiments that were neareſt him, as alſo with two Companies of Grenadiers, and 4 Pieces of Cannon. D

The Rendezvous was on the 14th, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at *Sprundel*, from whence they went on the ſame Evening to *Roſendal*, and entered that Town after Sunſet, in order to conceal their March from the Enemy. E

At the ſame Time 700 Men, who had been till then under the Orders of Gen. *Haddich* at *Kalfidonk*, were reinforced by the ſame Number, under the Pretext of relieving them. F

The advanced Poſts having reported on the 14th, towards the Evening, that the Enemy's great Convoy was ſet out from *Antwerp*, and marching towards *Sandvliet*, Gen. *Haddich* marched out of *Roſendal* at 3 in the Morning, with all his Troops, and about 8 arrived in the Downs or Sandhills, at half a League's Diſtance from *Bergen-op-Zoom*. This March was extremely fatiguing for the Troops, by Reaſon of the Inundation and deep Mud, which the Infantry, tho' already tired with their March of the Day before, were obliged to wade thro' almoſt up to the Knees. G

Gen. *Haddich*, to whom alone the Honour of this Day is due, made the following Diſpoſitions.

He left in Reſerve upon the high Road to *Bergen-op-Zoom*, the Major of the Imperial Regiment of *Waldeck*, with 600 Men and 4 Pieces of Cannon, which were to obſerve the Gariſon of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and cover his Rear, and marched himſelf with the reſt of his Troops, in 3 Columns, towards the *Schelde*, to the high Road by which the great Convoy was to paſs, being at that Time about half a League from it.

One thouſand *Croats* took their Way thro' the Sandhills; a like Number of Fuſiliers, ranged in two Battalions, with the two Companies of Grenadiers, one of *Botta*, and the other of the Imperial Regiment of *Waldeck*, marched to the Right along the Sandhills; and the third Column, conſiſting of 400 *Huſſars*, ſuſtained by 300 *Cuiraſſiers* of the Imperial Regiment of *Diemar*, marched in Squadrons to the Right of the Infantry along the Plain. In this Order they arrived at the high Road, about half an Hour paſt Ten in the Morning.

The Gariſon of *Bergen-op-Zoom* having diſcovered our Troops at a Diſtance, and ſuſpecting our Deſign, ſent out a conſiderable Detachment, as well to ſuſtain the Convoy, if attacked, as to put Gen. *Haddich* between two Fires.

The Detachment, which was headed by the Deputy-Governor of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, Count *de Vaux*, got the Start of our Troops by about a Quarter of an Hour, in taking Poſſeſſion of a very advantageous Poſt, which it was abſolutely neceſſary for us to have, in order to attack the Convoy. This Poſt was in a little Hill, which formed in the Inſide a Kind of natural Entrenchment, wherein the Enemies were quite covered. Gen. *Haddich* ſeeing the Importance of the Poſt, and that it muſt be taken before the Convoy ſhould come up, ordered it to be attacked in ſuch Manner, that the *Croats* were to paſs quietly amongſt the Sandhills, whilſt the two Companies of Grenadiers, ſuſtained by a Battalion of Men, ſhould attack the Enemy on the Left; and the *Huſſars*, ſuſtained by the Company of Carabineers of *Diemar*, fall in upon them in Flank and Rear.

This Attack was executed with ſo much Spirit and Expedition, that the Enemy had ſcarce Time to make 4 Diſcharges of their Cannon. The Infantry, which was headed by Major *d'Elmendorff*, of *Botta's* Regiment, an Officer of Merit, and who has particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf on this Occaſion, broke thro' immediately; as did like-

likewise the *Croats*, commanded by Capt. *Czaskowitz*, who has now signalized himself for the third Time in attacking Convoys. They made themselves Masters of two Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, who being driven from this Post, retired in very great Confusion towards the Ditches and broken Ground; but before they could reach them, A fell in among the Cavalry and *Hussars*, who cut the greatest Part of them to Pieces, and made the rest Prisoners.

The great Convoy having come up during this Interval as far as the Sandhills, their Van-Guard advanced with great Precaution, and the Convoy followed close after, intermixed with Platoons of Infantry. As fast as the Waggons came out of the B narrow Way, they were ranged in a Barricade, and the Escorte put themselves in Order at the Head of them.

Gen. *Haddich* immediately ordered his 2 Battalions to advance, under the Command of Major *Lorenti*, of the *Hanoverian* Regiment of *Soubiron*, sustained by Major *Seckendorff*, at the Head of 200 *Cuirassiers* of C *Diemar*, in order to take Possession of the Heights of the great Road, and of the Downs; and in the mean Time a great Number of Prisoners, and the two Pieces of Cannon, were sent to the Reserve.

After having rallied his Troops from the Pursuit of those that fled, he attacked the Convoy in one Place with 800 Foot, and at another with the *Bannalisses*, whilst the D *Hussars* put it in Confusion. The 5 Squadrons, which the Enemies had posted to sustain their Infantry, were soon broken, and almost entirely cut to Pieces, and their Infantry at the same Time dispersed among the great Number of Waggons, of which many were taken, and the greatest Part destroyed, the Peasants having fled with E their Horses, and the Time being too short to get others.

During this Action, Gen. *Haddich* received a Report, that a large Detachment of the Garison of *Antwerp*, with a considerable Body of the Horse, had joined the Rear of the Convoy. And as the Reinforcement might easily have intercepted his Troops, that were pretty far advanced between F the *Schelde* and the Sandhills, by forcing its March over the Heaths, under Favour of the then Fog, Gen. *Haddich* resolved to assemble his Troops, and retire to *Rosendal*; which was accordingly done in very good Order, the Batralion of Reserve and the Cavalry bringing up the Rear.

We have taken from the Enemy a great G Number of Horned Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, and a large Quantity of Salt Meat.

The Number of Prisoners is as in the following List. On our Side we have had 12 killed, 89 wounded, and 27 missing. Among the first, are the brave *Rupp*, Captain of Grenadiers of the Imperial Regiment of *Waldeck*, a Captain of the Regiment of *Bethlem*, and Ensign *Schlepregrel* of the *Hanoverians*. Major *Lorenti*, who distinguished himself much, as also Captain *Grotbusen* of the *Hanoverians*, are mortally wounded.

Gen. *Haddich* cannot sufficiently express the good Conduct of the Officers, and the Valour and Bravery with which all the Troops of every Nation fought for above 3 Hours without Intermission, notwithstanding the Difficulties of the Ground, and the Fatigue of the March. He gave great Praises to the *Bannalistes*, as likewise to the *Hussars*, who distinguished themselves much, under the Command of Count *Teleki*, as well as the 200 *Cuirassiers* under Major *Seckendorff*, and Cap. *Hoffman*, who at the Head of his Company of Carabineers, made a large Body of Infantry lay down their Arms.

These are the Circumstances which Gen. *Haddich* has reported to me of this successful Action, which does him much Honour, and in which Prudence and Courage were equally required, to overcome an Enemy by much superior to him in Force, and sustained by the numerous Garisons of the neighbouring Fortresses.

Breda, March 17, 1748.

Signed *Lewis* of *Brunswick*.

List of the French *who were made Prisoners of War on* March 15, 1748, *N. S.*

GEneral and Staff-Officers; Governor of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, 2 Lieutenant Colonels.—Regiment of *Laval*; 3 Captains, 4 Subaltern Officers, 179 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of *Nice*; 2 Captains, 3 Subaltern Officers, 124 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of *Lorraine*; 2 Captains, 4 Subaltern Officers, 123 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Orleans*; 2 Captains, 3 Subaltern Officers, 115 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Vannes*; 1 Subaltern Officer, 58 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Juane*; 1 Subaltern Officer, 64 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *St. Prieux*; 1 Subaltern Officer, 44 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Soissons*; 1 Captain, 2 Subaltern Officers, 58 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Corbeil*; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern Officer, 55 Serjeants and private Men.—*Bougle* and Count de *Saxe*; 2 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of Cavalry of *la Reine*; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern Officer, 8 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of Cavalry of *Morliere*; 2 Subaltern Officers, 24 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of Cavalry of *Graffin*; 2 Subaltern Officers, 22 Serjeants and private Men.—Artillery; 4 Subaltern Officers.—Miners; 8 Serjeants and private Men.—Cannoniers; 9 Serjeants and private Men.——Total 937.



2.

Be it peace, or be it war,
Both, or either, I don't care:
Prithee, *Collin*, what have you
Or I, with peace or war to do?
Ever welcome to our feaſt,
Welcome ev'ry friendly gueſt.

3.

Sprightly widows, come away,
Laughing dames, and virgins gay,
Little gaudy fluttering miſſes,
Smiling hopes of future bliſſes.
Ever welcome to our feaſt,
Welcome dear delightful gueſt.

4.

All that rip'ning ſuns can bring,
Beauty's ſummer, beauty's ſpring,
In one varying ſcene we ſhow,
The green, the ripe, the bud, the blow.
Ever welcome to our feaſt,
Welcome ev'ry blooming gueſt.

5.

Spence, O love's delicious food,
All that's ſweet and fair and good,
Mingle here the pow'rful rays,
Make the ſparkling circle blaze.
Ever welcome to our feaſt,
Welcome ev'ry lovely gueſt.

6.

Let the nymph with ſkilful hand,
Hearts and ears at once command;
Ruſſel ſmile, and *Fuller* ſing,
Waller touch the trembling ſtring.
Ever welcome to our feaſt,
Welcome each harmonious gueſt.

7.

Comus jeſting, muſick charming,
Wine inſpiring, beauties warming;
Rage and party malice dies,
Peace returns and diſcord flies.
Emblem of the joys above,
All is rapture, all is love.

The HOOP-PETTICOAT:

An Heroi-comical Poem. Continued from p. 87.

CANTO II.

In this Canto Venus *is repreſented complaining to* Jove *of the Hardſhips of the Female Sex, and requeſting the Favour of introducing new Faſhions, particularly the* HOOP-PETTICOAT—*upon which* Jove *ſummons the Gods and Goddeſſes to Council; by which Means a great Diſpute ariſes betwixt* Venus, Minerva *and* Diana, *who are brought in as Emblems of Modeſty and Decorum*—Venus *at length carries her Point*—*the Canto concludes with a ſhort Epiſode on the Pow'r of Beauty.*

NOW to *Olympus'* tops the queen of love
Returning, ſeeks the realms of mighty *Jove*; [ſate
High on his throne th' imperial monarch
Beneath a golden canopy of ſtate.
There open lay to his far-ſeeing eye
Earth's various beings underneath the ſky;
Whence preſcient he ſurveys th' event of things,
The fate of empire, and the fall of kings.
Exalted thus in majeſty divine, [ſhrine:
Heav'n's mighty monarch held his ſacred
Peace, love and harmony, his thoughts divide,
And all his flaming bolts are laid aſide;
No thunders bellow, and no lightnings fly,
But huſh'd is all th' artill'ry of the ſky.
Love's queen, who now the golden moment ſaw, [awe;
Approach'd her ſov'reign with ſubmiſſive
Then with falſe ſmiles, and a deceitful look,
To this intent the fair diſſembler ſpoke.
Hail, king of gods and men! whoſe wide command
Extends unlimited o'er ſea and land;
Thy fixt decrees th' immortal pow'rs obey,
And all confeſs thy delegated ſway.
Grant then, O *Jove!* indulgent to my pray'r!
A gift in favour of the *Britiſh* fair.
Lucinda, fav'rite of all bounteous heav'n,
To whom its beauties are profuſely giv'n,
Now penſive ſighs her tedious hours away,
And ſpends in grief the ſlowly-waning day.
Ah *Jove!* it ſuits not with her tender years
To waſt her youth in miſery and tears,
Youth the fair ſpring of ſoft deſires and love,
When the glad hours in ſportive dalliance move.
Unhappy nymph! I mourn thy empire loſt,
And the fall'n glories of *Britannia's* coaſt!
Short is th' uncertain date of beauty's reign,
Lucinda, lovely charmer, pleads in vain;
Weak is the force of love's all-conqu'ring dart [art.
When beauty's charms are unſuſtain'd by
To *Cyprus'* balmy groves I now repair [fair.
To plan new beauteous modes to pleaſe the
For her that labour'd ornament I haſte,
Admir'd by all *Myconia's* belles of taſte,
And ſoon the wond'rous fabrick ſhall be wrought,
Unleſs great *Jove* ſuppreſs the riſing thought.
Here ceas'd the queen: When lo! with awful nod,
Great *Jove* diſplays the ſanction of the god;
And now the thund'rer with her will complies,
But firſt convenes the ſenate of the ſkies;
To whom ariſing from his hallow'd throne
Majeſtick, thus the deity begun.
Ye gods and goddeſſes, attend the tale!
While I the purport of my will reveal!
Long has the *Cyprian* queen with grief complain'd
Of leſſen'd pow'r, and empire unſuſtain'd;
Ev'n now *Britannia* claims her tender care,
The great protectreſs of her matchleſs fair;
Too oft has ſhe their abject ſtate deplor'd,
And kind indulgence to her ſuit implor'd;
For them the goddeſs, ſtudious to prepare
Th' invented Hoop, *Myconia's* females wear,
Exerts her art, nor yet can *Jove* foreſee
The crime, if heav'n ſhould ſeal the juſt decree.
Long in ſuſpence the heav'nly ſynod ſtood,
None dar'd oppoſe the mandate of their god. [burn'd,
Pallas, at length, whoſe breaſt with fury
Her eyes on *Jove* with indignation turn'd:
Can *Jove*, whoſe attribute, the virgin cries,
Is darling truth, be thus deceiv'd by lies?
Shall *Cyprus'* queen, that quinteſſence of ill,
Make human race ſubſervient to her will?
Recal, O *Jove!* th' unlawful grant in time,
Can *Jove* be guilty of ſo great a crime?
What more than madneſs hath poſſeſs'd thy mind, [kind?
Would'ſt thou augment the wiles of woman
As well you may inſtruct the winds to blow,
And the rough boiſt'rous ocean how to flow;
* Teach ſnakes to bite, and rav'nous wolves to prey,
And birds of air to wing th' æthereal way.
Sure all the ſecret ſprings on which they move [*Jove.*
Are known, and notic'd, by the eye of
But if the gods my council ſhall diſdain,
And all perſuaſions muſt be try'd in vain,
Know, that the art of needle-work is mine,
Who beſt can execute the great deſign!
Who, uninſpir'd by my protecting pow'r,
Shall ſhape the plan, or form the embrio-flow'r?
True,

* *I hope, as theſe Expreſſions are ſuitable to the Characters of the two Goddeſſes, that the Fair-Sex will pardon me for uſing them.*

True, *Venus*, with her nymphs, an idle train,
The work may compaſs with an age of pain:
But by th' eternal pow'rs of heav'n I vow,
And all the *Stygian* fiends that rule below,
By theſe, all conſcious to my firm decree,
No kind aſſiſtance ſhall ſhe hope from me.
Here ceas'd the blue-ey'd maid: a pauſe enſu'd;
Diana next the godhead's grant withſtood:
Muſt *Venus* then, ſhe cries, enlarge her reign?
Shall all the powr's of heav'n contend in vain?
Curſt wretch! what future woes, what new diſgrace,
Would ſhe entail on woman's hapleſs race?
What woes, what miſ'ries hath ſhe caus'd of yore!
Ambitious fool!—and would ſhe kindle more?
Well, I foreſee what ills muſt hence proceed,
Ev'n nations yet unborn will blame the deed.
Soon modeſty, our ſex's darling pride,
No more will take decorum for its guide;
And daring impudence at once diſgrace
The former trophies of the female race.
Dreſs now is grown the ſtudy of the fair,
Their chiefeſt labour, and their only care;
Rude are their ſports, their pleaſures unrefin'd,
No more they ſtrive to ornament the mind.
Haſte then, O *Jove!* to ſtop the ſpreading flame!
If not for decency, at leaſt for ſhame.
At length the *Cyprian* goddeſs thus replies,
While indignation lightn'd in her eyes:
Of all th' immortal pow'rs that rule above,
But two are found inſenſible of love:
Still *Pallas* ſpotleſs has preſerv'd her heart,
A virgin undeceiv'd by *Cupid*'s art:
Diana too my ſov'reign pow'r defies,
And all my proffer'd ſweets of friendſhip flies.
No wonder ſuch my ſuit ſhould diſapprove,
Whoſe breaſts are ſtrangers to the joys of love!
Love! that unloads the mind from cares and ſtrife,
And kindly waſtes ſo much of anxious life.
Had not the magick charms of love took place,
Mankind had liv'd a rude and ſavage race:
But ſince the world is civiliz'd of late,
And poliſh'd from the ruſt of antient date,
How dare they thus, by ſtrong preſumption mov'd,
To envy *Venus*' joys they never prov'd?
Why, ſince the gods my juſt requeſt approve,
Will they in vain withſtand the will of *Jove?*
Proud envious queens! their malice I deſcry,
And all the rancour of their ſchemes defy:
Still may my ſov'reign rule, ordain'd by fate,
Excite their envy, and provoke their hate!
Strait mingl'd ſhouts of joint acclaim ariſe,
And *Jove* diſſolves the ſenate of the ſkies.
Thus *Venus* triumph'd where *Minerva* fail'd,
And beauty over eloquence prevail'd.
Say, heav'nly beauty, whence thy pow'r to charm,
And ſenſe, and reaſon of their force diſarm?
Thy radiant ſmiles with pride mankind obey,
Who gladly follow where you point the way.
Allur'd by thee, th' immortal gods above
Have left their heav'n to taſte of mortal love.
In vain, O *Merc'ry!* prov'd thy boaſted ſenſe!
And, *Jove*, thy thunder's but a weak defence!
Strong are her charms, when lovely beauty pleads,
Each heart ſhe wins, and ev'ry wiſh ſucceeds;
Elſe how could *Venus* with deſerv'd applauſe
Talk thus perſuaſive in ſo ſlight a cauſe?
Pleas'd with ſucceſs, from heav'n the goddeſs flies
On æther's wing, and cleaves the downward ſkies;
Soon from her ſight the rolling orbs withdrew,
And earth's wide-ſpreading plains appear'd in view.

OXONIENSIS.

[*The 3d Canto in our next.*]

On Friend CHUM-ROWLY's *Tobacco-Pipe.*

WHEN ſullen cares begin to gripe,
Friend *Rowly* primes his ſable pipe,
Which coſt him many a whiff, to dye,
Of ſtale *Mundungus* cut and dry;
No poliſh'd jet of deeper hue,
Thro' which the ſweets of pounds he drew:
No *Vulcan*'s chimney, without joke,
E'er wav'd ſuch conſtant clouds of ſmoke;
No lime kiln, or I much admire,
Was half ſo often ſet on fire.
Thrice happy tube! thro' thee alone
The politicks of years are drawn;
Thro' thee are ſpun with wondrous eaſe
The niceſt plans of war and peace;
Syſtems and ſchemes, by thee refin'd,
Alternate jumble in his mind;
Thy vapours, ne'er exhal'd in vain,
Add luſtre to his pugnant brain.
So when the ſun with courſers proud
Drives forward from behind a cloud,
His flaming carr to mortal ſight
Seems to dart down a double light.

The LANDSKIP. *A Rural* ODE.

Naturam expellas furca, tamen uſque recurret. HOR.

1.

IN ſeaſons mild,
With nature wild
Converſing, far I rove;
I cannot find in gardens prim,
With all their pretty little trim,
The beauties of a grove.

2. No

2.

No palace grand
The artist's hand
Can form my taste to please,
Like rocks and mountains, seas and hills,
Where native grandeur ever fills
And feeds the eye with ease.

3.

Here unconfin'd
The thoughtful mind
Ten thousand charms surveys;
Here order in confusion lies,
Here great and small alike surprize,
And shine with blended rays.

4.

The seas extend,
The rocks impend,
The mountains tow'ring rise;
The fruitful vales and lawns between,
And meads array'd in lovely green
Present their rich supplies.

5.

Each different spot
Has lodgers got,
Well suited to their place;
Rocks fit the goat, the fish loves floods,
The warbling choir possess the woods,
The meads the grazing race.

6.

O what pleasure
All this treasure
To see distinct and true! [flocks,
Hills, dales and woods, and fields and
Seas, streams and lakes and cliffs and rocks,
In one continu'd view!

7.

The azure sky
My canopy,
The turf my carpet fine,
Around me such a prospect fair,
What monarch can with me compare?
What royal state like mine?

8.

The more I gaze
On nature's ways,
The more her works I prize: [health,
Grant me, kind heav'n, my limbs and
I long for neither pomp nor wealth,
But little art despise. F.

On the Death of Mr. R. K. *who died on* Saturday, Oct. 17, 1747, *aged* 21 *Years,* 4 *Months, and* 6 *Days: Written by his sorrowful Father.*

HOW shall my trembling pen in plaintive verse,
My loss of a dear, duteous son rehearse?
Afflictive loss! to him, I hope, 'tis gain,
And that he pleasure feels, whilst I feel pain; [thrall,
Freed from a world of trouble, care and
And snares, by which incautious mortals fall.
Help me, kind Heaven, to moderate my grief, [lief;
And let my troubled thoughts find some re-
Compose my spirit, me with patience arm,
And make me better by this dread alarm.
Thy ways, inscrutable, there's none can tell,
And yet, we know, thou order'st all things well. [sign'd,
Make me, great God, to thy blest will re-
And soothe the sorrows of my anxious mind:
But yet indulge, since tender tears remain,
To vent my grief in elegiack strain.
I wou'd not murmur, nor thy will forego,
Yet, sure, thou kindly pitiest human woe:
And tears, that from humanity arise,
Blest *Jesus* wept with sympathetick eyes.
All earthly joys precarious are, and frail,
Yield pleasure for a time, then sudden fail:
This oft in life is seen, but that past o'er,
They're all extinct, and recreate no more.
The ties of nature give unnam'd delight,
In death's expiring groans they vanish quite:
These utterly the dear ideas blot,
Father, son, brother, sister, all forgot.
The dying thus,—but their surviving friends
Now 'gin their grief, and all the pleasure ends; [dear,
All but the hope, that those they lov'd so
Have 'scap'd all dangers, and have nought to fear. [embrace,
Dear soul! thou'st fled thy father's fond
Oh may I meet thee in a happier place!
If manners mild, if sense by all approv'd,
If loving all, and being by all belov'd;
If a sweet temper, with placid mien,
Makes the lov'd object pleasing to be seen;
This was thy lot—hence none that knew thee here,
But mourn'd thy exit with a silent tear.
Some shocks in life, tho' young, in thee had place, [grace;
Yet few pass'd thro' them with a better
Passion thou knew'st, but that wou'd soon subside,
And genuine sweetness all thy actions guide.
Foibles excepted, from which none are free,
The sure attendants of humanity,
The little sphere of life which heav'n assign'd, [mind.
You fill'd with faithful hand, and willing
Thy worthy master's grief did this attest,
Grief, ah! for thy too sudden loss express'd!
With diligence ingenious skill bore part,
You soon outstripp'd your elders in your art. [tear,
But how shall I, dear child, without a
Think on your filial duty, filial care!
Your parents feeling, to your own you turn'd, [mourn'd;
Joy'd in their joys, and in their sorrows
You sympathized with their ev'ry grief,
And wish'd but for the power to give relief.

When

When heaven afflicted her who did you bear,
In that ſad ſtroke you had the greateſt ſhare:
Young as you was, 'reft of a mother's aid,
Your father's ſolace your chief care you made.
As you grew up, you grew in duty too,
You lov'd both parents, gave them honour due. [diſtreſs'd
Thy father's cares were thine, if ought
His mind, thy looks diſcloſed thy troubled breaſt: [his caſe,
His joys were thine, if proſp'rous ſeem'd
A chearful glance flaſh'd from thy lovely face.
Methinks I ſee thy varied look and mien,
How ſmiles gave ſmiles, how anxious brows gave pain:
So ſympathizing was your pious breaſt,
You catch'd the rapture, or the grief confeſs'd.
O may I ne'er forget, my darling youth,
Thy ſweetneſs, mildneſs, innocence and truth!
Theſe not indulg'd their native calm delight,
To better worlds thou'ſt ta'en thy early flight.
In thoſe few moments, ſnatch'd from hard employ,
Which niggard *Time* allow'd us to enjoy,
Like the ſerene inhabitants above,
Thy voice was ſweetneſs, and thy aſpect love.
But thou art gone—thus all perfections end,
My hopeful ſon, my dear my faithful friend;
Thou'rt gone before to take thy lateſt ſleep,
Left parents, brothers, ſiſters, friends to weep. [thou'rt bleſt,
Why ſhou'd we weep? ſince now we hope
Fled from this troubled ſtate to joy and reſt;
Plac'd far beyond the reach of envious ſtrife,
The ſnares to virtue, and the toils of life.
Thy Maker's name thou always did'ſt revere,
'Mongſt common ſwearers never learn'd'ſt to ſwear;
If ſinners cou'd not by thy words be mov'd,
Thy carriage always the foul vice reprov'd.
You ne'er admitted into light debate,
Religion, virtue, or a future ſtate;
In other things with mirth you cou'd behave,
But always was in theſe ſedate and grave.
Here then no vice-but if thro' abſent thought,
Thro' inadvertence, toil aſſiduous, ought
Neglected was, or by whate'er miſtake,
Forgive it, Heaven! for thy great mercy's ſake. [death
Thy life diſcover'd goodneſs, may thy
Make us remember him who gives us breath;
Teach us how vain are all delights below,
How ſhort the comforts, how uncertain too;
To ſerious thoughts, reflections juſt, give birth, [earth.
Raiſe our infatuate ſouls to heaven from
May virtuous principles our thoughts engage,
Not the looſe maxims of a vicious age.
May we reform whate'er has been amiſs,
Be chiefly mindful of our future bliſs;
Remembring earthly joys are nought, when paſt, [laſt;
That thoſe which flow from virtue only
That God will cauſe the good in bliſs to ſhine,
And to the bad fit puniſhments aſſign.
May we thy meekneſs, virtue, goodneſs trace, [deemer's face.
And ſee, at laſt, with thee, the bleſs'd Re-

The * *Prayer of* HARRY IV. *King of* France. *Paraphras'd.*

TO thee, O Lord, whoſe penetrating eye
Sees thro' the thickeſt veil, I now preſer
My humble pray'r: thou view'ſt my inmoſt heart;
And ev'ry deep deſign that racks the breaſt
Of him who is my foe: thy mighty hand
Supports the whole creation: all th'events
Of human life are preſent to thy ſight.
If then thou know'ſt I ſhall exert my pow'r
To ſpread abroad thy glory, and protect
Thy people, delegated to my care:
If nought but an ambition to exalt
Thy holy name, and ſerve the gen'ral weal,
Inſpires my boſom, with thy heav'nly aid
Favour, great God, the juſtice of my arms,
And lay rebellion proſtrate at my feet.
Teach the mad crew to own my ſov'reign ſway,
By lineal right and thy decrees confirm'd.
But if, thou God of mercies, 'tis ordain'd
By thy good providence, that in the field
Beneath the ſword I die, and thou foreſeeſt
I ſhould like one of thoſe the ſcepter wield,
Whom in thine anger thou doſt ſometimes ſend [once
To plague the world, O! take from me at
My life and crown, and let me fall this day
A ſacrifice obedient to thy will!
O! let my death conclude my country's woes,
And be my blood the laſt in battle ſhed!

Poole. H. PRICE.

To PORCUPINUS PELAGIUS,
On his Humorous Poems.

WHEN ſtrongly tempted by applauſe and fame, [name!
Strange you ſhould lurk behind a borrow'd
Tho' free your pen, and that your painting ſtrike,
What need you fear? the picture's wond'rous like.
Obvious your colours, natural your ſtrokes,
Your ſmile ſevere, and caſtigate in jokes:
So odd and ſo original your ways,
You praiſe in ſatire, ſatirize in praiſe!
You laſh the foible, but emblaze the worth,
And with the error draw the virtue forth;
Your oil and vinegar ſo well you caſt,
The acid gives the lenitive a taſte;
Various the characters that this evince,
In panegyrick ſmile, in ſatire wince: [you,
So that they can't decide which way to treat
Pleas'd to reward, or diſoblig'd to beat you!

* *See the* Guardian, No. 19.

The

The Squabble between the two political Parties runs very high at this Time, and the Weekly Writers are frequently employ'd in exposing one another's Characters; which is a Subject very little entertaining. The Jacobite's Journal *of the 5th, endeavouring to make the antiministerial Party and Papers ridiculous, has the following Letter.*

Cousin Jan Trott-Plaid,

A I Am again azat down to write to ye about National Concerns; for zure, zince *England* was *England*, such Times as these were never azeed before.

Is this a Time to be a carrying on a War, when the Nation is souse over Head and Ears in Debt? I know there be zum ministerial Rascals that call it the Marchants B War. Tis a d—nd Lie; the Marchants never intended any War, but at Zee. Tis the Ministry that went to War upon the Kontinent, and have not the King of *France* agot all *Flanders* by it, and t'other Pleace there, what d'yee call it, *Brabant*? Do you think he would ever athoute of carrying his Army thither, if we C had unt a zent over our Men to show un the Way? And if our Ministry would have a Land War on the Kontinent, why did unt they take care to have good A Lies? Why did unt they vollow the Method of my *L—d G——*, why did unt they bully the King of *Prussia* a little muore, and then he wud ha comed in; but to gu to carry on a War without Men enow, they might D as well think of running down an old Fox with a Harl of Dogs *. As for the *Duch* and the Queen of *Hungry*, we might have known they would deceive us. And now we have agot a Parcel of *Hessians* and *Switch*, and *Hannoverians* and *Russhions*, and who the Divil is to pay um? Old *England* pays for all.

But zay the Ministerial Rascals, we E would ha a Piece.—Ay and zo woud we ha a Piece too; but than it must be a good Piece, and a lasting Piece. If *France* be a minded to make a Piece, we'l gi it her. Let her restuore all she has unjustly a taken upon the Kontinent, and let us keep *Cape Britoon*, which we got fairly at Zee by the Vallur of *Englishmen*, and then F every *Englishman* will be vor a Piece; but after zuch an expensive War, in which we have bin a beaten from the Beginning, to think we will accept of a bad Piece after all, why what the Devil must they think of us, but that we be either mad or Fools. No, no, we will never part with *Cape Britton*—Tell um that. As for all the rest G we have agot by the War, they may have it again with all my Heart; but rather than part with *Cap Britown*, I woud gi my Vote to carry on the War to the End of the World, provided it could be done, (as to be sartain it may by those who know how to do it) without the Ruin of the Nation.

If the present Ministry don't know how to do this, why won't they go away, and let those cum in that do know. To be zure there be zuch men, thof we, who live altogether in the Country, don't know um; but Ould *England*'s Journal, t'other Day, signified as how he did. I wish methinks he woud have named um, that we might a drank their Healths, that would ha been zome Satisfaction in these bad Times.

Prithee, Cousin *Jan*, how comes it about that zuch a Zet of Bl—ckheads, as the present Minis—y be, should ha outwitted many wiser Peple than themsels, and ha got all their Power. What the Devill, be they Conjurers: for they zay the K— don't like um, nor the P— don't like um, nor the Peple don't like um. How the Devil comes all this about?

What a Pox, shall zuch a Parcel of Fellows as these go on to carry on a bad War, and to make a bad Peace, and to level Taces, and to take away the Liberty of the Press, and all the rest of the Liberties of the Nation, and to zend away all our Corn, and to bring over Forenners. I say they must be Conjurers.

But now I mention the Liberty of the Press, prithee, do tell us, how long it was a taken away, or if 'tis not yet adun, when 'tis to be, and what the Minstry have begun about it. And about other Liberties too I should be glad to know, why don't you always mention Particulars, and name every Liberty as often as 'tis a taken away. I fancy you despise us Peple in the Country too much to let us into any Secrets; for these 20 Years last past that they have bin a taking away our Liberties, none of you Writers have ever mention'd one single Particular; zu that when the Ministerial Rascals ask what the Devil we mean by our Liberties being endvaded, we look like Fools, and know not what to anser, but that it is zu put down upon the Peaper.

Prithee, do let us a little into the Secret of Matters; for it is very hard for a Man to be told every Day that his House is a-vire, and to believe it is a-vire, and yet neither to be able to see any Flame, nor to smell any. What must his Naybours think of such a Man, who complains for 20 Years together, and when he is asked in what Part of his House the Flame is, can only anser, I heard a Fellow in the Street cry Fire.

I would not have you to think, that either I or the rest of our Friends want this Information upon any other Account, than to be abel to anser the Rascals; for I promise you we believe every thing ourscls as much as if we knowd it. So no more at present, from *Your Cousin and Servant*,

March 1748. Humphry Gubbins.

* *A Sportsman's Phrase for three Dogs.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* arriv'd at the *Hague* on *Saturday*, *Feb.* 27. He was 37 Hours going to *Holland* before he landed, and was in great Danger by the large Quantities of Ice which interrupted his Paſſage. (See p. 92.)

WEDNESDAY, *March* 2.

The *Magnanime*, the *French* Man of War mention'd in our laſt, (p. 92.) was this Day brought into *Plymouth*; concerning the Taking of which there was the following Account in the *Gazette*:

"On *Jan.* 31, in the Morning, Sir *Edward Hawke* being on a Cruize in the *Soundings*, with a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships, made Signals for the *Nottingham* of 60 Guns, Capt. *Harland*, and the *Portland* of 50, Capt. *Stevens*, to give Chace to a Sail ſeen in the North-Weſt: The *Nottingham* came up with the Chace about Ten and began to engage, and the *Portland* did the like about an Hour after, both Sides firing only the Upper-Deck Guns, there being too great a Sea for any other: About 4 in the Afternoon the Ship they had engaged ſtruck her Colours, and hoiſted an *Engliſh* Jack. She proved to be the *Magnanime French* Ship of War, of 74 Guns, and 686 Men, commanded by the Marquis *d'Abert*, *Chef d'Eſcadre*, which ſailed from *Breſt*, *Jan.* 13, *O. S.* in Company with two other Men of War and a Frigate, which were to be join'd at *Cadiz*, or the *Cape de Verde* Iſlands, with 3 others from *Toulon*, in order to proceed to the *Eaſt-Indies*. In Lat. 45, 24 N. about 120 Leagues from *Cape Finiſtere*, the *Magnanime* loſt her Topmaſts in a hard Gale of Wind, in the Night of *Jan.* 27, and parted Company with the other Ships, and was returning to *Breſt* to get other Maſts, when ſhe was taken as above mentioned. In the Action the *Magnanime* had 45 Men killed, and 105 wounded; the *Nottingham* had 16 killed and 18 wounded; and the *Portland* 4 wounded."

The ſame Day his Majeſty's Ship the *Monmouth*, commanded by Capt. *Henry Harriſon*, brought into *Plymouth* a *French* Privateer of 20 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 136 Men, called the *Count de Maurepas*, which ſhe took on the 19th *ult.* after a Chace of 3 Days.

Admiralty-Office, *March* 3. Capt. *Edgecumbe*, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Saliſbury*, has taken and carried into *Plymouth*, a *French Eaſt India* Ship of 700 Tons, called the *Jaſon*, which he fell in with *Jan.* 30, in Lat. 47, 47 N. 106 Leagues to the Weſtward of *Scilly*. She mounted 30 Guns, and had 180 Men on board, and was bound from Port *L'Orient* to *Pondicherry*, laden chiefly with Stores and Ammunition, and 8 Caſes of Silver.

The following Articles were alſo in the Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, *March* 6. On the 4th Inſt. arriv'd at *Portſmouth* the *Union*, a *French* Regiſter Ship, of 30 Guns and 115 Men, from the *Havanna*, bound to *Cadiz*, which was taken the 27th *ult.* about 7 Leagues from the latter Port, by his Majeſty's Ship the *Briſtol*, commanded by the Hon. Capt. *Montagu*. She had 360,000 regiſter'd Dollars on board, beſides a Quantity of Cocoa, Cochineal, *Spaniſh* Snuff and Hides.

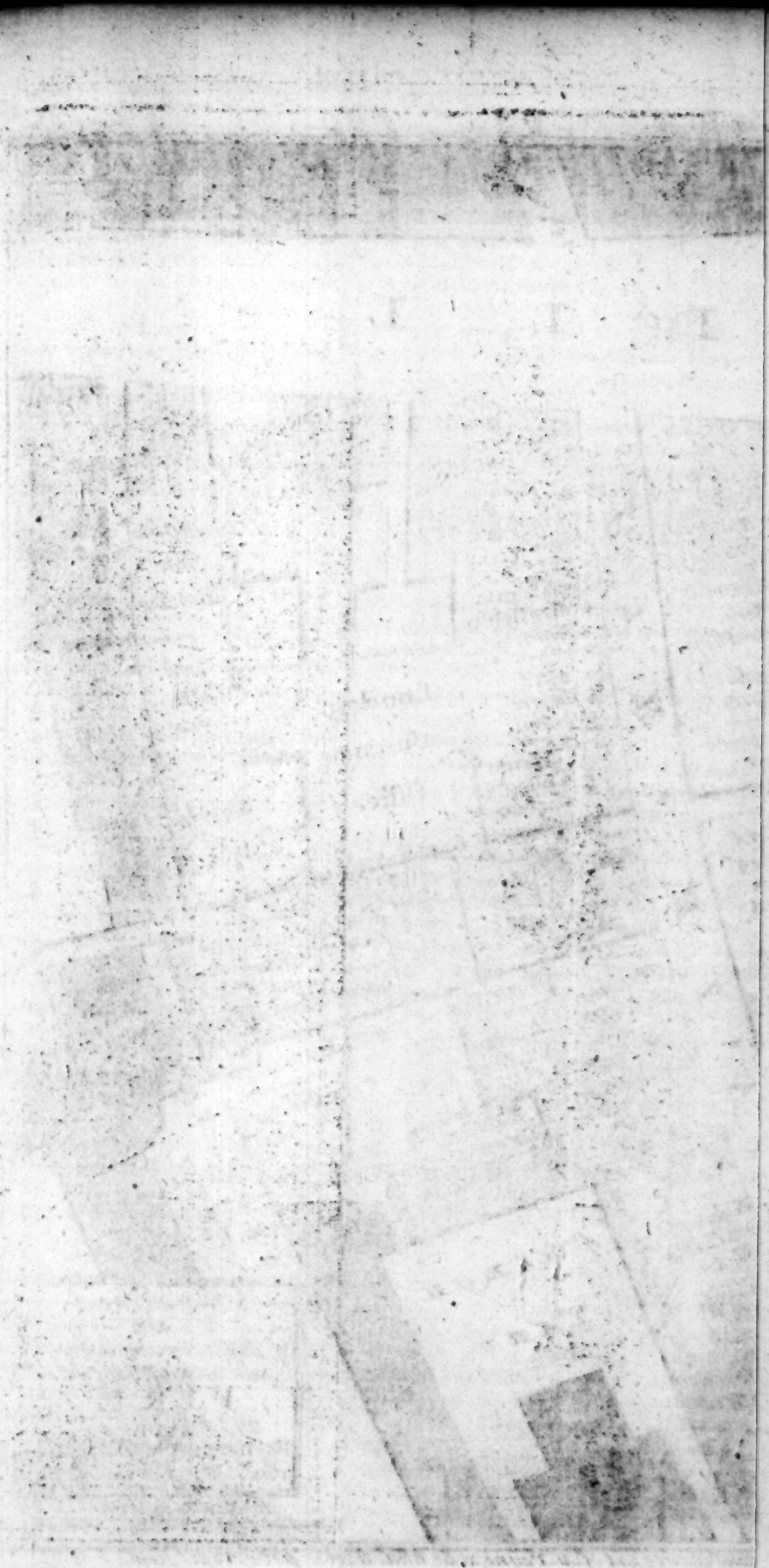
The ſame Day alſo arriv'd at *Portſmouth* a *French* Privateer call'd the *Grand Biche*, of 22 Guns and 160 Men, which was taken on the 27th *ult.* in Sight of *Uſhant*, by Capt. *Campbell*, in his Majeſty's Ship the *Bellona*, after a Chace of 4 or 5 Hours, and firing about 14 Guns at her.

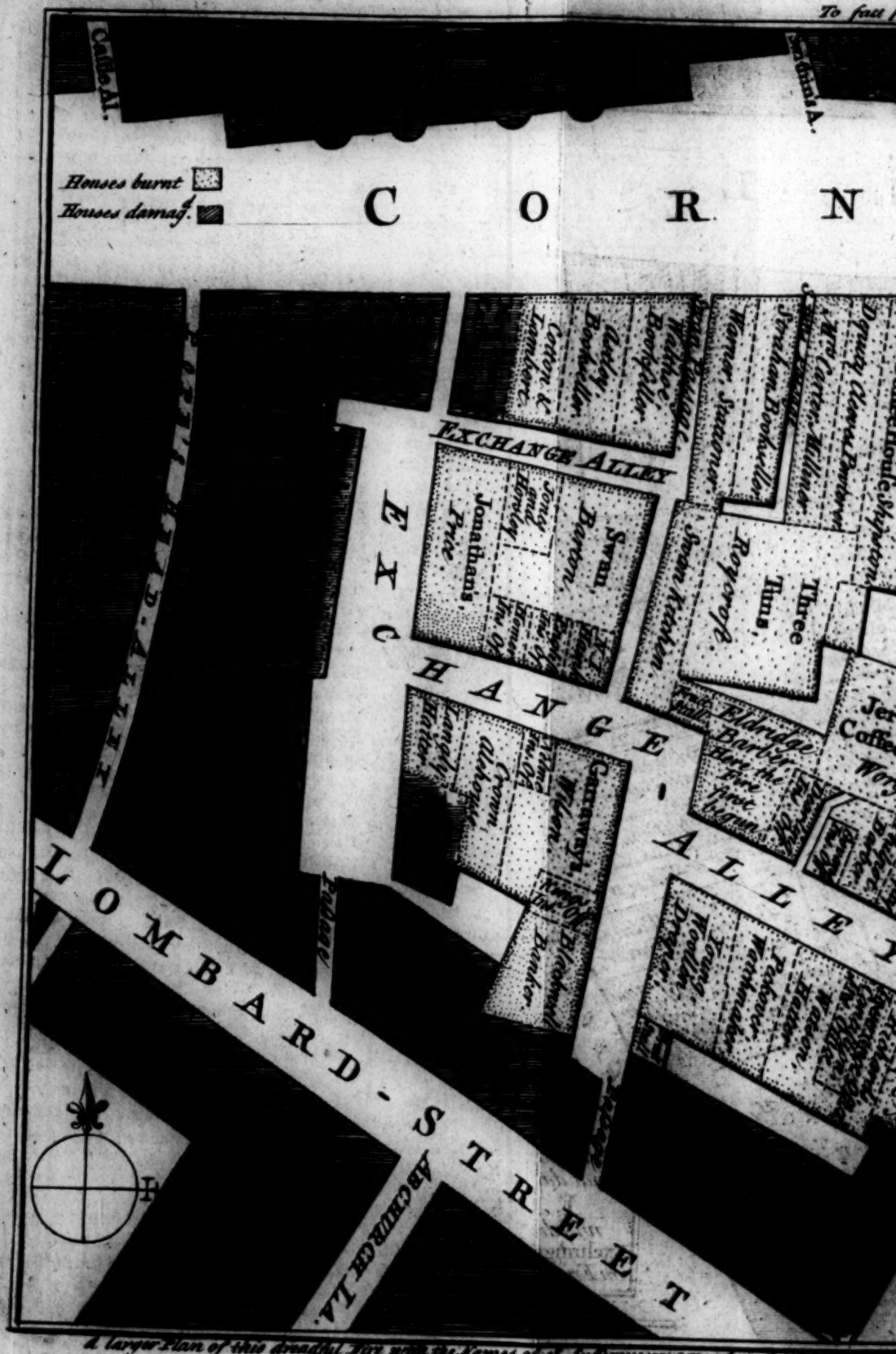
Accounts are alſo receiv'd, in a Letter from Capt. *Pocock*, the Commanding Officer of his Majeſty's Ships at *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Iſlands*, dated *Jan.* 12, that his Majeſty's Ships in thoſe Parts had taken about 30 Sail of the Convoy that ſail'd from *France* with the *French* Men of War which Sir *Edward Hawke* fell in with; (ſee *Mag.* of 1747, p. 482, *&c.*) and that about ten more of that Convoy had alſo been taken by the Privateers of the ſaid Iſlands: That a *French* Privateer had been taken by his Majeſty's Ship the *Ludlow Caſtle*, and that five *French* Privateers had alſo been taken by his Majeſty's Ship the *Centaur*.

TUESDAY, 8.

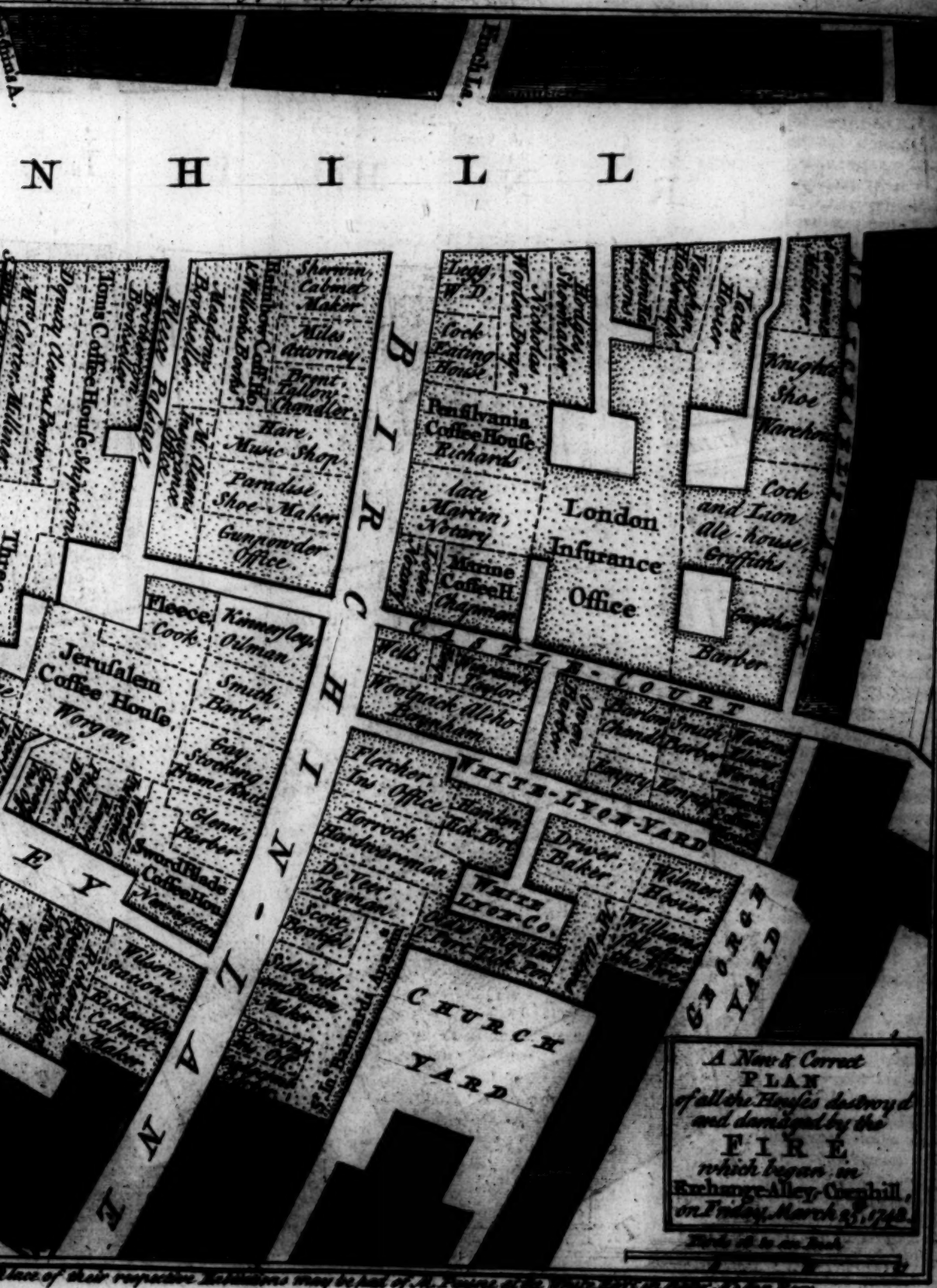
Abſtract of the Reſolution of the Court of Seſſion, of *March* 8, 1748, concerning the Values of the Heretable Juriſdictions in *Scotland*.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For 16 Heretable Sheriffſhips	59553	12	0
Four Sheriffſhips redeemable, ſtated at the Redemption Money, and for the Duke of *Argyll*'s Office of heretable Juſtice General	25666	0	0
Two Sheriffſhips for Life, Perth and Air	4179	4	0
All the Regalities ſuſtain'd	34390	0	0
Baillies of Regality	19116	0	0
Royal Stewartries, Part of Shires	6834	10	0
Royal Bailliaries	855[1]	0	0
Conſtabularies	3500	0	0
Clerkſhips	2442	10	0
Total	164232	16	0




To face
Houses burnt
Houses damag.
CORN
EXCHANGE ALLEY
EXCHANGE-ALLEY
LOMBARD-STREET
ABCHURCH LA.
Three Tuns
Royal Oak
Jonathans
Garraway's
Bridge
Barber
Where the Fire first began
Woolpack Tavern
Woolpack Tavern
Bankers
Coffee Wor
A larger Plan of this dreadful Fire with the Names of y. Sufferers engraved on the place of the

To face p: 139 Lond: Mag: for March 1748.



Place of their respective Habitations may be had of A. Payne at the White Lion in Paternoster Row

An Order of Council was publiſh'd, directing that all the Rules and Regulations relating to the Diſtemper'd Cattle, ſhould remain in full force for the Space of ten Days longer, to commence from the 14th inſtant. The 2 preceding Orders were, the firſt for a Month, and the other for 14 Days.

FRIDAY, 11.

His Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on account of the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* of a Prince; when their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* likewiſe paid their Compliments on the ſame Occaſion. His Majeſty ordered 100 Guineas to the Meſſenger who brought the News.

Thomas Bibbie was capitally convicted at *Hertford* Aſſizes, for robbing the *Cheſter* Mail ſome Time ſince near *St. Alban*'s, in Company with *King Parkinſon* who died in *Newgate*, and *William Bibbie* who was killed by falling from a Houſe, when the above *Thomas* was retaken. (See *Mag.* of laſt Year, p. 434.)

A Perpetuity paſs'd the Great Seal about this Time, granted to the Maſters and Fellows of *Gonvil* and *Caius College*, *Cambridge*, and their Succeſſors, to hold in Mortmain for ever any Lands, Tenements, *&c.* not exceeding the Yearly Value of 500 *l.* more than what they are now poſſeſs'd of. (See an Account of the *College*, p. 127.)

Sir *John Douglaſs* was bail'd out of the *Tower*, his Sureties being bound in 2000 *l.* each, and himſelf in 4000 *l.*

MONDAY, 14.

There was a great Struggle at the *Northumberland* Election in the Room of *John Fenwick*, Eſq; deceaſed, which we ſhall not meddle with; only obſerve, that Lord *Oſſulſton* was return'd by the Sheriff, and took his Seat in the Houſe; and that *Launcelot Allgood*, Eſq; the other Candidate, on this Day preſented a Petition to the Hon. Houſe, complaining of an undue Election and Return.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The Convocation met at the *Chapter-Houſe* in St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, and went in Proceſſion to the Cathedral, where a *Latin* Sermon was preach'd by the Rev. Dr. *Chapman*, Archdeacon of *Sudbury*, from 1 *Theſſ.* v. 21. After which, the Lower Houſe choſe Dr. *Lynch*, Dean of *Canterbury*, their Prolocutor.

THURSDAY, 17.

Was held a General Court of the *Bank* of *England*, when a Dividend of 2 1 half *per Cent.* for Intereſt and Profits for the Half-Year ending at *Lady-Day* next, was agreed to. The Warrants to be payable the 28th of *April* next.

FRIDAY, 18.

William Wburrier, for Murder; *William Stevens* and *Francis Hill*, for Houſebreaking; *John Parkes*, for Forgery; and *Sam. Chilvers* and *Robert Scott*, for Smuggling, were this Day executed at *Tyburn*: *Wburrier* was afterwards hung in Chains on *Finchley-Common*, near the Place where he committed the Murder: *Thomas Lane* was reprieved. (See p. 41, 92.)

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Thomas Bibbie, for robbing the *Cheſter* Mail near the *Gravel-Pits*, not far from *St. Alban*'s, was executed on a Gibbet near that Place, and afterwards hung in Chains on the ſame Gibbet.

FRIDAY, 25.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land-Tax Bill, of 4*s.* in the Pound; the Mutiny and Deſertion Bill; a Bill to prohibit Aſſurance on Ships belonging to *France*, and on Merchandizes or Effects laden thereon, during the preſent War; a Bill to indemnify Perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices according to Law, and for allowing farther Time for that Purpoſe; and to ſeveral Road and private Bills.

About One this Morning, a Fire broke out at Mr. *Eldridge*'s a Perriwig-Maker in *Exchange-Alley*, *Cornhill*, which prov'd one of the moſt terrible, before it was extinguiſhed, that has happen'd ſince the Fire of *London* in 1666. The Flames in a few Minutes ſpread themſelves 3 different Ways, and before Noon conſumed, according to the beſt Computation that could be made, very near 100 Houſes, about 20 of which fronted *Cornhill*, and the reſt were in *Birchin-Lane*, *Exchange-Alley*, *George-Yard*, and all the Avenues thereabouts, notwithſtanding all poſſible Means were uſed to ſtop them, there being upwards of 50 Engines, which were well-manned by the Populace, and in general pretty well ſupplied with Water; but the Wind being S. S. W. all the Bankers Houſes in *Lombard-Street*, and their Effects, were preſerved. No publick Office has been burnt, except the *London Aſſurance*, who had Time to ſave all their Effects, and have ſuffered only in the Loſs of their Houſe. By the great Care of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and ſeveral other Magiſtrates, who were preſent, by the Diligence and Dexterity of the Firemen and Officers, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Guards from *St. James*'s and the *Tower*, the greateſt Part of the Goods and valuable Effects of the Sufferers were ſaved.

Garraway's, the *Jeruſalem* and *Jonathan*'s Coffee-Houſes, the *Swan* Tavern, Mr. *Young*'s a Woollen-Draper, with the reſt

of the Houſes in *Change-Alley*, were deſtroyed, except *Baker*'s and *Sam*'s Coffee-Houſes, which were greatly damaged. The Flames extended themſelves into *Cornhill*, and burnt down the Houſes of Mr. *Aſtley*, Mr. *Meadows*, Mr. *Straban*, Mr. *Walthoe*, and Mr. *Brotherton*, Bookſellers; Mr. Dep. *Cleve*, a Pewterer; Mr. *Warner*, a Stationer; *Tom*'s and the *Rainbow* Coffee-Houſes, the *Fleece* and *Three-Tuns* Taverns, a Milliner's next the *Three-Tuns*, and a Cabinet-Maker's the Corner of *Birchin-Lane*; Mr. *Legg*'s, a Woollen-Draper, the other Corner, a Shoe-Maker's, with another Woollen-Draper's adjoining; the *London Aſſurance* Office, the Widow *Harriſon*'s, Mr. *Vaughan*'s a Haberdaſher, Mrs. *Sarrazin*'s, the Corner of *Michael*'s-*Alley*; in the ſaid Alley, Mr. *Knight*'s Shoe-Ware-Houſe, the *Cock and Lion*, a Publick-Houſe, the Houſe of Mr. *Guyther* a Peruke-Maker, Mr. *Oldis* a Sadler; the *Jamaica* Coffee-Houſe was but little damaged, as was likewiſe St. *Michael*'s Church: The Houſes in *Caſtle-Court* and *White-Lion-Court*, *Birchin-Lane*, were all conſum'd; the back Part of the *George and Vulture* Tavern, *Elford*'s Coffee-Houſe, and the Houſe of Mr. *Willmore*, a Hoſier, in *George-Yard*, were conſumed, and great Damages done to other Houſes in the ſaid *Yard*; the *Penſylvania*, *Carolina* and *Georgia* Coffee-Houſe, the *Marine* Coffee-Houſe, the *Sword-Blade*, and *Cole*'s Coffee-Houſes, the Houſe of Mr. *Shaw* a Shoe-Maker, Mr. *Wilſon* a Stationer, and all the others in *Birchin-Lane*, excepting 8 towards *Lombard-Street*, were likewiſe conſumed.

Mr. *Eldridge*, his Wife and two Daughters, and a Journeyman periſhed in the Flames; the 2 Apprentices and the Servant-Maid only eſcaping. Mr. *Cooke*, a Merchant, that lodg'd in the Houſe, jump'd out of a 2 Pair of Stairs Window, broke his Back, and died ſoon after.

Several Perſons were detected in feloniouſly carrying off Goods in the general Confuſion, and committed to the *Compter*. The Goods of the Sufferers were moſt of them ſecured in the *Royal-Exchange*.

A Soldier on Guard at the Fire ſtabb'd a Man who refus'd to aſſiſt in carrying Water to the Engines, in ſo dangerous a Manner that his Life was deſpair'd of: The Soldier was committed to the *Compter*.

It was obſerv'd, that the Fire communicated itſelf chiefly by the *Tops* of the Houſes, over the *Party Walls*; which, it is preſum'd, will hint the Neceſſity of building thoſe Walls *higher* for the future, ſo as to leave no Communication betwixt the Rafters of different Houſes.

The Conſternation of the Inhabitants in this dreadful Calamity was inexpreſſible, and the Loſs muſt have been exceeding great, notwithſtanding the Effects that were ſaved; for it happen'd on one of the richeſt Spots of Ground in the City, and the very Center of Buſineſs. There was great Danger of its ſpreading farther, the Wind being high, of which People were under terrible Apprehenſions, but by the good Providence of God it was prevented; and tho', after the firſt Stop that was put to the raging Flames, the Fire broke out afreſh more than once, ſuch conſtant Care was taken, that it never again reſum'd its deſtructive Power.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to the dutiful and loyal Addreſs of the Archbiſhop, Biſhops and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, was as follows:

My Lords, and the reſt of the Clergy,

THESE affectionate Aſſurances of your Duty and Fidelity to me, and of your Zeal for my Government, give me great Satisfaction. I have nothing more at Heart, than the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Intereſt, both at Home and Abroad; and it ſhall continue to be my particular Care to protect and ſupport the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed, and the Religious and Civil Rights of all my People.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

THOMAS *Matthews*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Toby Matthews*, to Mrs. *Sarah Tancred*, at *York*.—Rt. Hon. Lord Viſc. *Hillſborough*, in *Ireland*, to the Rt. Hon. Lady *Margaret Fitzgerald*, Siſter to the Earl of *Kildare*.—*Gilbert Caldecott*, of *Bickering* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Duncombe*, of *Yorkſhire*.—Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Marchmont*, to Miſs *Crompton*, of *Hatton-Garden*.—Rt. Hon. the Lord *Anſon*, to Miſs *Yorke*, Daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*. — Hon. *George Carpenter*, only Son to the Lord *Carpenter*, to Miſs *Clifton*, Niece to the Earl of *Grantham*. — Lord Viſc. *Trentham*, to the Lady *Louiſa Egerton*, Siſter to the late Duke of *Bridgewater*. — Marquiſs of *Hartington*, to the Lady *Charlotte Boyle*.—Counteſs of *Eſſingham*, deliver'd of a Son. — The Lady of *Daniel Boone*, Eſq; Memb. for *Stockbridge* in *Hampſhire*, of a Son. — The Lady of *John Frederick*, Eſq; of a Son. — The Lady of *John Taylor*, Eſq; of *Eaſt-Sheen*, *Surrey*, of Daughter. — The Lady of *Jeremiah Cray*, Eſq; of a Daughter. — The Lady of *Charles Sheffield*, Eſq; of a Daughter, at *Buckingham Houſe*.—The Lady of Sir *James Saunderſon*, Bart. of a Son and Heir.—Ducheſs of *Beaufort*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

SIR *John Ogilvy*, of *Inverwharity*, Bart. at his Seat at *Kinordy* in *Angus*.—*Thomas Swayne*, Eſq; who was lately choſen one

one of the Directors of the *S.S.* Comp. (See p. 90.)—Admiral *Hagar*, one of the Admirals of his Majeſty's Fleet.—*Thomas Pitt*, Eſq; younger Brother to *George Pitt*, Eſq; Memb. for *Dorſetſhire*.—*William Donaldſon*, Eſq; of *Kenardie* in *Scotland*, and one of the Commiſſioners of the *Alienation-Office*.—*Kellond Courtenay*, Eſq; Memb. for *Huntingdon*.—*Chriſtopher Gore Mitchell*, Eſq; Brother to Commodore *Matthew Mitchell*.—Mr. *Paulet*, Surgeon-General to the Army.—Lady *Newport*, Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Newport*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*.—Sir *Richard Levinge*, Bart. in *Ireland*.—Rev. Mr. *Wallis*, Miniſter of St. *Mildred* in the *Poultry*.—Rev. Mr. *Samuel Baker*, a Diſſenting Miniſter in *Southwark*.—Rt. Hon. *William Herbert*, Marqueſs and Earl of *Powis*, Viſcount *Montgomery*, Baron *Powis* and Baronet; who dying without Iſſue, the Titles are extinct.—*Henry Dixon*, of *Kildare*, Eſq; who was a Quarter-Maſter of the *Inniſkilleners* at the Battle of the *Boyne*, and ſerv'd in all the late Wars in *Ireland* with great Reputation.—Mrs. *Katherine Kerr*, in the 95th Year of her Age, Relict of Capt. *Kerr*, formerly Captain of a Man of War, and for ſome Years Commander in Chief of a Squadron at *Jamaica*, in Q. *Anne*'s War.—*Thomas Cartwright*, Eſq; aged 77, Repreſentative for *Northamptonſhire* in ſeveral ſucceſſive Parliaments, and the oldeſt Memb. of the Houſe of Commons.—The Lady of the Rt. Rev. Dr. *Secker*, Biſhop of *Oxford*. — Hon. *George Wade*, Eſq; Field-Marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces, Lieut. General of the Ordnance, and Privy Counſellor. He entered early into the Service of his Country, his firſt Commiſſion bearing Date, *Dec.* 26, 1690, from whence under 4 ſucceſſive Reigns, he roſe to the higheſt Honours of his Profeſſion. He died in the 75th Year of his Age, and was interr'd in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.—Mr. *Thomas Wood*, at *Namptwich* in *Cheſhire*, formerly an eminent Printer in *Little-Britain*, and Treaſurer to *Covent-Garden* Theatre: He died ſuddenly.—Dr. *Wintringham*, an eminent Phyſician at *York*.—*Charles King*, Bachelor of Muſick, one of the Vicars Choral, and Almoner of the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*. — Rev. Mr. *Lucas Bennet*, aged 89, at his Lodgings in *Long-Acre*, formerly poſſeſſed of a conſiderable Living in *Yorkſhire*.—Miſs *Southwell*, only Daughter of *Edward Southwell*, Eſq; Memb. for *Briſtol*.—Rev. *Samuel Patrick*, L. L. D. Under Maſter of the *Charter-Houſe* School, Editor of *Hedericus*'s Lexicon, *Ainſworth*'s Dictionary, *Plautus*, *&c. &c. &c.* in the 65th Year of his Age. — Lady *Anna Joſephina Wynne*, Lady of Sir *Watkyn Williams Wynn*, Bart. — Mr. *H. Pemberton*, Bookſeller in *Fleet-Street*. — *James Logan*, in the *Broad-Way*, *Weſtminſter*, aged 108.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *William Dawſon*, preſented to the Rectory of *Welbury* in *Yorkſhire*.—Mr. *James Pawſey*, to the Rectory of *Melles* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *Haygarth*, Fellow of *Queen's* College, *Oxford*, to the Rectory of *Enham* and Perpetual Curacy of *Upton-Grey*, both in *Hampſhire*.—Dr. *Crane*, Rector of *Sutton* and *Petton* in *Bedfordſhire*, and of *Hardingſtone* in *Northamptonſhire*, made a Prebendary of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.—Dr. *Wilſon*, Rector of *Fulham*, alſo made one of the Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.—Mr. *John Wainwright*, preſented to the Vicarage of *Wilton* in *Northamptonſhire*.—Mr. *Chriſtopher Selby*, to the Vicarage of *Rougham* in *Norfolk*.—Mr. *Floyer*, to the Rectory of *Eſher* in *Surrey*.—Mr. *Benjamin Newcombe*, to the Living of St. *Mildred* in the *Poultry*, *London*.—Dr. *Samuel Liſle*, Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Norwich*, in the Room of Biſhop *Gooch*. (See p. 93.)—Dr. *Thomas Cheney*, made Dean of *Winchester*.—Mr. *Free*, Head Maſter of *St. Saviour*'s School in *Southwark*, choſen Lecturer of St. *Mary Newington*, *Surrey*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

JAMES *Cockrane*, Eſq; made Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts Martial in *Scotland*.—*Richard Wolters*, Eſq; made Commiſſary General of Stores, Proviſions and Forage to all his Majeſty's Forces abroad.—— *Nicholls*, Eſq; made Paymaſter of the Forces in *Flanders*.—*John Waite*, Eſq; made Lieut. Gov. of *Pendennis Caſtle*.—*John Parſlow*, Eſq; made Captain of a Company in the Firſt Reg. of Foot Guards, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*: *Edward Sandford*, *John Roſcawen*, *George Townſhend*, and *Wm. Browne*, Eſqs. Captains; *Edward Wynne*, Capt. Lieut. *John Allen Martin*, *Rowland Alſton*, and *W. Style*, Lieutenants; *Rob. Brudenell*. ——— *Townſhend*, and ——— *Onſlow*, Enſigns in the ſaid Reg.—*John Barrington*, Eſq; made Captain of a Company in the Second Reg. of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*; and *John Thomas*, Capt Lieut. of the ſaid Reg.—*James Stuart*, Eſq; made Lieut. Col. of the Third Reg. of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*; *John Scott*, Firſt Major; *John Waldegrave*, Second Major; *Court Knevit*, and *John Prideaux*, Captains;—*James Haliburton*, Capt. Lieut. and *Martin Sandys*, Lieut. in the ſaid Reg.—*Evelin Chadwick*, made Lieut. Col. to the Reg. of Dragoons commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke; *James Otway*, Major to the ſaid Regiment.

[*The reſt of the Promotions and the Bankrupts in our next.*]

In the Verſes to R. Tracy, *Eſq*; p. 89, *ver.* 18. *for* of *r.* for.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in MARCH, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. pr l.	s.	d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	118 3/4 1/4	160 159		93	91		89 1/2 1/4	80 79 5/8	1s a par	3	2	6	N.N.W.ha	froſt
2		158 3/4		92 7/8 1/2		89 1/4 89	89 1/2	79 3/8 3/4	par a 2s di	3	2	6	S.W. hard	ſnow ra.
3	117 1/2 117			92	90 1/2 1/8	89 88 3/4	89	79 1/8 1/4	1s a 3 dif.	3	0	0	W.S.W.ha	wind ra.
4				92 1/8 92	90	88 1/2 3/4	88 3/4 1/2	79 1/8 78 1/2 3/4	3s a 7 dif.	3	0	0	S. W.	rain
5				92	90	88 3/4	88 3/4	79 3/4	5s diſc.	3	0	0	W.N.W.	fair
6	Sunday												S.W.	fair rain
7		158		92 1/8 1/2	90 1/8	88 1/2	88 3/4 7/8	78 3/4	4s a 5 dif.	3	0	0	N.W.	ſnow rai
8		155		92 1/8	90 1/8 90	88 1/2 87 3/4	88 1/4 1/2	78 1/8 1/2	4s a 6 dif.	2	17	6	S.	clear col.
9		157		92 1/8 92	90	87 3/8	88 1/2 3/4	78 5/8	6s diſc.	2	17	6	N.N.E.	clear col.
10		157 1/4 156		92 91 1/2	90 89 1/2	88 1/4 1/8	88 1/2 1/4	78 3/4	6s a 8 dif.	3	0	0	N.E.byE.	clou. col.
11	118 1/2	158 159	94 1/2 94	91 3/4 5/8	89 1/4 3/8	88	88 1/2 3/8	78 5/8 3/8	9s a 11 dif	3	0	0	E.N.E.	ſnow ra.
12	118 1/2	159	94 1/2 94	91 3/4	89 3/8	88	88 7/8 1/2	78 5/8 3/8	9s a 10 di	3	0	0	N.E.byN.	ſnow
13	Sunday												N.E. hard	ſleet ſno
14	118 1/4 3/4			91 3/4 1/2		87 7/8 1/2	88 1/4 87 7/8	78 1/4 1/8	10s a 14 d	2	17	6	N.E.byN.	froſt ſno
15	118 1/2	159 1/2 159		91 1/2	89 1/2 88 3/4	87 1/2 87	87 3/4 1/2	78 77 7/8	11s a 13 d	2	17	6	N.E.	froſt ſno
16		157 1/2		90 1/2 1/2	88 3/8	86 1/2	87 1/4 86 3/4	77 1/2 77	13s a 15 d	2	15	0	N.E.	froſtſleet
17		156 1/2		90 1/2	88 1/4 87 3/4	86 1/2		77 76	14s a 15 d	2	15	0	N.E.	ſleet
18		156	92	90 3/4 1/4	88	85 3/4 1/2	87 1/8	75 1/2 75	14s a 15 d	2	10	0	N.E.	cold clou
19		156		90 1/4	88			74 7/8 1/4	14s a 15 d	2	5	0	N.E.	froſt clea
20	Sunday												N.E.byN.	fair
21		157 156 1/2		90 1/4 90	88	85 1/4 84 1/4	86 1/8	74 3/4 75	15s a 17d	2	5	0	N.byE.	fair cloud
22	117 1/2			90	88 83 1/4	84 3/4	87	75 3/4 76 1/4	17s diſc.	1	10	0	S.S.E.	fair
23			92	90 3/4 92 1/2	89 3/4 1/4	85 1/2 86		76 1/2 77	18s a 20 d	1	10	0	S.W.	fair rain
24					89 88 3/4	85 3/4		76 3/4	20s a 15 d	1	15	0	S.W.	miſling
25					89 88 3/4	85 3/4		76 3/4	20s a 15 d	1	15	0	S.W.byS.	windy
26					89 88 3/4	85 3/4		76 3/4	20s a 15 d	1	15	0	S.S.W.	fair
27	Sunday												S.W.	wind rai.
28			91 90 3/4		88 3/4	85 1/8		76 3/4 7/8	16s a 17 d	2	0	0	N.	duſky
29	118		90 3/4 1/2		88 3/4 1/2 3/8	85 3/4	87 1/4	76 3/4 7/8	17s a 16 d	2	0	0	N.W.	fair clou.
30			90 1/2		88	85 3/4	87	76 3/4	16s a 17 d	2	0	0	N.N.W.	rainy
31			90 3/4		88 3/8	85 7/8	87 1/4	76 7/8	15s a 16 d	2	0	0	N.W.	fair clou.

BILL of Mortality from Feb. 23. to March 22.

Chriſt.	Males 589	Femal. 555	1144
Buried	Males 1087	Femal. 1167	2254
Died under 2 Years old			690
Between 2 and 5			152
5 and 10			62
10 and 20			53
20 and 30			192
30 and 40			249
40 and 50			276
50 and 60			208
60 and 70			164
70 and 80			124
80 and 90			74
90 and 100			10
			2254

Buried:

Within the Walls	181
Without the Walls	529
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*	918
City & Sub. *Weſt.*	626
	2254

Weekly *March* 1	602
8	597
15	490
22	565
	2254

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 9d.
Wheat 23s. to 27s. *per* Quar.

LOTTERY TICKETS, 1748, 9l. 16s. 6d.

THE Magiſtracy of *Groninguen* having ſeemed a little unwilling and having ſpent much Time before they could agree to the new Settlement of the Government in the United Provinces, their Delays ſo exaſperated the Populace, that on the 15th Inſtant, N. S. a great Riot happened in that City, when the Burgomaſter *Geerſma*'s Houſe was plundered, his Furniture, Plate, and ready Money thrown out at Window, his Coach broke to Pieces, and all his Writings deſtroyed. The Prince Stadtholder received the News of this Outrage with great Reſentment, and in conſequence thereof ſent ſuitable Orders to *Groninguen*.

The ſame Day the Council of State preſented a Petition to the States General for the Sum of 1,700,000 *Florins*, for their Share of what is to be paid for the Subſiſtance of the *Ruſſian* Troops; and on the 26th Inſt. N. S. a new Placart was publiſhed, for prohibiting the Importation of *French* Manufactures; which with thoſe of the 16th of *December* *, contains almoſt a total Prohibition of all Commodities of the Growth or Manufacture of *France*, or any of the *French* Colonies; ſo that the *Dutch* who have not declared War againſt *France*, ſeem to be more in earneſt than we who have.

The 7th Inſt. N. S. her Royal and Serene Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange*, Conſort of the Prince Stadtholder, was delivered of a Prince, and both in a fair Way of doing well, which occaſioned moſt extraordinary Rejoicings, Illuminations, and Fireworks throughout the Seven United *Provinces*; and theſe Rejoicings were increaſed by the Arrival of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* on the 9th at the *Hague* from *London*, in order to take upon him the Command of the Allied Army in *Brabant*.

As to the War there, the only important Action that has happened ſince our laſt, was that of attacking the *French* Convoy for *Bergen-op-Zoom*, which we have already given a full Account of; but the Troops on both Sides are in full March for the Places of their reſpective Rendezvous, and on the 20 Inſt. N. S. Marſhal Count *Saxe* arived at *Bruſſels*, and appointed a general Review of his Army on the 29th, after which it is thought he will begin the Operations of the Campaign, unleſs prevented by the Congreſs at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, where the Earl of *Sandwich*, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiary, and the Count *de la Chavanni*, the *Sardinian*, arrived on the 17th Inſt. N. S. the Count *de Caunitz*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary, arrived on the 18th, the Count *de Bentinck*, and M. *Haſſelair*, two of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, arrived the next Day; and the Count *de St. Severin*, with the other *French* Plenipotentiary, arrived on the 26th; but as the *Spaniſh* Miniſter is not arrived, the Conferences have not as yet been opened.

In the mean Time, the *Ruſſian* Troops are advancing through *Poland*, with all poſſible Expedition, conſidering the Seaſon, their Van having arrived at *Grodno*, the Capital of *Lithuania*, on the 2d Inſt. N. S. ſoon after which they were rejoined by their General, Prince *Repnin*, being entirely recovered of his late Illneſs, and it was expected that they would be at *Warſaw* by the 25th.

From *Paris* we hear, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has determined to make the Campaign in Perſon, and in order to raiſe the neceſſary Sums for his vaſt Expence, he has reſolved to demand 12 *Millions* of *Livres* of the Clergy at their approaching Aſſembly in the City of *Paris*; and further he has laid a Tax on Hair Powder and Wax, and likewiſe he has revived the Taxes on Tallow, Paper, and Cards, with an Augmentation on ſtamp'd Paper and Parchment, againſt ſome of which the Parliament of *Paris* have reſolved to remonſtrate; but ſuch Remonſtrances can have very little Effect upon a Court provided with a ſufficient Standing Army.

M. *de la Bourdenay*, lately returned from the *Indies*, who went from hence upon his Parole to *Paris*, was arreſted there, and carried to the *Baſtille* in the Night between the 6th and 7th Inſt. N. S. where he is to be detained till an Inquiry be made into his Conduct in the Expeditions he was charged with, particularly as to what relates to the taking of *Madras* and *Fort St. George*, and a great Number of Commiſſioners have been appointed by his Majeſty for making this Inquiry; ſo that in *France*, it ſeems, even Succeſs it ſelf does not ſecure their Admirals againſt an Inquiry, when Objections are made to their Conduct.

The Dauphineſs has lately miſcarried, to the great Grief of the whole Nation as well as the Court of *France*; for as the Dauphin has yet no Son, his Death would throw them into great Confuſion.

Our Letters from *Italy* have ſeveral Times mention'd an Inſurrection in *Sardinia*, but have not as yet given any Accounts of it that can be depended on. And,

Our laſt Letters from *Sweden* mention the King's having been ſeized with ſomething like an Apoplectick Fit, ſo that his Life ſeems to be in ſome Danger.

CON-

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for laſt Year*, p. 583.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1748.

The Author of the Weſtminſter Journal. *of* April 16, *having given ſome Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled,* An Apology for a late Reſignation, *we ſhall here inſert them, together with other Extracts from the ſaid Pamphlet.*



THE *Apologiſt* ſets out with a Declaration, that the Event of his L——'s Reſignation gives him *Pleaſure*; and that, however warmly and ſincerely he wiſhed to ſee him in a Station as eminent as his Abilities, he as ſincerely and warmly wiſh'd that he had never ſuffered himſelf to be *enſnared* into ſuch a Station, without a Sufficiency of Power or Favour to render thoſe Abilities uſeful to his Country.

"And that neither of theſe, ſays the Author, fell to his Share, I ſhall render manifeſt by a Chain of undeniable Facts: As alſo, that as long as he continued to act *under* thoſe, who, with equal Abſurdity and Diſingenuity, at once, made it their Buſineſs to decry and ſupport the Meaſures of the Cab—t, inſtead of *gracing* his Office, he was *diſgraced* by it; and that, conſequently, the only Method he could take to retrieve his Character, was to turn his Back on ſuch Company."

His L——p, we are informed, freely and fatally foretold in Parliament, in the Years 43 and 44, "the Calamities which the War would bring on this Nation, in caſe we perſiſted in puſhing it on at ſo vaſt an Expence, and under ſo wild a Management; and that if *Holland* ſhould ever be induc'd, or oblig'd to become a Joint adventurer in the ſame Project, her Sufferings would be ſo much the greater, as ſhe was more expos'd to the Strength and Fury of the Enemy."

We are then reminded, that the *Broad-Bottom* Treaty was perfected at the Cloſe of the Year 44; and that "at the Meetings held on this Occaſion, the *P*—— *m* Party were pleaſed to adopt the pacifick Sentiments of his L——p; and expreſly deſired the Aſſiſtance of him and his Aſſociates in Parliament, and their Concurrence at Court, to drive out the *Common Enemy*, under theſe Pretences: That he, the ſaid *Common Enemy*, had got Poſſeſſion of the R——l E—r, by adviſing the War, and by perſevering in that fatal Meaſure; and that, on the contrary, their Views and Purpoſes had ever been to get rid of it at any Rate; and that, as ſoon as they found themſelves ſtrong enough for the Experiment, they would not fail to take Advantage of the Clamours of the People, their Inability to ſupport the Expence, and the Backwardneſs of *Holland* to act as Princi-

pals in the Quarrel, to prevail with his M———y to change his Measures, as well as his Miniſters.

"Thus, inſtead of his L—p's going firſt to Court, he had the Satisfaction to find the Court deſirous of coming to him. At leaſt, he could not but think that this was a very conſiderable Advance towards it." But the Coalition being thus formed, with his Concurrence, the whole C--b-l affected to entertain ſuch a Diſtruſt of their own Abilities, that not one would make Trial of them in ſo deſperate a Service as to *perſuade* his M———y to give up the War; nay, they made no Difficulty to aſſure his M———y, that they were not only ready to take up the Purſuit where their diſcarded Predeceſſor had left it, but that, by the Dint of their ſuperior Addreſs, they had prevailed with their new Allies to do the ſame. In practiſing this Fraud upon their R——l M——r, the Author ſuppoſes them juſtified, becauſe it was the only Courſe they could take to their own Journey's End.

The *Apologiſt* then ſhews, how the C-b-l reconciled his M———y to the Perſon of his L——p, and got him ſent E——r to H——, tho' they neither deſired, nor did his L——p expect Succeſs; but that the Emperor's Death gave him more than he expected, and that upon his Return, he adviſed them to make uſe of the Experiment he had made, and their own Omnipotence, to bring about a Peace; but that they put a Stop to his farther Remonſtrances, by ſending him out of the Way to *I——d*, the Accident of the Emperor's Death having made them alter their Conduct, and from the Succeſs of *Cape-Breton* a double Portion of the *late* Favourite's Spirit ſeemed to have taken Poſſeſſion of thoſe who had ejected him.

"When the *Broad-Bottom* Treaty was concluded, ſays this *Apologiſt*, the only Stipulation in Favour of the Publick, was comprehended in two Words; *Engliſh Meaſures*; which were underſtood to mean, an *Engliſh Peace*: And to this the noble D—, who was at the Head of the *old* M———rs, had explicitly agreed, as well as his B——r: But by this Time, his G— had diſcover'd, that tho' he had got Poſſeſſion of the C—b—t, he could not be eaſy in it, unleſs he offer'd up the ſame Incenſe, which the late *Favourite* had done before him; and as *Favour* was the ſole Object he had in View, he reſolv'd to follow it the neareſt Way. What, therefore, his B——r unwillingly ſubmitted to, and often proteſted againſt, he openly eſpous'd, and ſedulouſly promoted, to the Extent of his Credit and Abilities: And with ſuch Succeſs, that the *new* M———rs (his Lordſhip excepted, who was ſtill in *I——d*) thought it their wiſeſt Way, to *trim* between their *preſent Intereſt* and their *former Profeſſions*; that is to ſay, to ſubſtitute what they called an *Engliſh War* inſtead of an *Engliſh Peace*.

Accordingly, they propos'd ſending a Squadron of our Men of War, together with a Body of our Foot, to reduce *Canada*, in Concert with another Body of Forces that were to be rais'd in his M——'s *American* Colonies; which they undertook to ſhew, would give the finiſhing *Stroke* to the *French* Intereſt and Commerce in thoſe Parts, and thereby render the War as ſerviceable to the People, as it was agreeable at C——t.

But this ſage Propoſal of theirs, (which, by the Way, was utterly inconſiſtent with the Baſis of the *Coalition*,) was not made till the Beginning of *April*; whereas the Squadron ought to have been at Sea before the End of *March*: And when made, was to be debated by a motley C-b-l of *new* and *old* M——— rs, Soldiers, Seamen and Law-

Lawyers; Men of different Factions, different Intereſts, and irreconcileable Underſtandings: In conſequence of which, ſuch a Multiplicity of Meetings were held; what had been once ſettled with great Difficulty, was ſo eaſily unſettled; ſo much Time was ſpent in Scolding, and ſo little Effect did this Scolding produce, that, thank *God* and contrary Winds, the *Folly* of the Adviſers and Directors, ſav'd us from the *Folly* of the Expedition, and poſſibly prevented ſuch another Sacrifice, as might have countenanced that of *Carthagena*."

A little after which, he adds: "Such a Series of Inconſiſtencies in Council, and Miſadventures in Action, one would have thought would have open'd every Eye, and affected every Heart; and yet, except Lord *H——n*, not one of the M——rs, *old* or *new*, ſeem'd at all affected by it: He, like a wiſe and honeſt *Engliſhman*, perceiving, that he was not in the *Secret* of his *own* Office, and being convinced, that it was out of his Power to prevent the Ruin he foreſaw, refus'd to ſerve any longer with a Collegue, who, with Abilities far inferior to thoſe of his Predeceſſor, out-ran him in the ſame deſperate Courſe; and, after a ſuitable Remonſtrance, beſought and obtain'd his Diſmiſſion from the Ca—t."

And then he ſhews, why his L——p was pitched on for ſucceeding Lord *H——n*, and why he accepted, and continued in it for ſome Time, tho' he ſoon ſaw the Difficulty of attaining his End, which was a ſafe and honourable Peace. "However, ſays he, that his L——p might not be wanting in his Duty to his — and Country, nor loſe Sight of any Opportunity to facilitate his great Point, he ſent over to the *H——*, a *Dependent* of his own, on whom he could rely, with proper Inſtructions; and, in the mean Time, apply'd all the Art and Addreſs he was Maſter of, to cultivate a proper *Diſpoſition* at home.

"But all his Art and Addreſs were without Effect: The hot Fit ſtill raged at Court, and every Medicine of every Kind was rejected; for no Vehicle, no Gilding could render them grateful. His R—— H—— the D—— was again ſent over to *Holland*, to ſettle the Operations of the Campaign: The Troops to be employ'd in it, upon Paper, amounted to 140,000 Men: The neceſſary Conventions were ſoon adjuſted: And thus the new S———y was hurried away by the Torrent, into the very Meaſure which he had moſt oppoſed, moſt diſapproved, and which it was moſt his Study to terminate. But then he did not fail to proteſt againſt it in the ſtrongeſt Terms He had alſo the Conſolation to be aſſured by the whole C-b-l, that if this one Effort more did not prove effectual, it ſhould be the laſt, and that they would accept the next Offers which either *France* or *Spain* ſhould make: And it was not unknown to him, that a Sort of Negotiation with the laſt of theſe Powers was then depending, and had been ſo for above half a Year before.

"It was in this Manner the Winter paſs'd over; and as the Spring came forward, the Year itſelf was not ſo forward as our Hopes: We were firſt in the Field, and had a fair Opportunity of ſnatching ſome conſiderable Advantage before the Enemy could have been in a Condition to have oppoſed us. But Advantages in the Field were, it ſeems, what was moſt apprehended by thoſe who had the Management of the R—v—e at Home: They were not only for a Peace upon *any Terms*, but by *any Means*, and were wholly indifferent whether it aroſe by the Ruin of their *Friends* or their *Foes*. Agreeably, therefore, to theſe equally ſtrange and deſtruc-

deſtructive Notions, they made it their Buſineſs to ſtarve the Cauſe they undertook to ſupport: For, according to the ridiculous Oeconomy of the preſent Times, which conſiſts in ſaving Hundreds and waſting Thouſands, ſo ridiculouſly thrifty were the Contracts they made, and ſo ſcantily were the Magazines ſupplied, that this Army, which in the Beginning of *April* was ſtrong enough to act offenſively, was diſabled from acting at all, till it was too late to do ſo, except at their own Expence.

"And what was the calamitous Event? Why, the *Dutch*, either in Deſpair of Succour, or in Conformity to the *factious* Purpoſes of thoſe who were *then* uppermoſt, or perhaps inſtigated alike by their Partiſans both in *E*—— and *France*, became *Felo de ſe*; and with a Treachery not to be parallel'd in Hiſtory, delivered up Part of their Country to their Enemies, to be avenged of their *Friends*; and were on the Point of concluding a *Neutrality* for the reſt, if the People had not come to a Reſolution to provide for their own Safety, by declaring the Prince of *Orange Stadtholder*.

"And ſuch a Turn did that great, ſeaſonable, and important Incident give to the Face of Affairs, that, if the Abilities of our C—b—t M———rs had been equal to the Management of it; or if they had embrac'd any Principle of Union, which might have enabled them to exert *ſuch* Abilities as they had; or if the Action of *La Valle* had not happened, or had prov'd fortunate to the Allies; or even if a ſenſible Uſe had been made of our Misfortune; — this Campaign had been the laſt of the War; and my Lord would have had the ſupreme Satisfaction of contributing to the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Peace, on a ſolid and laſting Baſis."

What the Author means by making a ſenſible Uſe of our Misfortune, he explains a little further, when, after giving an Account of the Battle of *La Valle*, and juſtifying particularly the Conduct of Sir *John Ligonier* on that Occaſion, he tells us, that this General, being a Priſoner, and introduced by Count *Saxe* to the Moſt Chriſtian King, that Prince was pleaſed to aſk, "When he might hope to obtain Peace from the King his Sovereign? As alſo, whether *E*——*d* was not as yet weary of the Burden ſhe had taken on her Shoulders? Inſinuating withal, that it was more than Time ſhe ſhould, ſince ſhe alone was at the Expence of all; and yet, of all the Allies, none fought but his Maj—'s Royal and Electoral Subjects: And, laſtly, he diſmiſs'd him with a Signification to this Effect, that the Count *de Saxe*, and the Duke *de Noailles*, ſhould confer with him more particularly on the ſame Subject.

"Accordingly, the very next Day, the Conference ſo promiſed was held; and the two Generals abovenamed gave him to underſtand, that it was the King's Pleaſure he ſhould be ſent back to his R——l H——ſs, upon his Parole, with a Propoſal to this Effect: That his Majeſty was willing to declare the Peace at the Head of the two Armies, as ſoon as the neceſſary Powers from *England* could be obtained, on the following Conditions, *viz.* On the Part of *France*, To acknowledge the Emperor; and to return all *Flanders*, except *Furnes*, in caſe we inſiſted on the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; or, together with *Furnes*, in caſe we conſented that *Dunkirk* ſhould continue in its preſent State. And on the Part of the Allies, That *England* ſhould reſtore *Cape-Breton*; and the Empreſs and the King of *Sardinia* provide an Eſtabliſhment for Don *Philip*: The *French* Generals adding, that the King did

not

not inſiſt on a ſplendid one; and that what they did inſiſt on was to be conſidered in no other Light, than as a Salvo for their Maſter's Honour."

We will have nothing to do here (*ſays the Author of the* Weſtminſter Journal) with the Queſtion, whether *Great-Britain* ought ever to conſent to the Reſtoration of *Cape-Breton*, our Diſſent from the *Apologiſt* on that Head being already very well known. But ſince Lord *Ch——d* thought theſe Terms worthy to be then accepted, ſince the C—b—l had engaged to accept the *firſt Offer* in caſe the Effort of that Year did not prove effectual, in a Word, ſince his L———p was of Opinion, that by the Continuance of the War, at the Rate it was conducted, we ſhould ſtill be greater Loſers every Year; he had a Right to wonder that theſe Conditions, "after they had been debated a thouſand Times over in his M——'s C—b—t, and in the C—b—t of every one of the M—rs, and Sub-M——rs, were finally referred to a Congreſs,—for the ſame Reaſon that myſterious Articles of Faith are referred to General Councils; that is to ſay, to be fritter'd away in Squabbles without End."

He had alſo a Right to be yet more amazed and diſguſted, that, after the Loſs of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, we invited over a great Nobleman from *H———d*, and with the ſame Phrenzy formed a new Concert for the enſuing Year, "wearing indeed, ſays the *Apologiſt*, a more formidable Face than that of the Year preceding, becauſe reinforced with many aditional Legions, which, by their uncouth Names, might be very eaſily miſtaken for *Luciſer*'s Body-Guards, but encumber'd alſo with an additional Charge." — I hope there is nothing prophetical in what follows.—"Which (Charge) we had already articled to defray, tho' they ſhould never reach the Scene of Action; or, at leaſt, not till the *United Provinces* were loſt; and our National Troops, with his R——l H———ſs at their Head, were on their March towards the *Elbe*, there to embark for *England*, and never to reviſit the Continent any more."

But the moſt aſtoniſhing and provoking Inconſiſtency of all was, what happen'd the ſame Year with reſpect to a ſeparate Peace with *Spain*, which the two Br——s had repreſented as the moſt of all Things to be wiſhed: For after much fruitleſs Application from hence, Major General *Wall* was ſent over from *Spain*, and had full Powers to ſign this deſirable ſeparate Peace upon the following Conditions, *viz.* "That *England* ſhould prevail with her Allies, either to cede *Parma* and *Placentia* to Don *Philip*; or leave him in Poſſeſſion of *Savoy*. Or by Way of Alternative, if that could not be at preſent obtained, That the Peace ſhould be reſtored between the two Nations, both by Land and Sea, on the beſt and moſt ſolid Footing; with an Exception to *Italy*, where it ſhould ſtill be lawful for both Nations to continue the War, in ſuch Manner, as ſhould be held moſt conducive to their ſeveral Intereſts." We cannot forbear quoting, tho' we do not altogether approve, the Reflections that follow the Recital of theſe Articles.

"One wou'd have thought, that the Time was come, when the two M———l Factions, which had ſo long divided the C—b—t on the oppoſite Points of War and Peace, might have joined Iſſue; for by eſpouſing the laſt of theſe Propoſals, the former might have continued their Career with as much Fury as ever; and the latter would have been enabled to furniſh out ſufficient Ways and Means to ſupport them in it. For the immediate Conſequence of our embracing it, would have been that Separation of the two Crowns, which

which had been repreſented as ſuch a killing Stroke to *France*, and our becoming once more the favourite Nation: The Recovery of the *Spaniſh* Trade would, beſides, have given new Life to our Manufactures and Commerce: Wealth would have flow'd in on one Side, as it ebb'd out on the other: Our annual Gains would have ſupplied our annual Waſte: We ſhould have had the *French Weſt-India* Trade at our Mercy: Even on the *Continent*, we ſhould have been able to have faced them on equal Terms: And when the general Aſpect of our Affairs had taken ſo agreeable a Turn, there is not a Man in *England*, who has the Honour of his King and Country at Heart, that would not have contributed any reaſonable Proportion of his Means to have raiſed it as high, as ever it had been raiſed in any Reign before."

But this, too, was refuſed, under Pretence that his M——y could not do any Thing without his *Allies*: Which Word *Allies*, we are told, was improperly uſed in the plural Number, and ſhould have been ſingular only. "For, in Truth, *S——a* was the only Power comprehended under it, and it was purely in Compliment to the *Gondamore* of that C——t, reſiding here, and in Subſerviency to his Views, that his G—both then, and at all Times, has been induced to ſacrifice the Intereſts of *Great B—n*, whenſoever they interfered, or but ſeemed to interfere, with thoſe of his *S——n* M——y."

Who then could blame his L—p for *reſigning*, if he had ſuch abundant Convictions in his own Mind, "that he had been cheated with falſe Promiſes; that neither the Overtures of *France* or *Spain* were attended to; that, unleſs *Genoa* was deſtroyed, in Compliment to his M—— of *S——a*, and by Way of *Huſh Money* to his M—n——r, no Peace was to be obtained; that, conſequently, neither Peace nor War would be proſecuted upon an *Engliſh* Plan; and that all Hope, with reſpect to the Publick, was at an End?—Happy, at leaſt, in ſo getting rid of the Uneaſineſs and Diſgrace of being no better than a *Clerk* in his own *Office*; and, as the Tenure of that Office, of being obliged to ſign and ſeal, againſt his Conſcience and his Country, under the Direction of thoſe whom he neither loved nor eſteemed; and who had only drawn him into a ſeeming Participation of their Iniquities, that they might deprive him of his Popularity, and eſtabliſh a fatal Belief, that what Difference ſoever Nature had made in the *Capacities* of Men, all in their *Hearts* were corrupt and proſtitute alike."

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

I Look upon the Diſtemper among the Cattle to be very analogous to the Small-Pox, as the Fever, Inflammation, Eruptions, Swelling of the Head, *&c.* ſeem to evince. The Uſe of Tar-Water was known to the *Americans* for the Cure of Conſumptions, and Prevention of the aforeſaid Diſeaſe, and his Lordſhip of *Cloyne* has written learnedly and well upon it. Let me then (as Beaſts cannot be made to drink a ſufficient Quantity of the Infuſion) adviſe the Tar itſelf to be given in Subſtance. It may be wrought up to a due Stiffneſs with Barley-Flour, Oatmeal, or Bran; and given a Ball or two every Night and Morning for a Week, when the Infection is in the Neighbourhood.

I am alſo of Opinion, with a late Author, that the Plague, Small-Pox, Scurvy, and all infectious Diſeaſes are cauſed by oviparous Animalcula; and then Tar muſt be an actual Poiſon to the imperceptible Vermin, and ſo, by killing them, cure, or prevent, the Diſtempers they occaſion.

Theſe Thoughts bring me to obſerve, with Sorrow, the Numbers of little Innocents that are weekly ſwept away by the Small-Pox in your Metropolis. As they are generally untractable, and cannot be brought to take Things as they ought, give me Leave to recommend the Uſe of Tar Plaiſters.—External Applications are often very availing in Worm Caſes.—In this, the aforemention'd Balls might be apply'd, pultiſwiſe, to the Wriſts, Pit of the Stomach, Belly, Throat, *&c.*

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 112.

The next Speech we ſhall give in the Debate begun in our laſt, was that made by Jubellius Taurea, Arm. *which was in Subſtance as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WHatever may have been the Conſequences of any former Regulation with Regard to Trade, I am perſuaded, no bad Conſequence can be apprehended from the Regulation now propoſed, becauſe it proceeds from no particular or provincial, but ſolely from a national Conſideration; for between theſe two Sorts of Conſiderations we ought carefully to diſtinguiſh, as often as we hear any new Regulation propoſed with Reſpect to our Trade or Commerce. Such as proceed from any particular or provincial Conſiderations are in their Conſequences often found to be prejudicial to the Trade of the Nation in general, but this can hardly be when the national Intereſt is the ſole Foundation for what is propoſed. By this Rule let us examine the Inſtances mention'd by the Hon. Gent. who ſpoke laſt, and we ſhall find, that both of them proceeded from provincial Conſiderations; for ſuch I muſt call all ſuch as relate only to the particular Intereſt of any one Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions, eſpecially when it is propoſed to promote the particular Intereſt of one Part or Province by doing an Act of Injuſtice to another. I ſay, Sir, an Act of Injuſtice; for ſuch I muſt call all Prohibitions upon the Commodities, Manufactures, or Trade of any one Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions, unleſs that Prohibition be apparently neceſſary for the Good of the Whole.

With regard to Trade, Sir, there is a very great Difference between Encouragements and Prohibitions: We may by Premiums and other Favours encourage the Manufacture or Produce of one particular Sort of Commodity in one Province more than in another, in order to propagate the Manufacture or Produce of every Sort of Commodity in ſome Part of our own Dominions, becauſe ſuch Encouragements can never tend to enable Foreigners to rival, out-do, or underſel us in any Sort of Manufacture or Produce; but when we prohibit the Manufacture or Produce of any one Province, in order to enable the People of another Province to ſell their Manufacture or Produce at a dearer Rate, it muſt neceſſarily enable Foreigners to rival us at all foreign Markets, and perhaps at laſt even in our own Markets; for if Foreigners ſhould ſell Manufactures or Produce of any Kind at a much cheaper Rate than our People do thoſe of the ſame Kind, it will hardly be poſſible for us, by the moſt ſevere Laws, to prevent their being clandeſtinely run into our Dominions and conſumed by our own People.

From hence, Sir, we may ſee the Miſtake we fell into by prohibiting the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle and the Exportation of their Woollen Manufactures, and we may likewiſe ſee the Cauſe of that Miſtake. It proceeded from a provincial Partiality which muſt be allowed to be laudable, but was, at that Time particularly, imprudent; becauſe our Neighbours upon the Continent, eſpecially the *French*, had by that Time become ſenſible of the great Advantages accruing to a Country from Trade and Manufactures; and were taking every Method in their Power for becoming our Rivals. But the Regulation now propoſed proceeds from no provincial Partiality or particular Conſideration. It is founded upon the Intereſt of the Nation in general, and upon a Maxim which never was controverted, that we ought

ought to take every Method in our Power for diſtreſſing the declared Enemies of our Country. Will any one ſay, that the putting of an entire Stop to the *French* Commerce would not be a national Benefit for *England?* Will any one ſay, that the preventing the *French* Merchants from being able to find any Inſurers would not greatly diſtreſs the Commerce of that Nation? Neither of theſe, Sir, can poſſibly be denied; and the only Way of evading the Argument is by ſaying, that ſhould we put a Stop to all Inſurances upon *French* Ships here in *England*, their Merchants would find Inſurances either at Home, or in ſome other Part of *Europe*; but thoſe who know how difficult it is to introduce and eſtabliſh any new Branch of Buſineſs in a Country, muſt be convinced, that during the War it would not be poſſible to bring the Buſineſs of Inſurance to Perfection either in *France* or any where elſe, and in the mean Time the *French* muſt either put an entire Stop to their Commerce, or Multitudes of their Merchants would be ruined by the Captures we may hereafter make.

The great and chief Advantage derived from Inſurance is this, Sir: It enables Men of ſmall Capitals to engage in and carry on a foreign Commerce, without riſking their Capitals, or endangering their Credit. By this Method every Merchant who ſends an Adventure to Sea, contributes to the general Loſs according to the Value of his Adventures, ſo that the Loſs can never fall too heavy upon any one, nor is any Man's Credit endangered by his having a great Part of his Property on board one Fleet, or one particular Ship; but if there were no ſuch Thing as Inſurance, every Man would be obliged to bear his own Loſs, which would render him Bankrupt, if he were a Man of a ſmall Capital, and when it is known, that ſuch a Man has embarked a great Part of his Capital in one Bottom, his Credit muſt be at a full Stop till the Fate of that Voyage be known, let it be never ſo tedious; ſo that in the mean Time he can provide for no new Adventure, nor make uſe of his Credit for engaging in any new Scheme of Trade, let it be never ſo advantagious; whereas when every Merchant has free Acceſs to Inſurance, and with Inſurers whoſe Punctuality may by Experience be depended on, the Loſs upon any Voyage, by Capture or Shipwreck, no Way affects the Capital of the Adventurers; nor is the Credit of any one of them in the mean Time diminiſhed. As every Neighbour knows he has a large Capital at Sea, and every Shilling of it well inſured, they will be ready to truſt him with Goods, or even to lend him Money for providing for a new Voyage, or for engaging in any new Scheme of Trade, becauſe they are ſure of being repaid upon the Return of the Ship, or upon the firſt certain Account of her being loſt.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that a ready Acceſs to ſuch Inſurances as may be depended on, not only promotes Commerce by enabling Men of ſmall Capitals to engage in it, but increaſes private Credit, and thereby enables every Man concerned to extend his Commerce much farther than he could do without ſuch an Aſſiſtance. As this is ſo evident, how prepoſterous is it in us to allow the Commerce and Credit of the *French*, to be not only ſecured, but promoted and increaſed by having their Ships inſured here in *England* during an open War between the two Nations? Suppoſing it were poſſible, nay, ſuppoſing it probable, that the *French* might be able to find Inſurances at Home, or in ſome other Part of *Europe*, upon our putting a Stop to their inſuring here, yet it is certain, that theſe *French* or foreign Inſurers could not for ſome Years gain ſuch Credit and Confidence among the Merchants and Traders of *France*, as the *Engliſh*

gliſh Inſurers now have, the Conſequence of which would certainly be, that many of thoſe now engaged in the foreign Commerce of *France*, would either retire from all Buſineſs, in order to live upon the little Fortunes they had acquired, or betake themſelves to other Employments, becauſe they could not truſt to theſe new Inſurers; and even thoſe who continued in Trade, would not have ſuch Credit as they have at preſent; for the Credit of a Merchant whoſe chief Stock is at Sea, depends more upon the Credit of his Inſurer than upon his own.

Thus even ſuppoſing that the *French* ſhould find Inſurances, either at Home or in ſome other Country, yet by our preventing their being able to inſure here in *England*, both their Commerce and Credit would for three or four Years at leaſt be greatly diſtreſſed and greatly diminiſhed; and this would raiſe ſuch a Clamour among the People, and ſo clog the Wheels of their Government, that their Court, notwithſtanding their Succeſs at Land, might find themſelves obliged to hearken to reaſonable Terms of Peace. But on the other Hand, ſuppoſing that they ſhould not be able to find any reſponſible Inſurances either at Home, or in any other Country, in this Caſe the *French* Merchants muſt either reſolve to give up all Commerce by Sea, or every one of them muſt reſolve to carry it on at his own Riſk. If the former Reſolution ſhould be taken, the greateſt Part of the preſent Commerce of *France* would center in *England*, and their Colonies in *America* would in a Year or two be ſo much diſtreſſed for Want of Proviſions, that they would be glad to ſurrender themſelves to us: If the latter ſhould be the Reſolution generally taken by the *French* Merchants, every *French* Ship made Prize of by our Men of War or Privateers, would occaſion two or three Bankruptcies in *France*, and theſe frequent Bankruptcies would ſoon put an End to their perſiſting, or being able to perſiſt in ſuch a Reſolution.

To evade this Argument, I know, it is ſaid, Sir, that the *French* might reſolve to carry on their Commerce, and ſupply their Colonies, by Means of neutral Ships, which, notwithſtanding this Bill, might be all inſured in *England*; but as ſoon as this ſhould appear to be their Reſolution, we might eaſily put an End to it, by a ſhort Bill for prohibiting the Subjects of this Kingdom to inſure upon any Ship bound to or from any Port in the *French* Dominions; or we may provide againſt ſuch a Reſolution by a few Words in the preſent Bill; and with Regard to their Colonies, I do not ſee how they could be ſupplied even by Means of neutral Ships; for as their Colonies can be ſupplied no Way but by Sea, if we ſhould block them up by Sea, in order to force them to ſurrender for Want of Subſiſtence, we would have a Right, by the Law of Nations, at leaſt to ſeize, if not confiſcate, every neutral Ship that attempted to carry them any Proviſions: Nay, as the War is moſt evidently unjuſt on the Side of *France*, we ſhould, according to the Opinion of the learned *Grotius*, have a Right not only to ſeize but to confiſcate every ſuch Ship and Cargo, by Way of Puniſhment upon thoſe who endeavoured to ſupport our Enemies in ſuch an unjuſt War againſt us.

In ſhort, Sir, I think, there is nothing more evident, than that, by prohibiting the Inſurance of *French* Ships, we ſhall certainly diſtreſs and diminiſh, if not entirely ruin both the Commerce and Credit of the *French*; and as either of theſe would be a great Advantage to us, not only in our Trade, but in the Proſecution of the War, what ſhould hinder us from ſeizing upon this Advantage? Why, it is ſaid, you will thereby ruin a very beneficial Branch of Trade, which you now poſſeſs without a Rival, and perhaps transfer it to your

Enemies the *French*. Sir, I ſhould be glad, the Gentlemen who ſay this, would let us know, how we came to get Poſſeſſion of this Trade without a Rival; for that we were not the firſt Projectors of this Sort of Trade, that there were Inſurers in other Countries before there were any in *England*, is what cannot be doubted. Have not we ingroſſed this Trade by the ſame Means, by which every other Trade may be ingroſſed, that is, by ſelling cheaper, and performing our Contracts more religiouſly, than any of our Neighbours? If by this Means we got Poſſeſſion of the Trade: If our Inſurers inſure at a cheaper Rate, and in Caſe of a Loſs pay more punctually, than the Inſurers of any other Country are found to do, we ſhall by the ſame Means recover the Poſſeſſion whenever we pleaſe. Therefore, if the Trade were more beneficial than it really is, we need not be under any great Apprehenſion of loſing it, or any Doubt of recovering it whenever we pleaſe. By agreeing to the Regulation propoſed, we ſhall only loſe that Part of this Branch of Trade which at preſent happens in the main to be a Diſadvantage to us, I mean the Inſurance upon *French* Ships, for as to *Spaniſh*, *Portugueze*, and other foreign Merchants, they will never go any where elſe, as long as they have Inſurances cheaper and more punctually complied with here, than they can expect in any other Country; and even as to the Inſurance upon *French* Ships, we ſhall be able to recover it as ſoon as it is proper for us to do ſo, that is to ſay, as ſoon as we have, by diſtreſſing their Trade and their Colonies, compelled them to ſubmit to reaſonable Terms of Peace; for this, I am afraid, is the only Method now left, by which we can put an End to the War without Diſhonour as well as Diſadvantage.

But, Sir, the great Benefit accruing to the Nation from this Branch of Trade has been ſo much inſiſted on, that, I hope, you will give me Leave to examine a little into the Merits of this Argument. Surely, no Gentleman ſuppoſes, that all the Money taken in Premiums upon Inſurance remains here in *England*: Every Gentleman who has ever in the leaſt conſidered this Branch of Buſineſs, muſt know, that this whole Money, excepting the Profit of the Inſurer, and a Trifle to the Office keeper, muſt be ſent out again, in order to pay the Loſs ſuſtained upon thoſe inſured Ships that were loſt or taken by the Enemy; therefore no more can be ſuppoſed to remain in the Nation, than what I call the Profit of the Inſurer, and the Trifle paid to the Office-keeper.

In order to explain what I mean by the Profit of the Inſurer, I muſt obſerve, Sir, that when a Ship is to ſail from any one Port to another, a Calculation has been made from Experience, how many Chances ſhe may have for getting ſafe to her deſigned Port, and how many are againſt her, in order to ſettle the *Premium* for Inſurance. I ſhall ſuppoſe, for Example, that of 100 Chances ſhe has 99 for getting ſafe to her deſigned Port, and but one againſt her getting ſafe. In this Caſe, if the Inſurer were to take but *One per Cent. Premium*, and in Caſe of a Loſs to pay the whole Sum inſured, he would, according to the Doctrine of Chances, have no Profit; but for his Trouble he either takes a little more than *One per Cent.* or is allowed to make a Deduction of ſo much *per Cent.* in Caſe of a Loſs, and this Surplus or Deduction is what is called his Profit, which from Converſation with many Dealers in this Way, I have heard generally reckoned at about *One per Cent.* of the Sum inſured; ſo that an Inſurer, who inſures yearly to the Amount of 100,000*l.* cannot juſtly be reckoned a Gainer of above 1000*l.* a Year, becauſe if he gains a great deal more than this in one Year, he may

may be a conſiderable Loſer the next, and conſequently in a Courſe of Years he cannot, according to the Doctrine of Chances, be ſuppoſed to have got above 1000*l.* a Year, one Year with another.

From hence, Sir, we may compute, what the Nation gets yearly by *French* Inſurances; for if we ſuppoſe, that the Sum total of all the Inſurances made here in *England* upon *French* Ships, amounts to *One Million Sterling* yearly, we cannot ſuppoſe, that above *One per Cent.* the Inſurer's Profit, or 10,000*l.* yearly remains here in *England*, beſides what is paid to the Office-keeper for the Policy, which is 4*s.* and 6*d.* for each Policy, or 225*l.* for the Whole, ſuppoſing that a diſtinct Policy has been made out for each 1000*l.* 'Tis true, Sir, our Inſurers receive yearly in Premiums a very large Sum, perhaps 200,000*l.* but from the common Courſe of ſuch Affairs, and according to the Doctrine of Chances, we muſt ſuppoſe, that one Year with another there is 189,775*l.* of this 200,000 paid back to the *French*, for making good the Loſſes they have ſuſtained by Ships taken or loſt, which were inſured here in *England*.

Is this, Sir, ſuch a national Benefit, is this ſuch a conſiderable Profit, that in order to preſerve this we ſhould avoid doing what may occaſion the total Ruin, what will certainly occaſion a very great Diminution of the *French* Commerce and Credit? Surely, Sir, it would be prudent in us to forego this inconſiderable national Advantage, during the War at leaſt, if it were for nothing elſe but merely for the Sake of diſtreſſing the Enemy, and ſuppoſing that our Commerce could receive no Increaſe by the Ruin or Diminution of that of the *French*; but when we conſider, that a great Part of that Commerce which may be hereby loſt to the *French*, will accrue to this Nation, we muſt ſee, that we ſhall, by the Increaſe of our Commerce, get a great deal more, than we can loſe by prohibiting the Inſurance of *French* Ships; for if we ſuppoſe, that the Stock now employed by the *French* in Commerce amounts to *Two Millions Sterling*, that by our prohibiting the Inſurance of their Ships this Stock ſhould be diminiſhed but one Fourth, and that one Half of this Fourth ſhould accrue to this Nation, we muſt then grant, that our Merchants would employ in Commerce at leaſt 250,000*l.* more than they do at preſent; and as we cannot ſuppoſe, that our Merchants one with another get leſs than *Ten per Cent. per Annum* upon the Stock they employ in Commerce, we muſt conclude, that an annual Profit of 25,000*l.* would accrue to the Nation by this Increaſe of our Commerce; whereas, by a total and effectual Prohibition of Inſurance upon *French* Ships, we ſhould loſe but 10,225*l.* yearly; ſo that inſtead of being Loſers, I think, it is evident, that upon the Whole we ſhall be Gainers by this Prohibition; and if we ſhould thereby bring the War to a Period but one Year ſooner than we can do otherwiſe, we ſhall ſave a Sum of 3 or 4,000,000*l.* at leaſt, beſides having a better Chance for obtaining a ſafe and honourable Peace.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that by Means of our Squadrons, our Cruizers, and Privateers, we may very much diſtreſs the *French* Trade, and thereby raiſe the Premiums upon Inſurance to a monſtrous Height; but whilſt their Merchants are ſecured as to their Capitals, and their Credit ſupported by our Inſurers, they will carry on a Trade, and their Colonies will be ſupplied not only with Proviſions, but with Ammunition and warlike Stores; for it is impoſſible for us to intercept all the trading Ships they ſend out; and tho' the high Premiums they pay for Inſurance, may enhance the Price of their Goods ſo as that they cannot ſell them

them at any Market, where they can be rivalled by foreign Nations, yet at all the Markets where they cannot be rivalled, particularly in their home Markets for Plantation Goods, and in their Plantations for their home Produce, they may ſell, and the People muſt buy, let the Price be what it will; by which Means they may carry on a Trade very profitable to *Old France*, eſpecially as the *Spaniſh American* Dominions are now open to them, and to them only.

Thus I think it is plain, Sir, that we have no other Way of ruining the *French* Trade or Plantations, but by preventing our Inſurers from inſuring upon any *French* Ships; and from the preſent State of Affairs in *Europe*, I think, it is equally plain, that there is no other Way by which we can compel them to ſubmit to any reaſonable Terms of Peace; therefore I do moſt heartily concur with my Hon. Friend in what he has been pleaſed to propoſe.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was that made by Arrianus Maturius, *which was in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

I Find it is granted on both Sides, that thoſe Regulations which proceed from any particular or provincial Conſideration, may very probably be injurious to the Trade of the Nation in general; and, I believe, it will not be denied, that Regulations may proceed from a ſeeming national View, without any particular or provincial Conſideration whatever, and yet thoſe Regulations may be ſuch as will certainly in their Conſequences be found to be extremely prejudicial to our Trade in general. Of this laſt Sort, I am apprehenſive, the Regulation now propoſed may be found to be. It is founded, I grant, upon a very flattering national View: To ruin the Commerce of our Enemies, and increaſe our own, is a View which muſt always be alluring and popular; but I am much afraid, we ſhall in the Event find ourſelves diſappointed as to both. What then will be the Conſequence? Like the Dog in the Fable, by ſnatching at the Bone we fancy we ſee in the Water, we ſhall loſe that which we now hold in our Mouth.

That the Trade of Inſuring is a Trade which we now hold almoſt without a Rival, and that it is a profitable Trade, is, I find, Sir, granted even by the moſt zealous Patrons of this Regulation, tho' they have endeavoured to extenuate the Profits of it as much as they could; and therefore I muſt beg Leave to give you a new State of the Profits of this Trade, before I attempt to ſhew, that by this Regulation you may drive the whole Trade of Inſuring from this Country, and transfer it to the *French*, who are our moſt dangerous Rivals in every Branch of Buſineſs. As I expected that ſome Queſtion like this would come before us, I have been at a good deal of Pains to get a thorough Inſight into the Nature of Inſurance; and from the Information I have had, I ſhall with the utmoſt Impartiality lay a State of it before you. As to the Premiums received by our Inſurers, I ſhall moſt readily admit, that it would be ridiculous to ſtate the Whole to the Profit of the Nation, or to ſuppoſe that every Shilling of them remained here in *England*. To be ſure, the greateſt Part of them muſt be ſent again Abroad, to make good to the foreign Merchants the Loſſes upon thoſe Ships loſt or taken by the Enemy, which were inſured by our Inſurers, therefore no greater Part of them can remain here, than the nett Profits got by ſuch of our People as are concerned in that Buſineſs; but I ſhall ſhew, that ſome other Perſons are concerned beſides the Inſurers and Office-keepers, and that both the Inſurers and Office-keepers get more clear Profit than what has been ſtated

by

by the Gentlemen who have ſpoke upon the other Side of the Queſtion.

As to the Profit of the Inſurer, Sir, I ſhall grant it to be only that which he receives more than he is intitled to by the Doctrine of Chances; but I cannot admit, that an Inſurer expects no more than *One per Cent.* Profit upon the Sum inſured, nor can I ſuppoſe, that any Man would employ and riſk both his Time and his Money in ſuch a Buſineſs, if he could expect no greater Profit; for that an Inſurer muſt always have a Stock of ready Money at Command, in order to anſwer Loſſes, as they occur, is as evident as that a Banker muſt always have a Stock of ready Money in his Shop, to anſwer ſuch of his Notes as ſhall be brought there for Payment. I therefore muſt ſuppoſe, that a Man who inſures to the Amount of 100,000*l.* yearly muſt have a Stock of ready Money of at leaſt 20,000*l.* and ſurely no Man would employ ſuch a Stock in a Trade where he riſks the Whole, beſides his Time, if he could expect no more than legal Intereſt, or 1000*l. per Annum*, by his Trade. Beſides, if we attend to the Premiums that are paid, and the Ships that are taken or loſt, we muſt ſuppoſe, that the Inſurer has a great deal more than *One per Cent.* Profit upon the Sum inſured. For Example, let us conſider the *Weſt-India* Trade: The Premiums upon *Britiſh* Ships bound thither without Convoy, now go from 25 to 30 *per Cent.* Can we from late Experience ſuppoſe, that at leaſt a Fourth, or very near a Third, of all ſuch Ships are loſt or taken by the Enemy? Again, the Premiums paid upon *French* Ships bound to the *Weſt-Indies* without Convoy, now go from 30 to 35 *per Cent.* and now indeed the Premiums even upon thoſe that are to ſail under Convoy happen to go at very little leſs: Can we ſuppoſe, that at leaſt one Third of all ſuch *French* Ships are loſt or taken by us? I am ſorry, Sir, it is not ſo; but tho' we have been as watchful, and have done as much as it was in our Power to do, I am ſure, no ſuch Thing can from Experience be ſuppoſed; and therefore I muſt ſuppoſe, that our Inſurers get a great deal more than *One per Cent.* Profit upon the Sum inſured.

As moſt Merchants and Inſurers, Sir, pin their Faith blindly upon a few Leaders, with Reſpect to the Premiums, without being themſelves at the Pains to make any Calculation of the Chances; and as it is impoſſible to make any certain Calculation of the Chances for and againſt a Ship's getting ſafe into her intended Port, becauſe no proper Poſtulatums can be certainly fixt on; therefore it is impoſſible to determine, with any Certainty, the Profit of the Inſurer, according to the Doctrine of Chances; but if I ſuppoſe it to be *Three per Cent.* at an Average, beſides the *Two per Cent.* deducted upon a Loſs, I do not believe I ſhall exceed what they really have. I ſay, at an Average, becauſe upon high Premiums they have a great deal more, and upon low Premiums a great deal leſs.

Thus, Sir, I think it is plain, that as to the Profits of the Inſurer, we muſt ſtate them a great deal higher than they have been ſtated by the Advocates for this Regulation; and as to the Office-keeper, beſides the 4*s.* 6*d.* for the Policy, he has 10*s. per Cent.* from the Inſured upon ſettling Loſſes, and the Inſurer allows him to retain *One Shilling in the Pound*, or 5*l. per Cent.* on all ſuch Premiums as he receives, which certainly makes the Inſurer inſiſt upon ſo much a higher Premium, and therefore falls really upon the Inſured, tho' it be paid or allowed by the Inſurer. Therefore we muſt likewiſe ſtate the Profits of the Office-keeper at a much higher Rate than they have been ſtated by the Gentlemen of the other Side; and conſequently the Loſs, which the Nation muſt ſuſtain by a Prohibition of all Inſurances upon *French* Ships, will amount

to

to a much larger Sum yearly, upon theſe two Articles alone, than theſe Gentlemen have been pleaſed to compute it at.

But, Sir, the Inſurer and Office-keeper are not the only Perſons that get by foreign Inſurances; for as foreign Merchants muſt employ Factors here, to inſure for them, and as the Money for paying the Premiums muſt be remitted here, and the Money for paying the Loſſes muſt be remitted back again, we muſt perceive, that beſides the Inſurer and Office-keeper, there muſt be a Factor and a Dealer in Exchange reſiding here concerned in every foreign Inſurance. To the Factor the foreign Merchant allows *a Half* or 10*s. per Cent.* on the Sum inſured, and *One*, ſometimes *Two per Cent.* on receiving Loſſes; and a Dealer in Exchange has generally *a Half* or *ten Shillings per Cent.* on every Sum he pays or remits; ſo that the Profits of the Factor and Dealer in Exchange, as well as the Profits of the Inſurer and Office-keeper, muſt be brought into the Account of the Loſs we ſhall ſuſtain by a Prohibition of Inſurances upon any *French* Ships, or any Ships bound to or from *France*, or any of the *French* Dominions, Settlements, or Plantations; and if we ſhould likewiſe by this Regulation deprive ourſelves of all other foreign Inſurances, our Loſs will be much greater.

What this Loſs may amount to yearly it is impoſſible to determine, becauſe it is impoſſible to know what Sums are inſured by our private Inſurers, and becauſe of the many different Premiums that are paid, according to the Voyage on which the Ship is bound; but as a Calculation has been attempted on the other Side of the Queſtion, with regard to *French* Inſurances, I ſhall likewiſe attempt one on mine; and for this Purpoſe I ſhall ſuppoſe, that upon *French* Ships bound to or from the *Weſt-Indies* or *America*, we inſure at leaſt *a Million* yearly, which muſt be allowed to be a moderate Computation, when it is conſidered, that the *French* certainly trade to thoſe Places for above 500,000*l.* yearly, which is more than *a Million* out and home, and that their Merchants inſure very little any where elſe but in *England*.

Now, Sir, upon this *Million*, according to the preſent Rate of Inſurance, they pay from 25 to 35 *per Cent.* but I ſhall put it at a Medium of 30 *per Cent.* ſo that our Inſurers receive yearly upon this Article alone 300,000*l.* and pay back for making good the Loſſes about 250,000*l.* Upon theſe ſeveral Sums let me ſtate the Profits of the ſeveral Perſons concerned, according to the Rules I have mentioned, as follows:

	£.
The Inſurer's Profit at 3 *p. C.* upon the whole Sum inſured, is - -	30000
The Office-keeper's Allowance at 5 *p. C.* upon the Premiums received, is	15000
D°'s Allowance at 10*s. p. C.* upon ſettling Loſſes on 250,000*l.* is - -	1250
D°'s Office Fees at 4*s.* 6*d.* for each Policy, reckoning one Policy with another at 5000*l.* is - - -	45
Factor's Commiſſion at 10*s. p. C.* on the Sum inſured, is	5000
D°'s Commiſſion on recovering Loſſes at 1 *and* ½ *p. C.* is	3750
Profit of the Dealer in Exchange on whom the Bills are drawn, for paying the Premiums, being 10*s. p. C.* on 300,000*l.* is -	1500
D°'s Profit on remitting the Money to pay the Loſſes being 10*s. p. C.* on 250,000*l.* is	1250
To which I muſt add the *Two p. C.* deducted by the Inſurer on paying Loſſes, which on 250,000*l.* amounts to - -	5000
The Total of all which Profits amounts to -	£. 62795

I do not pretend, Sir, that these Calculations are very exact, but upon the Whole, I believe, we may from thence reckon, that our People get yearly a clear Profit of near 60,000*l.* by Insurance upon the *French West-India* and *American* Trade alone; and suppose they get but 40,000*l.* more yearly by Insurances upon all the other Branches of the *French* Commerce, and upon all Ships bound to or from *France*, or any of the other *French* Settlements, the Whole will amount to near 100,000*l.* yearly, which is a national Advantage we ought not rashly to part with, at a Time when we are sending out 3 or 4,000,000*l.* yearly for maintaining Armies, and paying Subsidies on the Continent.

This, Sir, is a Loss which we shall certainly incur, but there is another, and a much greater Loss which we may perhaps incur, by agreeing to this Regulation, and that is, the total Loss of the Business of Insuring upon any foreign Ships, or even upon any of our own; for by this Prohibition we may throw such a Damp upon the Spirit of Insuring, as may totally extinguish it in this Nation. What is it, Sir, that makes Insurances cheaper, and more punctually complied with, in *England*, than any where else? Is it not the Multitude of Insurers, and present Prevalence of a Spirit for that Business among our People? If you cramp the Business by Prohibitions, you will extinguish the Spirit here, and you may, in my Opinion, you certainly will raise it in *France*. What will the Consequence be? You will never be able to recover what you have lost by your Prohibition, nor will you be able to preserve what that Prohibition had left you; and what is still worse, you will be entirely defeated in your Design of distressing the Enemy's Commerce.

Sir, the Court of *France*, like other Courts, do not see a great Way before their Nose in Matters of Trade: If they had, they would have taken Care not to have been so rash in declaring War against this Nation. But by this Prohibition we shall place their Interest, with Regard to the Business of Insurance, in so strong a Light before them, and so near their Nose, that they cannot miss seeing it; and we know what an Influence that Court has upon the People. Let the King of *France* but talk of Insurances in his Drawing-Room: Let him but say, that it is a Business no Way inconsistent with Noblesse: Let him but insinuate that he would shew Favour to such as engaged in it; and the whole *French* Nation would become Insurers. Can it be supposed, that Credit would not immediately be given to a Policy underwritten by a Man of a great Estate in Money as well as Land, especially in *France*, where Matters of Trade and Commerce are highly favoured by their Laws? Can it be said, that there are not a great many such Men in *France*? And if such Men should become Insurers, would not our agreeing to this Prohibition necessarily throw Plenty of Business into their Hands? They would soon find the Sweets of the Business; and their Success would encourage others to become Adventurers; so that in a few Years the *French* might become the chief Insurers of *Europe*.

To conclude, Sir, the Loss which this Nation must in one Case certainly incur, the immense Loss it may in other Cases be exposed to, and the Precariousness of the Benefits expected from this Regulation, make me think it an Experiment which we ought not to meddle with, especially as we have already in a great Measure ruined the *French* Commerce by our Men of War and Privateers, and may by the same Means prevent the Supply of their Colonies, whenever we think proper to do so. Therefore, however unpopular it may be at present, I must refuse my Assent to what is now proposed.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The Account of the Colleges and Halls of the Univerſity of Cambridge, *concluded.* *(See p.* 128.*)*

9. CATHARINE-HALL was founded by *Robert Woodlark*, S. T. P. Chancellor of the Univerſity, who obtain'd a Licence or Charter for that Purpoſe from King *Edward* IV. *An.* 1475, dedicating it to the Honour of St. *Catharine*, the Virgin and Martyr, and conſtituting a Maſter and 3 Fellows; and 3 more were added by ſubſequent Benefactors, with 30 Scholars and Exhibitioners. At preſent, the Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts are generally, all together, about 40. Among the Benefactors to this College, the late Queen *Anne* annexed to it the Prebend of *Norwich*; and Mrs. *Mary Ramſden*, of *Norton* in *Yorkſhire*, left a conſiderable Eſtate for finiſhing the Building, *&c.* It is ſituate between *Queen's-College* on the Weſt, and *Trompington-Street* on the Eaſt; the principal Front on the Weſt, being one of the moſt extenſive and regular Fronts in the Univerſity: The Entrance on this Side is thro' a handſome Portico, that leads into a Court about 60 Yards long, and 40 broad, in the Middle of which is a pretty Flower-Garden paled round. The Chapel on the North Side of the Court is a fine Piece of Architecture, built chiefly of Brick; but the Door-Caſe, Window-Frames, and Coins, are of Stone, and have a very good Effect. In the Ante-Chapel is a noble Monument of white Marble, erected by Sir *William Dawes*, late Archbiſhop of *York*, in Memory of his Lady.

10. *Jeſus-College* was originally a Convent of *Benedictine* Nuns, founded in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Rhedegund*; which falling to Decay, and the Nuns, all but 2, dead or diſperſed, *John Alcock*, Biſhop of *Ely*, obtained a Licence from King *Henry* VII. *An.* 1496, to build a College in its Room, for the Maintenance of a Maſter, 6 Fellows and 6 Scholars, commonly called *Jeſus-College*, from the Conventual Church (now the Chapel) dedicated at firſt to the Name of *Jeſus*. The Society now conſiſts of 16 Fellows, and 41 Scholars and Exhibitioners; Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts, 77. This *College* is ſituate out of the Town, a little Eaſt of it, ſurrounded by Groves, Gardens and fine Meadows. The grand Front looks towards the South, being about 60 Yards in Length, regularly built, and ſaſh'd. The Entrance into the College is by a magnificent Gate, over which are ſome of the pleaſanteſt Apartments. The chief Court is built on 3 Sides, being about 47 Yards long, and 40 broad: The Weſt Side is open to the Fields, having only a Dwarf Wall, and an Iron Paliſade upon it. On every Side there is a fine Proſpect of the Country. The Maſter's Lodge is one of the pleaſanteſt in the Univerſity; and both the Maſter and Fellows have large Gardens adjoining to the College: The Grove on the North is deſervedly admired, being of a ſemicircular Figure, and of great Extent.

11. *Chriſt's-College* was founded in 1505, 21 *Hen.* VII. on the Site of a Monaſtery, call'd *God's Houſe*, by the Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*, Daughter of *John Beaufort* Duke of *Somerſet*, Grandſon of *John* of *Gaunt*, fourth Son of *Edward* III. Conſort of *Edmund Tudor* Earl of *Richmond*, and Mother of *Henry* VII. She appointed a Maſter, 12 Fellows, and 47 Scholars; and K. *Edward* VI. added another Fellow, and 3 more Scholars: At preſent there are 15 Fellowſhips, and 54 Scholarſhips. *Chriſt's-College* is ſituate over-againſt St. *Andrew's* Church, more in the Fields than in the Town, It has one grand Court, lately beautified, about 46 Yards long, and 40 broad, formed by the Chapel, the Maſter's Lodge, the Hall,

Hall, and the Students Apartments. There is an elegant uniform Pile of Stone Building next the Garden and the Fields, about 50 Yards in Length; from whence there is a delightful View of the adjacent Country. The Fellows Garden is well laid out, and one of the pleaſanteſt in the Univerſity. There are both open and cloſe ſhady Walks, beautiful Alcoves, a Bowling-Green, and an elegant Summer-Houſe; beyond which is a Cold-Bath, encompaſſed with a little Wilderneſs.

12. *St. John's-College* was founded by the ſame Lady *Margaret*, Mother of K. *Henry* VII. on the Site of the diſſolv'd Priory of *St. John*'s; which by her laſt Will, dated 1509, ſhe deviſed for that Purpoſe, together with certain Lands, of the Value of 400 *l. per Annum*, and the Revenue of the ſaid Priory, amounting to 80 *l. per Annum*. In Purſuance hereof, her Executors, *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *Henry Hornby*, &c. having obtained a Charter in 1511, the Building was begun, and the firſt Court finiſhed, *An.* 1515. It conſiſts now of 3 Courts, lying between the *High-Street* and the River *Cam*. The firſt Court, which is about 76 Yards long and 72 broad, is entered by a magnificent Gate, adorned with 4 tall Towers of Stone and Brick; on the North, or Right-Hand whereof ſtands the Chapel; on the Weſt, oppoſite to the Gate, is the Hall; and the Students Chambers take up the reſt of the Court. The ſecond Court is chiefly taken up with the Apartments of the Fellows, which are the beſt in the College; only on the North a beautiful Gallery, belonging to the Maſter's Lodge, extends the whole Length of it: This Court is upwards of 90 Yards long, and 80 broad. From it one enters the third by a grand Portico; which, tho' the leaſt, is the pleaſanteſt of the three, being ſituate on the River, and the Walks and Groves on the oppoſite Side in full View: Under the Apartments on the Weſt is a commodious Cloiſter, and on the North is the College Library, a ſpacious Room, exceeding well furniſhed with ſcarce and valuable Books in moſt Languages; and looks more like the Library of an Univerſity, than of a ſingle College. Over the River is a fine Stone Bridge, leading from the College to a grand Walk of lofty Elms; at the End of which lies the Fellows Garden, where they have an elegant Summer-Houſe, and Bowling-Green, and moſt delightful Walks, looking into *Trinity* Gardens on one Side, and an open Champaign Country on the other. In this College there are at preſent, a Maſter, 59 Fellowſhips, and 100 Scholarſhips: Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts, 300.

13 *Magdalen*, or *Maudlin-College*, was originally founded by *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in 1519, 11 *Henry* VIII. on the Site of *St. Giles*'s Priory, by the Name of *Buckingham-College*: But he being afterwards beheaded, *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, obtain'd of K. *Henry* VIII. in 1542, a Grant of this College, and a Charter incorporating the Society by the Name of *The Maſter and Fellows of* St. Mary Magdalen College, *in the fair Univerſity of* Cambridge. There are now in it 16 Fellowſhips, and 40 Scholarſhips and Exhibitions. This is the only College that ſtands on the North Side of the River, in that Part of the Town call'd *Caſtle-End*. It conſiſts of 2 Courts, the largeſt having the Chapel and Maſter's Lodge on the North, and the Hall on the Eaſt, and in the North-Eaſt Angle, the old Library, well furniſhed with printed Books and Manuſcripts: The other is a pretty Court, at a Diſtance from the Noiſe of the Town, on the North-Eaſt Side of which is an elegant Stone-Building, with a Cloiſter,

in the Front of it, over which is the new Library, and in the North and South Wings are the Apartments of the Fellows.

14. *Trinity-College* was founded by King *Henry* VIII. on the Site of 3 ancient Hotels, *An.* 1546, where he erected one ſpacious College, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity; conſtituting one Maſter, 60 Fellows, 67 Scholars, 4 Conducts, 3 publick Profeſſors, 13 poor Scholars, 20 Beadſmen, beſides Servants; the whole Number of Students, Officers and Servants of the Foundation amounting to 440. The Society at preſent conſiſts of a Maſter, 60 Fellowſhips, 79 Scholarſhips; Fellows, Scholars, and Students being generally about 240. This College is ſituate between the High-Street on the Eaſt, and the River *Cam* on the Weſt, and contains two ſpacious Quadrangles. The firſt, next the Street, is 344 Feet long on the Weſt Side, and 325 on the Eaſt; 287 Feet broad on the South Side, and 256 on the North. It has a magnificent Gate, with an Obſervatory over it, by which we enter from the Street; and another Gate adorn'd with 4 lofty Towers, call'd *Queen's Gate*, on the South. The Chapel, the Maſter's Lodge and the Hall, give this Court a grand Appearance; and in the Middle of it is a beautiful Fountain, of an octogonal Form, ſupported by Pillars, which furniſhes not only the College, but great Part of the Town, with excellent Water, being ſupplied by an Aqueduct a Mile long. The ſecond Court, built by Dr. *Thomas Nevill*, Dean of *Canterbury*, and call'd *Nevill's Court*, is 228 Feet on the S. Side, 223 on the N. 132 on the E. and 148 on the W. encompaſſed on 3 Sides by a ſpacious Piazza, over which is the Library, *&c.* The Chapel is a grand and elegant Structure, where are Singing-Men, and Choriſters, as in a Cathedral, and a moſt admirable Organ. Near the Chapel is the Maſter's Lodge, in which are very noble Apartments, fit for the Reception of a Prince; and here the King, whenever he viſits *Cambridge*, always reſides and is entertain'd; and the Judges alſo make it their Reſidence at the Aſſizes. The Hall is ſuitable to the other publick Buildings, and the Library is the grandeſt Structure of the Kind in the Kingdom: It is aſcended by a ſpacious Staircaſe with black Marble Steps, and the Floor is of Marble: It is adorned on the Outſide with Pilaſters, carved Chapiters, and Architraves, and a Stone Baluſtrade runs round the Top of it; over the Eaſt Front are 4 fine Statues, repreſenting Divinity, Law, Phyſick, and Mathematicks, done by Mr. *Cibber*, Father of *Colley Cibber*, Eſq; the preſent Poet Laureat: Out of the Piazza under the Library open 3 Iron Gates towards the River, which here has a fine Stone Bridge over it, leading to the Walks, or Gardens, having Corn Fields and an open Country on the Weſt of them: In the Middle of the Garden is a Viſto thro' a Walk of lofty Elms; and on the N. and S. are ſhady Walks of Horſe Cheſnuts and *Dutch* Elms. And tho' there be no publick Garden belonging to the Univerſity, the *Trinity* Gardens have ſeveral Species of exotick Plants.

15. *Emmanuel-College* was founded by Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, upon the Site of the *Dominican* Convent of Black Preaching Friers, he having obtain'd a Licence or Charter of Incorporation from Queen *Elizabeth*, *An.* 1584. It is ſituate on the S. E. of the Town, from whence there is a very extenſive Proſpect of the adjacent Country. The grand Court is a very beautiful one, having on the S. an elegant uniform Stone Building, adorn'd with a Baluſtrade and Battlements; and oppoſite to it, on the N. the Hall, Combination-Room, and Maſter's Lodge: On the E. is a fine Cloiſter with 13 Arches, and a Gal-

Gallery over it, adorn'd with the Portraits of the Founder, ſeveral of the Benefactors, &c. There is a pleaſant Range of Buildings, running from the Cloiſter to the South, and having the Command of the Country almoſt every Way. The Gardens are large, and well planted with Fruit-Trees, and in the Fellows Garden is a Bowling-Green and Cold-Bath. At preſent there are in this College, a Maſter, 15 Fellowſhips, 50 Scholarſhips, 10 Sizars Places, and 37 Exhibitions: Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts, of late Years, between 60 and 70.

16. *Sidney - Suſſex - College* was founded in 1598, by *Frances Sidney*, Aunt to the famous Sir *Philip Sidney*, and Dowager of *Thomas Radcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex*; yet ſhe order'd it to be call'd after her Maiden Name, thus: *The College of the Lady Frances Sidney-Suſſex*. It is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Bridge-Street*, and conſiſts of two Courts, moderately large, and almoſt encompaſſed with Gardens. The Hall is rather too large for the Society, who are one Maſter, 8 Fellows, 10 Scholars, and 2 Exhibitioners; Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts, generally about 40. The Chapel is a very decent Oratory, and is chiefly remarkable for its ſtanding North and South, as others do Eaſt and Weſt. The Library is well filled with ſcarce and valuable Books; and there is in it a human Scull, perfectly petrify'd, except the Teeth, which are white, hard and ſound, and not at all changed; but, by ſome Accident, it is ſaid to have been lately broken. The Rev. Dr. *Francis Sawyer Paris*, Maſter of this College, is the preſent Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity.

Having, in our Mag. *for* May, 1747, *p.* 242, *mention'd a new extraordinary Speculum, or Mirror, invented by M.* de Buffon, *F. R. S. and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at* Paris, *we ſhall here inſert Part of a Letter from Mr.* Turberville Needham *to* James Parſons, *M. D. F. R. S. containing a Deſcription of that wonderful Machine.*

Dear Sir,

I Have been at the King's Garden, and am juſt returned: I there learned, that this Morning they have been trying ſome Experiments with a new-conſtructed reflecting Mirror or Mirrors with Succeſs: I knew indeed ſome Time ago, that they had been upon the Deſign; and M. *de Buffon* had acquainted me with the theoretical Part of the Whole. I had even ſeen a Part of it executed; but as they had not then eſſayed it, I would take no Notice of it: In one Word, it is *Archimedes* revived; and the Credit of Antiquity, in this Point, is in ſome Meaſure re-eſtabliſhed. This Machine, for ſo I muſt call it, conſiſts of 140 ſmall plain Mirrors, each of about 4 by 3 Inches ſquare; they are fixed at about a Quarter of an Inch Diſtance from each other, upon a large wooden Frame, about 6 Feet ſquare, ſtrengthened with many croſs Bars of Wood for the mounting of theſe Mirrors. Each of them have 3 moveable Screws, which the Operator commands from behind, ſo contrived, that the Mirror can be inclined to any Angle in any Direction that meets the Sun; and by this Means the Solar Image of each Mirror is made to coincide with all the reſt.

There are in all, as I told you, 140 Mirrors; but they tried the Experiment this Morning with 24 only; for ſo many, and no more, were then ready for the Purpoſe: The Effect was, that, in very few Seconds of Time, a combuſtible Matter they had prepared with Pitch and Tow, daubed upon a Deal-Board, was ſet on Fire, and burn'd vigorouſly at the Diſtance of 66 *French* Feet. Judge now of the Effect 140 will

will produce; and whether the Invention may not be improved to the Height of all that has been advanced of *Archimedes* by the Ancients. The only Difficulty they found was, to make the Solar Images of the Mirrors coincide; but this is owing to the yet Imperfection of their Method of mounting, which may be eaſily improved.

The Dimenſions I have given in of the Mirrors and Frame were only gueſſed at from View, for I have not meaſur'd them; ſo you muſt not expect they will ſquare or tally mathematically in the utmoſt Rigour. Nor indeed did I think it neceſſary to do any more; for the Dimenſions of themſelves are purely arbitrary. If you have a clear Idea of the Conſtruction of the Machine by this general Deſcription, it is all I have aimed at.

Extract of a Letter from the Marquiſs Nicolini, *F.R.S. to the* Preſident, *concerning the ſame* Mirror.

SIR,

YOU know that the Affair of *Archimedes* ſetting the *Roman* Fleet on Fire by Means of Burning-Glaſſes, has been look'd upon as a Thing impoſſible and romantick. *Deſcartes* poſitively denied the Fact, which had been believed for ſo many Ages; and our modern Philoſophers, after many Trials, and various Reaſonings, have been of the ſame Opinion. But M. *de Buffon*, being aſked, if it might be poſſible to invent a *Phaometer*, or *Machine* for meaſuring the *Intenſity* of *Light*, hath diſcovered by Trial, that Light was able to produce great Effects in a *Focus* at a great Diſtance, if one made uſe of a great Number of Diſks, which would reflect ſo many Images of the Sun, and fling them all into one Place. He put together therefore a Sort of *Polyedron*, conſiſting of 168 ſmall Mirrors, or flat Pieces of Looking-Glaſs, each 6 Inches ſquare; by Means of which, with the faint Rays of the Sun, in the Month of *March*, he ſet on Fire ſome Boards of Beech Wood at 150 Feet Diſtance. By increaſing the Numbers of Mirrors, he hopes to be able to do the ſame 900 Feet off.

His Machine has, beſides, the Conveniency of burning downwards or horizontally, as one pleaſes; and it burns either in its greater *Focus*, or in any nearer Interval; which our commonly known Burning-Glaſſes have not, their *Focus* being fix'd and determined.

Perhaps this Machine may afford a Manner of meaſuring either Light, or the different Degrees of Heat of burning Bodies. The Difficulty is to find the Method of marking the Degrees, and of fixing a Point of Compariſon; for the Point of kindling will not determine it, becauſe that chiefly depends upon the greater or leſs Degree of Inflammability of different combuſtible Bodies*.

Abſtract of the Mechanical Practice *of* PHYSICK, *continued from* p. 125.

CHAP. IV.

103. THE Author here deſcribes a new Apparatus and Method of applying and cauſing the Air to act by alternate Impulſes and Strokes upon the external Body, which he propoſes as the moſt perfect Kind of Exerciſe for preſerving Health, and curing Diſeaſes. To prepare the Way for more readily apprehending its good Effects, with the

* *Mr.* Maupertuis, *in a Letter to the* Preſident, *dated at* Potzdam, May 20, 1747, *ſays, that his Friend* Buffon *has recover'd the Burning-Glaſſes of* Archimedes; *that with* 168 *plane Glaſſes, each* 6 *Inches ſquare, he has melted a Silver Plate, at the Diſtance of* 60 *Feet, and fired pitch'd Boards at* 150. *Each* Speculum *is moveable, ſo as, by the Help of* 3 *Screws, to be ſet to a proper Inclination for directing the Rays towards any given Point.*

the Reason thereof, he observes as follows.

104. Among all the Non-Naturals, and Means of Health, none contribute more thereto than Air, and Motion, or Exercise; and the real End and Effects of all Kinds of A Exercise, are to communicate a proper Quantity of Motion to the Solids and Fluids, to strengthen and brace the former, and to keep the latter in a due State of Motion, Heat and Fluxility, and promote the Secretions. Now the Methods of exercising, or giving Motion to the Body, B are various, either natural or artificial; under the first Class may be reckon'd Diet, Air, natural or artificial Fire or Heat, the Passions, Walking, &c. Under the second Head may be reckon'd all Means and Medicines C for preserving Health, and curing Diseases, as Riding, Bathing, Emeticks, Catharticks, Sudorificks, Diureticks, Salivaticks, Epispasticks, Cephalicks, Causticks, Cauteries, Scarification, Friction, Venesection, Musick, &c. all the Operations and D Effects of which, and all other Means and Medicines, consist wholly and only in the Quantity of Motion or Exercise, which they communicate to the Body and its Parts. However, it may be affirmed of one and all the said Methods, especially those of E the second Class, that by which Way soever the Body is exercised, or put in Motion, there is a greater Stress laid on some Parts than others, or the Motion is not communicated to all Parts alike; the Consequence of which will be an unequal Derivation and Revulsion of the Fluids, to F and from particular Parts, the Fluids being always determined, in the greatest Quantity and Velocity, upon the Parts where is the least Resistance; consequently, that Kind of Exercise whereby Motion is communi- G cated the most equally, and in such Quantities as suits best with the Body and its Parts, must be the most natural and best for preserving Health, and curing Diseases, except in some particular Cases, wherein Derivation and Revulsion are indicated as necessary; of which equable Method of communicating Motion to animal Bodies, Nature hath furnished us with two most perfect Examples.

105. The first Example of perfect Exercise is that which our Bodies recieve continually from the Air, acting constantly thereon, with all its variable Properties; for as the external Mould or Shell of Air immediately incloſing our Bodies (which is an essential, tho' a very fugitive Part thereof, as appears from N°. 45) becoming hotter and lighter by the Vapours exhaling from the Body, must be continually flying off from the Body, and making Room for the more remote Air, as being colder and heavier, to succeed in its Place; by these quick Successions of fresh, cold Air round the Body (without which no Animal, Vegetable, nor Fire could live, by Reason the Respiration all over the Surface of the Body, and consequently the Circulation would be invincibly obstructed and stop'd) the same, being thus placed in a continual changeable Vortex of Air, receives a successive Impulse and Quantity of Motion therefrom, whereby all its Parts, both Solids and Fluids, are kept in a continual vibrative Motion, from the Surface to the Axis of the Body, and from thence outwards again, and so during Life.

106. The second Instance of perfect Exercise is also derived from the same universal Instrument the Air, consider'd as operating upon the whole System of the Fluids, as they circulate thro' the pulmonick Vessels, infinitely ramified and divaricated upon the Surface of the Air-Vessels in the Lungs. Here it is to be remark'd, that as the Air within the Vesicles of the Lungs becomes hotter and lighter by the Vapours exhaling from the Blood, the same must change Place constantly with the external Air, as being heavier and colder, with-

without which ſucceſſive Supplies of freſh cold Air, the Perſpiration from the whole internal Surface of the Lungs (which is greater than from the whole external Surface of the Body) muſt otherwiſe be totally obſtructed, and conſequently the Circulation alſo; which is the true Reaſon why no Animal, Vegetable, nor Fire can live, if confined to the ſame numerical Quantity of Air. So that by the alternate Syſtole and Diaſtole of the Lungs, and Inſpiration and Expiration of the Air, and the ſucceſſive Impulſes and Strokes thereof, the Blood is moſt perfectly moved, ventilated, and exerciſed in all its Parts.

107. Now in both the foregoing Methods it is to be obſerved, that our Bodies become exerciſed, or have Motion communicated thereto, by the Air, which in the firſt Example operates conſtantly by alternate Impulſes and Strokes upon the whole external Body, and by Conſequence on the whole Syſtem of the Solids and Fluids; and in the ſecond Caſe, the Air acts alſo continually by ſucceſſive Strokes upon the whole Syſtem of the Fluids, as they circulate thro' the Lungs. By this we ſee, that the Air, being a heavy elaſtick Fluid, endow'd with all its other variable Properties, is on all thoſe Accounts the moſt perfect Inſtrument for giving Motion or Exerciſe to a Syſtem of contractile, diſtractile Tubes, fill'd with Fluids ſubject to be greatly rarefied and condens'd, as are all animal Bodies.

108. The Author taking the two remarkable Caſes aforeſaid, as the moſt perfect Methods for communicating Motion or Exerciſe to animal Bodies, as being inſtituted by the Author of Nature, conformable to this moſt perfect Plan and Model, the following cardinal phyſical Problem is propoſed for a Solution:

PROBLEM.

109. To find a Method, whereby the Air may be made to operate on the whole Body, or its Parts, by alternate ſucceſſive Impulſes and Strokes, and that the Strokes be made with any Degree of Preſſure, and Velocity, and with any Interval between the Strokes, and continued as long as required.

110. For the Solution of this Problem the Author hath given the Draughts and Explanation of a Machine and Apparatus, by which the Air may be alternately laid on and taken off the Body, with any Degree of Preſſure and Velocity, by which ſucceſſive Impulſes of the Air the Body will become ſubject to an alternate Motion of Syſtole and Diaſtole, from the Surface to its Axis, and from thence outwards, and that with any Degree of Velocity, and with any Interval between the Strokes, and continued as long as required. The Subject, Arguments, and Obſervations of this Chapter being of great Importance, merit very much the Attention and Encouragement of the Publick.

CHAP. V.

111. THE Author, in this Chapter, accounts for the mechanical Effects produced in animal Bodies, by having a vibratory Motion communicated thereto by the Air immediately inveſting the Body. Accordingly he obſerves, that the Air is ſubject to a twofold Motion; by the firſt the Air is moved with a rectilinear Motion, being carried in a Stream or Current towards ſome Point of the Horizon, as when it happens to be agitated by Winds, by which Motion the ſame numerical Quantity of Air is carried ſucceſſively from one Part of abſolute infinite Space, to another; by the ſecond, the ſame identical Quantity of Air being confined, as ſuppoſe in a large Veſſel, or cloſe Chamber, ſo as it can't eſcape thereout, if within ſuch a cloſe Veſſel or Chamber, any ſtrongly

ſtrongly ſonorous Bodies, ſuch as ſeveral Drums were ſet to beating, or ſeveral large Bells a ringing, or a Number of Men employed with large Hammers (after the Manner of the Copper or Anchor Smiths) to beat upon large Copper-Veſſels or Bells properly ſuſpended, in which Caſe this confined Quantity of Air, without ever changing its abſolute Place, all its Parts will nevertheleſs be agitated, with a quick vibrating Motion, in ſuch wiſe that a Perſon incloſed in ſuch a Veſſel or Air-Chamber, having the Air therein thus agitated, like to a ſtrong Vortex, by the quick reciprocal Pulſations of the aerial Waves going and coming ſucceſſively and alternately between the Perſon's Body and the ſonorous Bodies, he will find himſelf very differently affected from what he would be by being in the open unconfined Air, ſuppoſing it either ſtagnant, or moved with all the Velocity it hath in the higheſt Winds, by which rectilinear Motion, the Air or Wind daſhes or impinges only againſt one Half of the Perſon's Body, whilſt the other Half of his Body is becalmed with an Eddy or Vortex; but in the other Caſe, the Air being cloſely confined, the ſmart Vibrations communicated thereto become reciprocated forwards and backwards, ſo as to ſtrike with equal Force againſt all Parts of the Perſon's Body.

112. The human Body conſiſting of a Syſtem of Solids extremely elaſtick, may be properly compared to an exquiſite ſtring'd muſical Inſtrument, but with this Difference, that it is compoſed of Strings infinite in Number, each Fibre, how ſmall ſo ever, whether nervous, muſcular, or membranous, being to be conſidered as a diſtinct String in this living muſical Machine; in order therefore to preſerve it in a perfect Harmony and State of Health, there is required a proper Degree of Elaſticity and Tenſion in the Fibres of every Organ and Gland, relatively to each other, and to their reſpective Functions, ſo that if but one ſingle Fibre loſeth its proper Elaſticity and Stricture, the Harmony, Health and Oeconomy of that Part, and conſequently of the whole animal Machine, will be impair'd proportionally (N°. 13.) And as a ſtring'd muſical Inſtrument produces various different Notes and Tunes, only from the different Degrees of Tenſion in its Chords, even ſo all the vital and voluntary Motions of the Body, as alſo all the Senſations of Pleaſure and Pain, with the Paſſions and intellectual Faculties of the Soul, riſe and fall and vary for better or worſe, exactly in Proportion as the Degrees of Elaſticity and Tenſion in the animal Solids change. So that this one Cauſe alone, namely, the different Elaſticity of the Solids, accounts adequately for all Diſeaſes and Diſorders both of Body and Mind, with their different Symptoms; and likewiſe directs this one true natural Method for the Cure of all Diſeaſes, which conſiſts in regulating the Elaſticity and moving Force of the Solids, ſo as to produce an Equilibrium and Balance between the ſeveral Organs and Parts of the Body, and the Fluids which they circulate, (N°. 17, 18, 22, 27, 28.)

[*To be continued.*]

A ſuccinct Account of the Country about MAESTRICHT. *(See a correct* MAP *of the* LOW-COUNTRIES *in our* Mag. *for* April *laſt, as alſo the* MAP *in* May *laſt.)*

AS the Siege of *Maeſtricht* is at preſent the great Topick of Diſcourſe, it may be ſome Satisfaction to our Readers, if we give them a ſhort View of the Courſe of that great River, upon which this important Place ſtands, the Countries on each Side of it, and the ſeveral Poſts of Conſequence that lie round it.

The River *Maeſe* riſes in *Burgundy*, and running North thro' the

Countries of *Lorrain* and *Champagne*, then enters the *Netherlands*; and having watered *Toul*, *Verdun*, *Sedan*, and *Dinant*, paſſes on to *Namur*, where it receives the *Sambre* into its Channel; then turning to the North-East, it paſſes by *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, *Venloe*, and *Grave*; next directing its Courſe to the Weſt, it rolls on to *Worcum*, and having joined the *Waal* proceeds to *Dort*, in the Province of *Holland*, which it ſurrounds, and then diſcharges itſelf into the *German* Sea a little below the *Brill*. (See *Mag.* for 1747, *p.* 328.) The Places upon this River, the Diſtances and Situation of which are moſt neceſſary to be known, are, firſt, *Namur*, which ſtands at the Confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, 35 Miles South-East from *Bruſſels*; going down the River from thence we come next to *Huy*, in the Territory of *Liege*, which ſtands 16 Miles North-East from *Namur*; then we come to *Liege*, which lies 30 Miles North-East of *Namur*; about 12 or 13 Miles North from *Liege* ſtands *Maeſtricht*; *Maſeyck* lies 16 Miles North-East of *Maeſtricht*, on the Weſt Side of the *Maeſe*; and about 10 Miles North-East from *Maſeyck* ſtands *Roermond*, at the Confluence of the *Roer* and the *Maeſe*.

The Countries on the Weſt Side of the *Maeſe*, are the County of *Namur*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, which extend all along, from South to North, on that Side of the River, as far as we have laſt deſcribed it. Part of the County of *Namur* lies alſo on the Eaſt Side of the *Maeſe*; next to it lies the Territory of *Liege* on that Side of the River alſo, then the Duchy of *Limburg*, which is bounded on the North by the Duchy of *Juliers*; but the Town of *Roermond* is ſituated in *Guelders*. The County of *Namur* is at preſent in the Hands of the *French*; the Territory of *Liege* is a neutral Country, belonging to its Biſhop and Prince, who is Brother to the late Emperor and a Cardinal; the Duchy of *Limburg* belongs to the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, but the Capital has been lately ſeized, and a great Part of the adjacent Country over-run by the *French*. The Duchy of *Juliers* belongs to the Elector *Palatine*, and is bounded on the North by Countries that belong to the King of *Pruſſia*.

The Town of *Maeſtricht* lies on the Weſt Side of the *Maeſe*, but the *Wycke*, or Suburb, is on the Eaſt Side of that River, joined to the Town by a fine Stone Bridge of nine Arches. Moſt of our Geographers, tho' without any Reaſon, place it in the Province of *Brabant*; but in Fact it belongs to the Biſhop of *Liege*, who has his Officers in the *Wycke*, tho' the *Dutch* are Sovereigns of the Town, and its Domains, which are very narrow, in Conjunction with the Biſhop; and the Poſſeſſion of it was thus ſettled by the Treaty of *Munſter*. It was always a Place of great Strength, as well as much Importance. In 1673 it was taken by *Louis* XIV. after a Siege of 13 Days, and the Fortifications ſo much increaſed, that the Prince of *Orange* was afterwards forced to riſe from before it, after 52 Days open Trenches. It was reſtored to the *Dutch* by the Treaty *Nimeguen*, in 1679, and has continued in their Hands ever ſince. (See a PLAN of this important Place, and a particular Deſcription of it, in our *Mag.* for *July* laſt, *p.* 300.)

It will be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of the principal Towns about it, becauſe the Names of them often occur in the *Gazettes*, and yet it is ſometimes difficult to find them in the Maps. *Valkenborg* is a little Place belonging to the *Dutch*, which in ſome Maps is called *Faquemont*, on the River *Guele*, ſtanding about 5 Miles North-East of *Maeſtricht*. *Aix la Chapelle* ſtands almoſt due Eaſt, but inclining a little to the South, at the Diſtance of 20 Miles from *Maeſtricht*;

ſtricht; the City of *Limburg* lies South-East from *Maeſtricht*, 25 Miles; between theſe two Places, at the Diſtance of ten Miles from *Maeſtricht*, ſtands *Dalen*; and about 8 Miles directly South from *Maeſtricht*, but on the East-Side of the River, A ſtands *Viſet*. Paſſing the River we come to *Tongres*, which lies South-Weſt from *Maeſtricht*, at the Diſtance of about 12 Miles; *Bilſen* lies 8 Miles North-Weſt; and the Convent of *Reckem* ſtands due North from *Maeſtricht*, on the ſame Side of the B *Maeſe*, at the Diſtance of about 7 Miles.

From the DUBLIN-COURANT.

The Old Iriſh *Referee-man's Award in Regard to a General Peace.*

I. SPAIN and *Great-Britain* to ſhake Hands and be Friends, only *Spain* to allow 3 Ships to go from the *South-Sea* Company of *Great-Britain*, to the *South-Sea* in *America* yearly, Duty-free, and each Party to keep what they have now D in Poſſeſſion.

II. Don *Philip* to be made King of *Corſica* and *Toulon*, and the Franchiſes thereunto belonging.

III. The King of *Sardinia* to have his own again, according to the Treaty of *Worms*.

IV. *France* and *Spain* to reimburſe the *Genoeſe* in 7 Years (Intereſt-free) the Damage done them.

V. *Lorrain* to be reſtored to Prince *Charles*, and he to marry a Daughter of *France*, and to have the *French Luxemburg* as a Dower.

VI. The Duke of *Modena* to be F reſtored, with no Accounts for the main Profits, in Regard he has been maintained ever ſince he went away, and could have had no more but Maintenance at his own Houſe.

VII. The Emperor's eldeſt Son to be Stadtholder of *Flanders* or the G *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and pay his Quota to the Emperor as the other Princes of the Empire do.

VIII. The Prince of *Lorrain* to be Governor of *Tuſcany*.

IX. *Great-Britain* and *France* to keep what each has in Poſſeſſion the 10th Day of *May* next, in both *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*.

X. If the *Dutch* Governors have not received from the *French* ſo much, then the *French* King to repay them 200,000*l.* and reſtore all their Barrier Towns and Artillery.

XI. The Kings of *Denmark*, *Poland* and *Pruſſia*, or any two of them, to ſet out the Bounds and Mearing between *Sweden* and *Ruſſia*, that Peace may be univerſal in *Europe*.

Theſe Articles to be performed on or before the 10th of *May* next.

If the *French* King will not obſerve this ſo equitable Award, I would C ſend a Fleet and deſtroy all his Sea-Ports from *Calais* to *Bourdeaux* incluſive.

Ferns, March 27,
1747. MORRAGH O'MURPHY,
In the 87*th Year of his Age.*

His PICTURE *of* EUROPE.

The King of *Spain* ſitting in a peaceable Poſture.

The Queen Dowager in a continual Fret.

The King of *Portugal* holding both Hands full of Gold.

E The King of *Sardinia* riding full Gallop with his Sword drawn.

The King of *Sicily* peeping firſt out of one Corner, then out of another; but obſerving a Woman watching him, whips in his Head and ſits ſtill.

F The Emperor in a Chair of State, ſometimes nodding at one Elector, ſometimes at another, without ſpeaking.

The King of *Pruſſia* laughing in his Sleeve to ſee the *French* Miniſters cheating their Maſter, and thoſe of the G high Allies bullying them.

The King of *Denmark* getting Trade from others, undiſcovered.

The King of *Sweden* ſelling Ships

for half Money in Hand, the reſt in fair Promiſes.

The Empreſs of *Ruſſia* ſitting in a great Square, with 100,000 Men at each Corner.

The King of *Poland* in a ſickly Poſture, ſending to ſeveral to get Cordials to cure him of a *Turkiſh* Diſeaſe.

The Stadtholder of *Holland* ſitting with 7 or 8 Teachers, to make him an *Engliſhman*.

The *French* King making a Shew like a Glow-worm, which will dwindle away before next St. *Lawrence*'s Day.

The King of *Great-Britain* bruſhing the Sea with Thunder and Lightning.

The *Highlanders* itching to be at it, but want Nails to ſcratch with.

Ireland like a Bull with his Head down, waiting to catch ſomething with his Horns, to throw it into a Bog.

The deplorable State, to which the French *have reduced* Bergen-op-Zoom.

THERE were in *Bergen-op-Zoom*, at the Time when the *French* took it in their Heads to become its Maſters, 1287 Houſes, and theſe have been diſpoſed of in the following Manner. *Imprimis*, 379 blown into the Air, crumbled to Duſt, or reduced to Rubbiſh by the Fire of the *French* Artillery, or the Effects of their Bombs and red-hot Bullets. *Item*, 22 Houſes not entirely deſtroy'd, yet uninhabited, and paſt repairing. *Item*, 294 Houſes inhabited by Soldiers, Officers, and other Perſons belonging to the Military, who are ſuch excellent Tenants that they do not pay a Farthing Rent. *Item*, 90 Houſes that are occupied by Suttlers, and that Sort of Cattle, who, if there be any Wood-Work in a Houſe, light their Fires, and boil their Pot with it, but pay their Rent as honeſtly as the worthy Gentlemen beforementioned. *Item*, 72 Houſes which ſerve to ſhelter the miſerable Peaſants that have fled thither from the adjacent Country, and who, tho' their Principles may be honeſt, have not a Farthing to pay. *Item*, 430 Houſes inhabited by the original Townſmen, the Majority of whom the *French* have taught a new Trade, which is the only one they have to get their Bread by, *viz.* Begging. Add to all this, the ſtately and beautiful Church, buried in its own Ruins, and the Palace of the Prince, in much the ſame Circumſtances, and one may have a pretty exact Notion of the Condition of this Place on the 7th of *February* laſt, when this Account was very carefully compleated. —— And then, as to the fruitful Country of *Cadſand*, and the plentiful *Bailiwicks* of *Hulſt*, *Axel*, *Ardenburg*, *Bouchoute* and the *Aſſenede*, they are now reduced by the *French* Devaſtations to perfect Deſarts.

Extract of a Letter from a Maſter's Mate of his Majeſty's Ship the Dartmouth, *which blew up in the Engagement with the* Glorioſa, *a* Spaniſh *Man of War, afterwards taken by the* Ruſſel. (*See the whole Account in our* Mag. *for* Nov. *laſt*, p. 517, 518, 519.)

AT 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon (*October* 7, 1747,) we got up along ſide, and began to engage, and continued very briſkly on till half paſt 3, when we unfortunately blew up; two of the Privateers being within Gun-ſhot, hoiſted out their Boats, and came to the Wreck, and took up what People were living. The Privateers who took us up, proved to be the *Duke* and *Prince Frederick*; when after got on board, informed us that one of the Ships aſtern was an *Engliſh* Man of War, whom they took to be the *Jerſey*. The Privateers continued

tinued their Chace, with the Man of War, after the Enemy. It is impoſſible for me to give you a right Account in what Manner our Magazine took Fire, and blew the Ship up: But I believe, as we received ſeveral Shot in our Hull, that a Shot from the Enemy came into the Magazine, and ſtruck the Light-Room, and knocked the Lights amongſt the Powder, by which Means blew the Ship up. Our Ship received pretty much Damage before ſhe blew up; our Main-Maſt would not have ſtood long, by reaſon of it being ſhot thro' in ſeveral Places, and moſt of the Shrouds ſhot away; as likewiſe our Stays and moſt of our Rigging, fore and aft. As to what Men we had killed and wounded before we blew up, I cannot give a juſt Account. I ſaw a Midſhipman killed on the Upper-Deck, and five wounded with Splinters at the ſame Time. We had 325 on board when we began to engage, and all in good Health. We begun the Engagement with as much Vigour as ever poſſible a Ship could, being commanded by that brave and courageous Gentleman Captain *James Hamilton*, who always thought it his greateſt Pleaſure to fight for his King and Country. There was only fifteen of us ſaved, two of which are now (*Jan.* 18.) at *Liſbon* Hoſpital, and have loſt their Legs.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Bedford-Row*, Feb. 22.

SOME late ingenious Contrivances in Hydraulicks, by their ſimple and uncompounded Structure, may with great Conveniency ſuit thoſe particular Situations they are deſigned for; the Difficulty not being very great to erect Machines where the Situation affords a Primum Mobile, or firſt moving Cauſe, as Water, Wind, &c. the laſt of which being ſo very uncertain, renders it leſs ſerviceable than otherwiſe it would be; and for the firſt, there are but very few Places, that enjoy the Advantage of running Water. The great Deficiency in Hydraulicks ſeems to be the Want of a Method for raiſing Water out of Wells, without the Inconveniency of a conſtant Attendance and Charge.

This chiefly conſiſts in finding out a Machine, that would work for 3 or 4 Hours by Means of a Weight, which might be equivalent to the Force of Wind and Water; this Weight by deſcending into the Well might work the Machine for ſome Hours without winding up.

Could this be attain'd, Gentlemen might have Ponds full in Summer in any Place where they could dig a Well, of a large Diameter; for by letting the aforeſaid Engine work every Day, the Water raiſed from the Well would equal the Quantity loſt by Exhalation in hot Weather*.

An Arithmetical PARADOX.

A Farmer ſends his three Daughters to Market; to the Eldeſt he gave 22 Apples, to the Second 16, and to the Third 10. They ſold as many for a Penny one as the other, and each brought Home the ſame Sum of Money, yet neither of them changed Apples or Money with each other. *Quere*, how they ſold their Fruit, and to give the analytical Inveſtigation thereof?

An Arithmetical QUESTION.

A Gentleman travelling loſt a Purſe of Guineas; he could not recollect exactly what a Number the Purſe contained, but remembred, that counting them by 2, 3, 4, 5, and Sixes, there always remained an odd one at laſt, but when he told them by Sevens they came even. *Quere*, how many there were in the Purſe, and the Manner of inveſtigating them analytically?

A

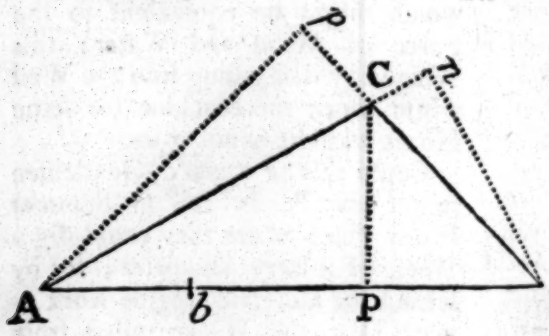
* *We are informed, that a Gentleman has lately invented ſuch a Machine.*

A Geometrical PROBLEM.

A Maſon hath a Piece of Stone in Form of a Cone, whoſe Baſe is 2 Feet Diameter, and its Altitude is 7 Foot; out of which he is deſirous to cut the greateſt Cylinder or Rolling Stone, ſo that its Length, and the Quantity of Stone that is loſt by the cutting, may both be the leaſt poſſible. *Quere* the Dimenſions of the Rolling-Stone, and how much Stone is waſted in cutting? And alſo a Solution to the Queſtion without the Help of Fluxions? [*The Surveying Queſtion in our next.*]

A Solution of the SURVEYOR'S QUESTION, *Page* 113.

LET the 3 given Perpendiculars be A*p* (30) B*n* (20) and CP (15)
Call the Area of the Triangle 30 x
Then will AB be $= 4x$
AC $= 3x$
and BC $= 2x$



Take P*b* = B*p* then (*per* 4th Axiom of Trigonometry,) As $4x : 5x :: x : \frac{5x}{4} = Ab$, and $AB\ (4x) - Ab\ \frac{(5x)}{4} = Bb\ (= \frac{11x}{4})$ the Half of which, namely, $\frac{11x}{8} = BP =$

$\overline{BC^2 - PC^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, that is, $\frac{11x}{8} = \overline{4x^2 - 225}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\therefore \frac{121x^2}{64} = 4x^2 - 225$

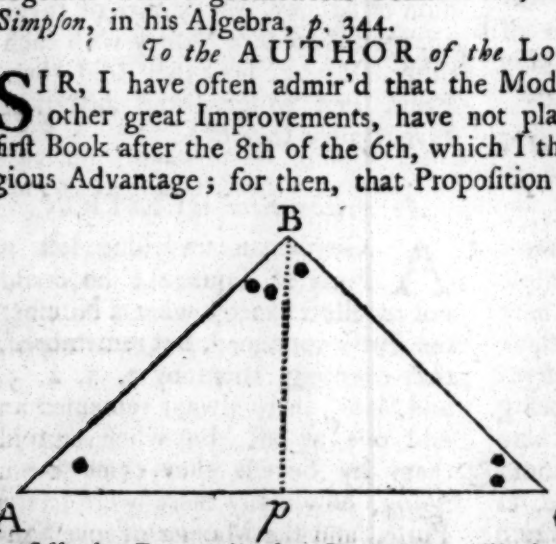
$\therefore x2 = \frac{320}{3}$ $\therefore x = \overline{\frac{320}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\therefore$ Area $= 309,84$ fere
AB $= 41,312$
AC $= 30,984$
and BC $= 20,656$.

Note. The Reader may ſee another Method of calculating this Problem, together with a geometrical Conſtruction, and its Demonſtration, by Mr. *Simpſon*, in his Algebra, *p.* 344. CAROLUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, I have often admir'd that the Modernizers of *Euclid*, among their other great Improvements, have not plac'd the 47th Propoſition of his firſt Book after the 8th of the 6th, which I think might be done with prodigious Advantage; for then, that Propoſition (which in *Simpſon*'s Geometry occupies nearly a Page, in *Cunn*'s *Euclid* rather more, and in *Ward* about twice as much) might be not only more eaſily conceiv'd, but alſo demonſtrated by making uſe of a few Letters; as is evident by the following Demonſtration.



Let ABC be a Triangle right-angled at B, from which let fall the Perpendicular B*p*, then will the Triangles A*p* B, C*p* B, and ABC be ſimilar (*Euc.* 8 of 6th)
therefore As, AC : AB :: AB : A*p*
and AC : BC :: BC : C*p* 4th of 6th.
Conſequently, $AB^2 + BC^2 = AC \times Ap + AC \times Cp = AC^2$, by 2d of 2.

SIR,

SIR, *Tueſday, March* 22, 1748.

THIS Morning at 7, the Wind being N. by E. I obſerv'd the Clouds to fly directly E. or nearly ſo. Such a Phænomenon invited my Curioſity to regard their Direction about Noon; when I was agreeably ſurpriz'd at ſeeing them move to the ſame Point of the Compaſs as they did before, and to which the Wind now blew. — If you deem theſe Obſervations worthy a Place in a Collection ſo valuable as yours, they are heartily at your Service.

P. S. I ſhould be highly oblig'd to any one of your Correſpondents, who could favour me with his Thoughts on the foregoing Appearances. S. G.

The Diſtemper among the Horned Cattle ſtill raging in the East-Riding *of* Yorkſhire, *ſome of the Inhabitants have taken the following laudable Meaſures on that Occaſion; which we inſert for the Honour of the Perſons concern'd, and wiſh they may be imitated by others.*

Beverley, April 6, 1748.

WE whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being Landlords and Landladies of ſeveral Farms within the *Eaſt-Riding* of the County of *York*; and finding it neceſſary to give further Encouragement to our ſeveral Tenants within the ſaid Riding, to put his Majeſty's Orders for Slaughtering of Horned Cattle, ſo ſoon as the Infection appears upon them, in Execution: Do hereby ſeverally promiſe to our ſeveral Tenants who hold ſolely under us, the additional Sum of 10*s.* to every 20*s.* which they ſhall be entitled to from his Majeſty. And, we do alſo hereby jointly promiſe to our ſaid Tenants, that we will aſſiſt them to the Utmoſt of our Power in getting them the ſaid Money ſo promiſed by his Majeſty. And where it ſhall ſo happen that any of our ſaid Tenants ſhall hold Lands or Tenements of any other Landlord or Landlady, we do hereby ſeverally promiſe to ſuch Tenant or Tenants who ſhall obey the ſaid Orders, that when he, ſhe, or they ſhall make appear what the whole Rent is, which he, ſhe, or they pay to us, or others, we will pay to him, her, or them, our Proportion; and if any Diſpute ſhall ariſe concerning ſuch Appointment, we do hereby ſeverally promiſe to ſubmit it to the Determination of the two next Juſtices of the Peace.

Hugh Bethell, Marm. Conſtable, Chriſ. Goulton, Teavil Appleton, Hen. Waterland, R. Burton, Tho. Clough, M. Gilby, G. Davis, Robert Appleton, Anne Johnſton, Ra. Featherſton, Roſ. Conſtable, Tho. Clarke, James Butler, John Elliner, James Gee, Fra. Beſt, Roger Hall, Wm. Nelſon, Mark Kirkby, Wm. Waines, Ran. Hewitt, Jo. Midgley, Will. Creyk, J. Conſtable. Geo. Cowart, Cha. Witty, John Bowman, Tho. Richardſon, John Courtney, C. Wilberforce.

This is publiſhed, in Hopes that Perſons having Eſtates in the *Eaſt-Riding*, who approve the Proceeding, will give Encouragement to their reſpective Tenants to comply with the Order referred to, or to notify their Aſſent to the Clerk of the Peace.

The Gentlemen at *Beverley* have iſſued out Orders to every Chief Conſtable, to put up a Poſt at the End of a Mile, upon every Road leading from each infected Place, that no Perſon may go with Cattle within the ſaid Poſt, nor any be removed without the ſaid Poſts; and the Chief Conſtables are to cauſe a Board to be nailed on the ſaid Poſt, naming all the Towns infected in that Diviſion.

Weſtminſter Journal, April 2, N°. 331.

Some Thoughts on the late Subſcription.

Sir,

AN honeſt ſimple *Foreigner*, unverſed in the Arts of *Stock-jobbing* and *Money-broking*, and but ſix Months ago come to reſide amongſt us,

us, would certainly conclude, from what he muſt have already obſerv'd, that we are either a very *weak*, or a very *wicked* People; that we either are unacquainted with our own *Wealth*, or have not Honeſty enough to ſtand to a *Bargain* we have once made.

When a *Subſcription* was opened for a Loan of *ſix Millions*, and he was told that theſe ſix Millions were almoſt equal to 140 *Millions French*, how would it have amaz'd him to ſee the Whole ſo ſuddenly filled, that many, who deſired it, could not obtain the *Favour* of having a *few Thouſands* taken off their Hands! Surely, he would have ſaid, the *Riches* of theſe People are *inexhauſtible!* What Nation can ſuffice to *make War* againſt them, when, lo! their *Supplies* ſtill abound beyond their *Occaſions?*

But after he had continued with us a very ſhort Time longer, and taken Notice what a *Damp* the Payment of only a *tenth Part* of the Sum ſubſcribed for caſt on the *Stocks* and *Credit:* Muſt he not have called us an *ignorant, ſtupid* Race, unacquainted with our own *Worth*, and madly laying ourſelves under *Obligations*, which it was not in our Power to perform?

Suppoſe, then, ſomebody ſhould ſet him right, and tell him, that in *both Opinions* he was greatly miſtaken: That the *Coldneſs* at the Time of *Payment* was no more a Sign of our *real Diſtreſs*, than the *Eagerneſs* to *ſubſcribe* was a Proof of our *enormous Wealth:* That both were *aſſumed Appearances*, and a View to *get Money* was the true Motive both of the *Ardor* and the *Indifference:* Would not his Reflection then be, that *we* (the *monied* Part of us I mean,) were all a Pack of *Knaves*, and that to *prey* upon the *publick Neceſſity of our Country* was the very worſt Kind of *Rapine?*

As this would naturally make him *inquiſitive*, we may imagine the whole *Money-Syſtem* will next be explained to him: That he is told of Men who ſubſcribed for *Thouſands*, when they were not worth ſo many *Hundreds*, with a View only of ſelling their Bargain *advantageouſly* to thoſe who had Money: That the *monied Men*, knowing this, and the Incapacity of the firſt Purchaſers to pay their *Dividends*, kept from the *Market*, and obliged the moſt Neceſſitous to ſell *under Par:* That thus both the *Government* and the *Subſcribers* were *diſtreſs'd*, and the *Publick Credit* was hurt, with a View only to make a little *private Property:* That getting of Money by ſuch Means was a *Trade*, a *Profeſſion*, and ſo *reputable* as almoſt to be reckon'd among the *Cardinal Virtues.*—Good Lord! would he not cry, that Men can be ſo *baſe* and *degenerate!* And what ſhall *you* and *I*, Mr. *Touchit*, ſay of ſuch Kind of *Dealing?* Shall we applaud the Jobbers, as *prudent thriving* Men? Shall we look on their Conduct with *Indifference*, becauſe Cuſtom has made it *familiar?* Certainly no! The old *Romans* had true Notions of the *Gradation of Virtue*, when they put the *Love of their Country* in the firſt Place. Every Individual of us, except thoſe *Jobbers*, is now ſacrificing to the Defence of *Britain*; and ſhall a few Wretches *make Spoil* of what the Community with ſo much Difficulty *ſupplies?*

In brief, ſince we are engaged in a *War*, it will ruin us to *ſink* under our Burthen, becauſe it will give the *Foe* all the Advantages he can deſire. To let him now have a *Peace*, upon his own Terms, while the Advantages are already ſo many in his Favour, is not much leſs dangerous than to *give Way* to the Torrent of his *Victories*. Not only the *War* itſelf is neceſſary a little longer, but great *Spirit* is neceſſary in the Conduct of it. With this Spirit *publick Oeconomy* is entirely conſiſtent, but not *private Rapaciouſneſs*.

Suppoſe

Suppoſe a Miſtake was made in drawing the *Terms* of the late Subſcription, ought the Publick to ſuffer for the *Error in Judgment* of a ſingle Perſon? Hard indeed it is, if *no Means* can be found to prevent this.—But worſe than *Jew*, *Broker*, or *Forage-Jobber* is that *M———r*, if any ſuch there be, who plots to throw a *Face of Diſtreſs* over his Country, in order to frighten her, at an Expence that might *animate the War*, into the Acceptance of an *ignominious Peace!*

ALBINUS.

Mr. TOUCHIT'S *Warning to the Watchmen of* London. *From the ſame Journal.*

WHereas it has been repreſented to me, *Thomas Touchit*, Watchman Extraordinary of the City of *Weſtminſter*, that the Watchmen of *London* were very remiſs, during the dreadful Fire on *Friday* Morning, *March* 25, in not giving timely Notice of that Calamity over their ſeveral *Beats*, whereby the Friends of many of the unhappy Sufferers, who would have flown to their Aſſiſtance, were ignorant of their Diſtreſs till it was too late to do them Service; and alſo that moſt of the ſaid Watchmen, on other Occaſions, are very negligent, whence it happens that many Robberies, Burglaries, and other Offences, which their Care might prevent, are committed; and that even ſome of them are in Fee with common Harlots and Street-walkers, whom they ſuffer, at unſeaſonable Hours, unmoleſted, to prey on the Virtue, Health, and Property of his Majeſty's Liege Subjects: Be it known to the ſaid Watchmen, and their Maſters, that, having taken the Premiſes into Conſideration, I do intend, whenever I ſet out from *Spring Gardens* with my *inviſible Cap*, my *irradiating Lanthorn*, and my *Oaken Staff* of Correction, to take the City of *London*, under Leave of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, into my Rounds, and to detect, expoſe, and puniſh all Defaulters in the ſeveral Stands and Beats: Whereof this fair Warning is given, that none may be ſurprized in Neglect of Duty, I being determined to ſhew no Favour to ſuch Offenders.

From the Remembrancer, April 2.

THERE are two Kinds of Mal-Adminiſtration; which, for a While at leaſt, may defeat the wiſeſt Purpoſes of the wiſeſt Conſtitution, *viz.* That which moſt perfidiouſly turns its own Powers upon itſelf; and that which, for Want of Genius or Virtue, ſuffers the Commonwealth to become the Prey of its own domeſtick Diſtractions, or the ſuperior Efforts of foreign Enemies.

There is alſo a Criterion in either Caſe ſufficient to inform the weakeſt Mind, and to alarm the moſt inſenſible Heart.—If, for Example, in the firſt, thoſe in Power ſhould make uſe of all their Abilities, and all the Influence of Office, to bring the Suffrages of the People, with all that depends upon thoſe Suffrages, to be dependent on *themſelves*, to the apparent Diminution of the Royal Supremacy on one Hand, and the Rights of the Subject on the other, there would be no Room to doubt, that the great Object of ſuch an Adminiſtration, was to enthrone themſelves on the Ruins of their Country: Or if, in the ſecond, they were either drawn into the Vortex of every Faction, or made uſe of the Outrages of every Faction, to increaſe the general Ferment, for the Sake of their own corrupt Purpoſes, or waver'd between War and Peace till they could draw nothing but Ruin from either, the Proof would be equally obvious, that under the Direction of Pilots ſo raſh, ſo ſordid, and ſo ignorant, the Commonwealth muſt almoſt neceſſarily ſuffer Shipwreck.

I have ſtated theſe two Caſes ſeverally, becauſe it rarely happens, that a Conſtitution is ſubverted under a weak Government: But when the People are yet weaker than the Government, they may incur the Preſſures of *both* at once, and find themſelves alike miſerable from the *Incapacity* and the *Preſumption* of their Superiors.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

I Have lately read a Pamphlet, intitled, *A ſecond and third Letter to the Whigs.* The Scurrilities in it are below any body's Notice, and ſo are the Reaſonings; but I think it worth while, in Anſwer to the Aſſertions of that impudent Libeller, to mention to you ſome Facts which I certainly know to be true: Firſt, that the Gentleman abuſed in that Pamphlet under the Name of *Selim*, did not write the *Letter to the Tories*; nor ever ſaw, or heard of it, till he read it in Print. This I affirm upon certain Knowledge, and this, one would think, no Man could doubt of, who reads that Letter, merely from the Matter contained in it, without needing any other Proof. Yet upon the abſurd Suppoſition of his having writ it, that Gentleman is aſperſed by the Author of the *Letters to the Whigs*, as deſigning to attack the Liberty of the Preſs, agreeably to a Paragraph in the *Letter to the Tories*, which does indeed call for ſuch a Reſtraint. And upon the ſame groundleſs Suppoſition, much more Abuſe in the firſt *Letter to the Whigs*, and in thoſe two lately publiſhed, is thrown upon him by the ſame dirty Hand. 2dly, I muſt take Notice, that the laſt Edition of the *Perſian Letters*, corrected by the Author, was not publiſhed ſince he came into his Majeſty's Service, but in the very Beginning of the Year 1744, having been reviſed by him in the Year 1743; ſo that the Alterations then made were agreeable to his Sentiments while he was in Oppoſition, and not made with any Regard to his being in Office, as this Writer ſuggeſts; by which three Parts in four of the Wit and Raillery in the ſecond *Letter to the Whigs* falls to the Ground. 3dly, I affirm, that this Gentleman, while in Oppoſition, never *had a Hand in a private Printing Preſs*, as this Writer aſſerts, *p.* 34. nor ever *writ* or *countenanced* any *immoral* or *irreligious* Paper or Book, or *ſeditious Libel*, or *perſonal Scurrilities*, or *private Anecdotes* of Defamation; but always expreſs'd the utmoſt Abhorrence of all ſuch Writings, as all who knew him then can atteſt, and as even thoſe who were moſt prejudiced againſt him then have ſince been convinced. He had indeed the Misfortune to have ſuch Writings ſometimes imputed to him, upon no better Grounds than the *Letter to the Tories* is now; and againſt that Kind of Defamation there is no Security to the beſt Man in the World.

Next, I aſſert, that neither he nor his particular Friends did ever *ſpeak* or *vote*, while in *Oppoſition*, againſt *Septennial Parliaments*, as the Writer of this Libel aſſerts, *p.* 30. And for the Truth of this I appeal to all the Members of the two laſt Parliaments; not to take Notice, that his Opinion upon this Point ſtands juſt the ſame in the *firſt* Edition of the *Perſian Letters* as in the *laſt*, tho' in the *laſt* he has added ſome Arguments to inforce his Opinion, which the Importance of the Subject ſeem'd to require.

Laſtly, I muſt obſerve, that the Words quoted, *p.* 10, from one of the *Perſian Letters*, to prove a Conformity of Opinions between the Author of them and of the *Letter to the Tories*, viz. "That the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs was grown of late to ſuch a dangerous Height, as to require extraordinary Remedies; and that, if it were put under the Inſpection of ſome diſcreet and judicious Perſon, it would be far more beneficial to the Publick:" I muſt obſerve, I ſay, that theſe Words are not there delivered as the Opinion of the Author himſelf; but, on the contrary, are immediately anſwer'd in a very ſtrong Manner, agreeably to the Tenour of the whole Letter, (*ſee Perſian Letters, laſt Edition, Epiſt.* 48, *p.* 248.) which Anſwer this honeſt and candid Writer has quite ſuppreſs'd, and only taken this Part of the Dialogue, in order to make good his Charge upon the Gentleman by whom thoſe Letters were writ.

I could mention many more Facts affirmed in this Pamphlet, in relation both to this Gentleman and to his Friends, with no more Regard to Truth than thoſe I have already taken notice of, particularly, that execrable Falſhood of *their publiſhing Loads of Scandal againſt his R. H.* but it is unneceſſary and irkſome to follow ſuch an Author thro' all his Lies. The World will judge by theſe of the reſt, and he has paſt Sentence upon himſelf. — Speaking of the Gentleman whom he calls *Selim*, he ſays (*p.* 34.) *If I have once miſquoted him, or aſcribed to him one deteſtable Doctrine which is not his own, I am willing my Writings ſhould incur the Stigma that I call for on his.* So far is juſt; but when he adds, that on this Condition he would conſent *to aboliſh the Liberty of the Preſs*, and erect an *Index Expurgatorius*, he goes beyond what either that Gentleman or any of his Friends will ever conſent to, on any Account. The Abuſe of the Preſs, ſo far as is perſonal to themſelves, they ſee with Contempt: If it offends in a higher Manner, there are Laws in being to puniſh thoſe Offences, and *let thoſe Laws take their Courſe*; but let nothing

be

be done, even for the Security of Government, by which Liberty can be hurt.

P.S. Upon Enquiry I find that the Bookseller, for whom the *Persian Letters* were printed, has without the Knowledge of the Author, for some End of his own, lately published a very few of them with a new Title-Page, put to them last Year, and dated 1747; but the 5th Edition, *with all the Alterations that are in them now*, was publish'd very early in the Year 1744, as will appear by the Books sold at that Time; and was revised and corrected in the Spring and Summer of the Year 1743.

The Publick is too much interested in what follows for us to omit it.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, who practises Physick in the Country, to his Friend, a Member of Parliament in Town.

SIR,

WHEN I was in Town the other Day, I had the Honour of conversing with you on the Affair depending in Parliament, between the regular Apothecaries of *London*, and the Chymists and Druggists; as you have often heard me complain that we were badly supplied with Medicines in the Country, you desired me to get the best Information I could into the Merits of the Apothecaries Complaint, and what Objections were raised against them.

The Apothecaries of *London* were separated from the Grocers by King *James* I. and had sufficient Powers given them to put a Stop to a then prevailing Evil, which was the Cause of this Separation, *viz.* the making and selling bad Medicines, by ignorant and designing Persons; but as this was only by Charter, and their Power at present, even over their Members, being in this Respect questionable, the same Evil has broke out again in a very great Degree, as you know, Sir, was proved lately before a Committee of your House: Tho' I have always been sensible that we that practise Physick in the Country, have Reason to complain of the Compositions we have from Town; yet before it was proved in such an incontestable Manner, how grosly the Publick are imposed on by the present wholesale Medicine-Makers, I could not have believed that any Set of Men should have had so little Regard for Conscience or Honour; leaving out the dearest Ingredients in most Compositions, and in some Cases substituting one Thing for another, and some of them of the greatest Moment, where the Life of the Patient, and Character of the Prescriber, are very nearly concerned; and all this for the Sake of underselling the fair Dealer.

When I first heard of this Application, I could not understand why the Druggist or Chymist should oppose the Apothecary, the one's Business being, as I supposed, to supply him with Drugs from the Merchant, and the other's with the more elaborate Chymical Compositions. But I find upon Enquiry, there has, within these few Years past, sprung up a Set of Men who call themselves Chymists, or Druggists, or Apothecaries, or any Thing else that suits their present Purpose, who taking the Advantage of the little Knowledge Mankind have of Medicinal Compositions in general, and being under no Jurisdiction, have made it their Business to under-sell those that prepared them faithfully, and for the Reason abovementioned finding themselves successful, their Number has increased, so that at present they are obliged to under-sell one another; and this they have carried to such a Pitch, that you may buy several Compositions for little more than Half what the genuine Drugs, they ought to be compounded of, will cost you.

I have talked with several Apothecaries, who are chiefly concerned in this Application, and they say, there are two Causes from whence the Abuse of Pharmacy springs, the Want of Knowledge, and the Want of Integrity in the Compounders; to prevent the first, they propose that every one who makes Medicines should pass an Examination, and to remedy the other, that all Shops where Medicines are made, shall be liable to a Search and Censure as well as their own; to prevent any Possibility of Oppression or Partiality, they intend to leave an Appeal, both in the Examination and Inspection, to the College of Physicians, whose Determination shall be decisive between them and the Persons appealing.

The College of Physicians, and Company of Surgeons, have Power to examine and qualify those that profess either Science within 7 Miles of *London*, tho' not free of their Corporation; and I see no Reason why the Company of Apothecaries are not as proper Judges, and as fit to be trusted with the like Power over those who take the Apothecaries Trade upon them.

I find it has been industriously reported by those whose Interest it is to have the wholesale Branch of Pharmacy, managed in the presen. fraudulent Manner, that the Company of Apothecaries intend only to aggrandize themselves, by gaining a Power over the Non-Freemen; but how far this is from the Truth, has plainly been made appear by the Petitions of a great Number of the most considerable of the Apothecaries, in, and about *London*, who are not Free of the Company, urging the Necessity of some Method's being taken to prevent the Abuse of Medicines, and expressing their Willingness to be subjected to the Examination, and Search proposed.



2.

By the flocks as ſhe ſtray'd with the nymphs of the vale, [ſoft tale,
Not a ſhepherd but woo'd her to hear his
Tho' fatal the paſſion, ſhe laugh'd at the ſwain, [with diſdain.
And return'd with neglect what ſhe heard

3.

But beauty has wings and too haſtily flies,
And love unrewarded ſoon ſickens and dies;
The nymph cur'd by time, of her folly and pride, [ny'd.
Now ſighs in her turn for the bliſs ſhe de-

4.

No longer ſhe frolicks it wide o'er the plain, [ſwain;
To kill with her coyneſs the languiſhing
So humbled her pride is, ſo ſoften'd her mind, [be kind.
That, tho' courted by none, ſhe to all wou'd

A SONG, *written in* 1745. *By a Gentleman of* Exeter-College *in* Oxford.

1.

'TIS not on *Chloe*'s heavenly face,
My ever conſtant love I place,
Nor on her ſparkling eyes;
For beauty, like the new-blown flow'r,
Lives but the glory of an hour,
And then for ever dies.

2.

Far greater ſweets than *Flora* yields,
In *May*, to deck her flow'ry fields,
In *Chloe* now appear;
Her wit and ſenſe enchant mankind,
And all the graces of her mind
Are blooming thro' the year.

3.

When on her cheek the roſe will fade,
Which now adorns the lovely maid,
And beauty's prime is o'er;
The ſwains ſhall ſee with raviſh'd eyes,
That *Chloe* wrinkling age defies,
And charms when youth's no more.

4.

For envious time who has the pow'r
Her tranſient graces to devour,
Her mind's bright charms diſplays;
And as the hours of life decline,
She, like the ſetting ſun, will ſhine
With mild, yet ſweeter rays.

To a LADY.

Sent with a Preſent of Shells and Stones, deſign'd for a GROTTO.

WITH gifts like theſe, the ſpoils of neighb'ring ſhores,
The *Indian* ſwain his ſable love adores,
Off'rings well ſuited to the duſky ſhrine
Of his rude goddeſs, but unworthy mine:
And yet they ſeem not ſuch a worthleſs prize,
If nicely view'd by philoſophick eyes;
And ſuch are yours, that nature's works admire
With warmth like that which they themſelves inſpire.
To ſuch how fair appears each grain of ſand,
Or humbleſt weed, as wrought by nature's hand!
How far ſuperior to all human pow'r,
Springs the green blade, or buds the painted flow'r!
In all her births, tho' of the meaneſt kinds,
A juſt obſerver entertainment finds,
With fond delight her low productions ſees,
And how ſhe gently riſes by degrees;
A ſhell, or ſtone he can with pleaſure view,
Hence trace her nobleſt works, the heav'ns —and you.
Behold, how bright theſe gaudy trifles ſhine,
The lovely ſportings of a hand divine!
See with what art each curious ſhell is made,
Here carv'd in fret-work, there with pearl inlaid!
What vivid ſtreaks th'enamel'd ſtones adorn,
Fair as the paintings of the purple morn!
Yet ſtill not half their charms can reach our eyes,
While thus confus'd the ſparkling chaos lies;
Doubly they'll pleaſe, when in your grotto plac'd,
They plainly ſpeak their fair diſpoſer's taſte;
Then glories yet unſeen ſhall o'er them riſe,
New order from your hand, new luſtre from your eyes.
How ſweet, how charming will appear this grot,
When by your art to full perfection brought!
Here verdant plants, and blooming flow'rs will grow;
There bubling currents thro' the ſhell-work flow;
Here coral mixt with ſhells of various dies,
There poliſh'd ſtones will charm our wand'ring eyes;
Delightful bow'r of bliſs! ſecure retreat!
Fit for the Muſes, and *Statira*'s ſeat.
But ſtill how good muſt be that fair-one's mind,
Who thus in ſolitude can pleaſure find!
The Muſe her company, good ſenſe her guide,
Reſiſtleſs charms her power, but not her pride:
Who thus forſakes the town, the park, and play,
In ſilent ſhades to paſs her hours away;
Who better likes to breathe freſh country air,
Than ride impriſon'd in a velvet chair,
And makes the warbling nightingale her choice,
Before the thrills of *Farinelli*'s voice;
Prefers her books, and conſcience void of ill,
To concerts, balls, aſſemblies, and quadrille;
Sweet bow'rs, more pleas'd, than gilded chariots ſees,
For groves the playhouſe quits, and beaus for trees.
Bleſt is the man, whom heav'n ſhall grant one hour
With ſuch a lovely nymph, in ſuch a lovely bow'r!

The DIVINE PRESENCE.

A Sacred ODE.

I have ſet the Lord always before me.

Pſal. xvi. 8.

1.

THE high and mighty king of kings,
Whoſe praiſe the whole creation ſings,
Hath fix'd, in love to human kind,
His bleſſed image in our mind:
The lines are ſtrong, the picture fair;
No need of anxious ſearch and care;
Look but within, and ſtreight appears
The ſignature all nature wears!

2.

Where e'er I am, how e'er oppreſt,
This heav'nly portrait in my breaſt
Inſpires with confidence divine,
And comfort flows from ev'ry line!

Thro'

Thro' dangers numberleſs I go,
Yet weather all the ſtorms that blow;
To lead me to the peaceful ſhore,
My God and guide is ſtill before!

3.

At night, before I cloſe my eyes,
And in the morning, when I riſe,
I pray for ſafety, health and grace,
And ſtill the Lord before me place!
He ſheds his odours round my head,
And makes me ſleep ſecure in bed;
In all the labours of the day
He goes before, and points my way!

4.

Soon as my paſſions wild prevail,
And faith and reaſon both aſſail;
When ſtrong temptations ſpread their net;
Before me ſtill the Lord I ſet:
His preſence can the paſſions lay,
And teach them reaſon to obey;
Temptation's charms ſoon diſappear,
And truth ſucceeds when God is near!

5.

When ſorrows upon ſorrows roll,
And ſharpeſt arrows pierce my ſoul;
When deepeſt ſunk in black deſpair,
I lift my eyes and heart in pray'r!
Juſt when all human help had fail'd,
And friend and neighbour nought avail'd,
This beſt of friends, in conſtant view,
Shews what himſelf alone can do!

6.

Thro' all the future ills of life,
Amidſt contempt, reproach and ſtrife,
I'll ſet the Lord before me ſtill,
And live obedient to his will!
So, when thro' death's dark vale I move,
He will a light before me prove,
Conduct me ſafe to endleſs joy,
And mark me out ſome bleſt employ!

On the Lady, whoſe Beneficence is recorded in the Mag. *for* Dec. *laſt*, p. 569.

COU'D I expreſs the great regard,
I have for charity like thine!
My verſe thy kindneſs ſhou'd reward,
And make thy merit ever ſhine!
But here the richeſt language fails!
Thy worth can never be expreſt:
And to thyſelf it nought avails
To be by mortal praiſe careſt.
Yet Heav'n, who thus enlarg'd thy heart,
Shall certainly augment thy ſtore:
For, what we to the poor impart,
Himſelf has promis'd to reſtore.
O then proceed to chear the land,
Our age and nation to adorn;
That thouſands, with uplifted hand,
May bleſs the day when thou wert born!

The SPARROW *and* DIAMOND.

A SONG.

I Lately ſaw, what now I ſing,
Fair *Lucia*'s hand diſplay'd;
This finger grac'd a diamond ring,
On that a ſparrow play'd.

The feather'd play-thing ſhe careſt,
She ſtroak'd its head and wings;
And while it neſtled on her breaſt,
She liſp'd the deareſt things.

With chizzel bill a ſpark ill ſet
He looſen'd from the reſt,
And ſwallow'd down to grind his meat,
The eaſier to digeſt.

She ſeiz'd his bill with wild affright,
Her diamond to deſcry:
'Twas gone! ſhe ſicken'd at the ſight,
Moaning her bird wou'd die.

The tongue-ty'd knocker none might uſe,
The curtains none undraw,
The footmen went without their ſhoes,
The ſtreet was laid with ſtraw.

The doctor us'd his oily art
Of ſtrong emetick kind,
Th' apothecary play'd his part,
And engineer'd behind.

When phyſick ceas'd to ſpend its ſtore
To bring away the ſtone,
Dicky, like people given o'er,
Picks up, when let alone.

His eyes diſpell'd their ſickly dews,
He peck'd behind his wing;
Lucia recov'ring at the news,
Relapſes for the ring.

Mean while within her beauteous breaſt
Two different paſſions ſtrove;
When av'rice ended the conteſt,
And triumph'd over love.

Poor little, pretty, fluttering thing,
Thy pains the ſex diſplay,
Who only to repair a ring,
Cou'd take thy life away!

Drive av'rice from your breaſts, ye fair,
Monſter of fouleſt mien;
Ye would not let it harbour there,
Cou'd but its form be ſeen.

It made a virgin put on guile,
Truth's image break her word,
A *Lucia*'s face forbear to ſmile,
A *Venus* kill her bird.

Upon Miſs P—l—ps, *of* M—t—ue, Somerſet, *playing with her Nephew.*

WHEN *Cælia* claſps young *Jerry* in her arms,
The child unmov'd ſurveys her virgin charms,
Smiles on the fair, unconſcious of the bliſs,
Nor knows how ſweet, how envied is the kiſs.
Ceaſe then, dear nymph, your bleſſings to beſtow
On infant lips, untaught their worth to know;
But look with pity on a lover's care,
Whom one kind ſmile may reſcue from deſpair;
Soften the rigour of your captive's chain,
Nor let him ſigh for liberty in vain;
Tho' form'd for conqueſt, curb a victor's will,
And learn to ſave, when you have pow'r to kill.

EPI

EPIGRAM.

On a Lady, who is very handſome, but wants a Colour in her Cheeks.

PEGGY's ſo fair, that none you'll fairer find,
And cou'd ſhe bluſh, ſhe'd ruin all man-kind;
But heav'n, in pity to a world in flame,
Eras'd from *Peggy*'s ſoul — all ſenſe of ſhame.

Φιλέρευθ.

On the Death of a favourite Cat, drowned in a Tub of Gold Fiſhes.

1.

'TWAS on a lofty vaſe's ſide,
Where *China*'s gayeſt art had dy'd
The azure flowers, that blow;
The penſive *Selima* reclin'd,
Demureſt of the tabby kind,
Gaz'd on the lake below.

2.

Her conſcious tail her joy declar'd,
The fair round face, the ſnowy beard,
The velvet of the paws,
The coat that with the tortoiſe vies,
Her ears of jet, and emerald eyes,
She ſaw; and purr'd applauſe.

3.

Still had ſhe gaz'd; but 'midſt the tide
Two beauteous forms were ſeen to glide,
The *Genii* of the ſtream:
Their ſcaly armour's *Tyrian* hue
Thro' richeſt purple to the view
Betray'd a golden gleam.

4.

The hapleſs nymph with wonder ſaw
A whiſker firſt and then a claw,
With many an ardent wiſh,
She ſtretch'd in vain to reach the prize,
What female heart can gold deſpiſe?
What cat's a foe to fiſh?

5.

Preſumptuous maid! with looks intent
Again ſhe ſtretch'd, again ſhe bent,
Nor knew the gulf between,
(Malignant fate ſat by and ſmil'd)
The ſlipp'ry verge her feet beguil'd,
She tumbled headlong in.

6.

Eight times emerging from the flood
She mew'd to ev'ry watry god,
Some ſpeedy aid to ſend.
No dolphin came, no *Nereid* ſtir'd:
Nor cruel *Tom*, nor *Harry* heard,
What fav'rite has a friend!

7.

From hence, ye beauties, undeceiv'd,
Know, one falſe ſtep is ne'er retriev'd,
And be with caution bold.
Not all that tempts your wand'ring eyes
And heedleſs hearts, is lawful prize;
Nor all, that gliſters, gold.

On the terrible Fire in Cornhill, March 25.

HOW dreadful, in the calm the mid-night hour,
When peaceful ſleep exerts his ſoothing pow'r,
To ſtart from ſlumber, with th' affrighting ſound
Of burſting flames, which rage our dwel-lings round!
Alike, but ſtronger far, will be th'amaze,
When nature ſinks in the laſt fun'ral blaze;
When ev'ry ſtarting ſphere ſhall flaming fall,
And final ruin whelm this earthly ball.
Since all the treaſures we ſo fondly boaſt,
And life itſelf, we mortals value moſt,
By ſo unſure a tenure we enjoy,
Let more ſubſtantial bliſs your hopes employ;
A wealth, no fires can waſte, no ſtorms can blaſt,
Which time, and fate, and nature ſhall out-laſt.

VIRTUE *its own* REWARD.

WHilſt brave *Æneas* with a gen'rous care,
Does from approaching flames his father bear,
Tho' viewing gods ſeem barely to approve,
And crowns are wanting to reward ſuch love;
Within himſelf the true heroick boy
Swells with ſuch pleaſures, ſuch a worthy joy,
As recompence the dangers of deſerted *Troy*.

A good Conſcience *the trueſt* Liberty.

GOOD unexpected, evil unforeſeen,
Appear by turns, as fortune ſhifts the ſcene;
Some rais'd aloft, ſome tumbling down amain,
And fall ſo hard, they bound and riſe again.
That which the world miſcals a goal,
A private cloſet is to me,
When a good conſcience is my bail,
And innocence my liberty.

The CANDLE.

HAIL! thou that chear'ſt the face of night,
Fair, artificial world of light,
Whoſe radiance bids the gloom look gay,
And kindles darkneſs into day,
What words thy excellence can praiſe,
Or paint the beauties of thy blaze!
The ſtars that twinkle on the eye
Thro' yon immeaſurable ſky,
A leſs degree of luſtre ſhow,
And leſs aſſiſt this world below.
Prometheus, boldeſt ſon of earth,
Was ſure the author of thy birth,
His wiſdom form'd thee, fit to bear
The lucid theft thro' fields of air.
When dark-ey'd *night* enſhrouds the ſkies
With ſhades, and nature ſilent lies,
Pleas'd with thy gloom-diſpelling fire,
I ſoon from care and noiſe retire:
Then, fond of *wiſdom*'s charms explore,
The ancient *ſages* golden ſtore, And

And grieve, to think thoſe ſons of fame
Were leſs immortal —— than their name.
I read old *Homer*'s nervous lines,
Where heav'n-born inſpiration ſhines:
Great *bard!* who knew to raiſe delight,
Ev'n from the terrors of a fight;
To fire the ſoul with martial rage,
Or give engaging charms to *age*,
To ſway the heart with hope or fear,
And wake the grief-created *tear*.
By thee I read what *Flaccus* writ
With boundleſs elegance and wit;
Or what the gay *Anacreon* ſung,
Or *Sappho*'s ſoul-ſubduing tongue;
Or *Swift*'s, or *Pope*'s, or *Maro*'s lays,
All bleſt with univerſal praiſe;
By thee, the pleaſing means I find,
To brighten and improve the mind.
But while by thirſt of wiſdom led,
I thus hold converſe with the *dead*,
Thy beauty ſwift conſumes away;
Alas! that faireſt forms decay!
Tho' *Helen* heav'nly charms poſſeſt,
That ſpread delight thro' ev'ry breaſt,
Like thine, her beauties cou'd not ſave
The fair poſſeſſor from the grave.
In thee, *Lætitia*, tho' we find
All virtues that exalt the mind;
Tho' nature ev'ry gift ſupplies,
To make thee, more than woman, wiſe;
Tho' *Seraphs* hymn the pow'r divine
In ſtrains that only equal thine;
Tho' now with all perfections grac'd,
As *Helen* fair, as *Cynthia* chaſte,
Yet thou, and all that's good, or great,
Muſt bow to waſting time and fate,
Thy ſprightly wit, thy eyes divine
Shall ceaſe — ev'n they ſhall ceaſe to ſhine.

In Praiſe of a Country LIFE. *By a* LADY.

HOW very happy is the country ſwain,
Free from the envy and the pride of court,
Bleſs'd in his little flocks and fruitful grain,
With joy beholds his kids and heifers ſport:
The heavy ears of corn he bending ſees,
The cluſter'd ſtalks of beans and well hung peaſe,
The luſty ſwathes of hay the ſcythe cuts down,
And plenteous crops do all his wiſhes crown;
Whilſt lambs do echo to their bleating ewes,
His fields and orchards he with pleaſure views;
Where, to his hand, the fruit bends down its boughs,
As if it ſaid, *Take all my flock allows*;
His lovely cottage and his chearful wife,
And pratling boys, augment his joys of life,
When round their little fire with home-brew'd ale,
They paſs the pleaſant eve with merry tale;
No plots, no treaſons, nor the cares of ſtate
Diſturb their reſt, or keep their ſenſe awake;
Could the ambitious man but truly know
What ſweet delights in ſolitude do grow,
He'd ſtraight retire, and with one loving ſhe,
Deſpiſe the pompous courts, and ſmooth-tongu'd flattery.

To MIRA. *A Paſtoral* POEM.

O *Mira*, fair as early day,
More chearing than the ſunny ray;
Not all the beauties nature yields,
To ſcent the lawn, or grace the fields,
Not gaudy *finch*, with gilded wing,
Nor warbling *larks* that ſoar and ſing,
Nor cooling ſeat in vaulted bow'rs,
Nor fragrance breath'd from op'ning flow'rs,
Nor fall of ſtreams, nor lonely walks,
Where unſubſtantial *Echo* talks,
Nor bleating flocks, nor graſſy downs,
Nor ſilken maids retir'd from towns,
Not theſe have charms, whene'er we part,
To kindle pleaſure in my heart.
Thus mourns the thrifty gliſt'ning *bee*,
For abſent ſun, and droops like me:
Nor prunes his gaudy wings to fly,
Where flow'rs, in gay confuſion, lie;
Nor ſweetneſs ſips from bloſſoms fair,
Nor ſportive ſkims thro' fields of air;
Nature, too poor to ſooth its pain,
Spreads all her ſtore of ſweets in vain;
That ſingle bleſſing unpoſſeſs'd
Of all their reliſh robs the reſt.

Anacreon, ODE XXXIV. *Paraphras'd.*

NAY—fly me not, alluring *fair*,
Nor ſcorn theſe locks of ſilver hair;
Tho' youth now lends thee ev'ry grace,
And beauty blooming paints thy face,
Tho' nature o'er thy cheeks hath ſpread
The ſmiling morning's pureſt red,
Tho' all that's lovely dwells in thee,
Yet fly not thus from love, and me.
How do thoſe wreaths delight the eye,
Compos'd of blooms of various dye!
See, nymph, how fair the *lily* ſhows,
Entwin'd around the bluſhing *roſe!*

To a PAINTER, *attempting to imitate a* Lady's Eyes.

HE, who great *Jove*'s artill'ry ap'd ſo well,
By real light'ning and true thunder fell.
How then dar'ſt thou, with equal danger try
To counterfeit the light'ning of her eye?
Painter, deſiſt, or ſoon th' event will prove,
That *Love*'s as jealous of his arms as *Jove*.

EPIGRAM.

LYE on! while my revenge ſhall be,
To ſpeak the very truth of thee.

N. B. *The 2 remaining Cantos of the* HOOP-PETTICOAT *are not come to Hand. We deſire our ingenious Correſpondent to ſend them early in the Month.*

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

BY Advices from *Boſton* in *New-England*, we had an Account of a great Riot and Tumult there, on *Nov.* 17, occaſion'd by Admiral *Knowles*'s impreſſing ſeveral of the Inhabitants, and Seamen of outward-bound Ships, for the Service of his Majeſty's Squadron under his Command. The Rioters ſeiz'd and detained the Sea-Officers, that were on Shore, among the reſt Capt. *Erſkine*, by Way of Reprizals; and the Admiral threatned, and did actually make ſome Advances with his Fleet towards the Town, to bombard it, or land his Men there; but upon Governor *Shirley*'s Anſwer to his Letter, he deſiſted from putting his Deſign in Execution. In ſhort, the Tumult roſe to ſuch a Height, that the Mob beſet the Governor's Houſe, and dragg'd away one of the Under-Sheriffs who was placed at his Door, beat, plundered, and put him in the Stocks; and at Night greater Inſults were committed upon him and his Majeſty's Council, by being ſurrounded in the Council-Chamber by an armed Mob, and aſſaulted there with Brick-bats, *&c.* In the mean Time the Militia of *Boſton* was called to Arms, but did not appear; ſo that the Governor, finding himſelf without a proper Force for ſuppreſſing the Inſurrection, retired to *Caſtle-William*, from whence he wrote to Secretary *Willard* to iſſue Orders for aſſembling a ſufficient Force of the Province Militia from the neighbouring Regiments in the Country, for quelling this rebellious Rout. Mean while, Letters were continually paſſing between the Governor and Mr. *Knowles*, and the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives paſſed ſome vigorous Reſolutions; all which had ſo good an Effect, that on the 19th at Night, a military Watch was kept in the Town, and the Riot entirely ſuppreſſed; and the Governor was guarded by the Militia from the Caſtle, and reſum'd his Government.

Boſton in *New-England*, *Dec.* 25. Laſt *Wedneſday* Morning, a moſt terrible Fire broke out at the Court-Houſe, whereby that ſpacious, and beautiful Building, except the bare Walls, was entirely deſtroy'd. The Day before being very cold, and the General Court ſitting, there had been two very fierce Fires in the Chimneys of the Chambers, both of the Council and Repreſentatives; and from thoſe Chimneys, the Fire is thought to have kindled, by catching hold of a Beam. This fine Fabrick was all in a Blaze before the People came with the Fire Engines; ſo the Province Records, Books, Papers, Plans, Pictures, and Furniture, were all deſtroyed, to the unſpeakable Loſs of the whole Province. But thro' the Mercy of God, the Country Records and the Minutes of the Council, from the Beginning to 1737, were ſaved in the lower Apartments.

Sheriffs for the ſeveral Counties in Scotland, *named by his Majeſty in Council, purſuant to the late Act of Parliament, viz.* for *Berwick*, Mr. Geo. Carr. — *Eaſt-Lothian*, Mr. Ja. Hamilton. — *Mid-Lothian*, Mr. Cha. Maitland. — *Weſt-Lothian*, Mr. John Gillon. — *Stirling* and *Clackmannen*, Mr. David Walker. — *Peebles*, Mr. J. Montgomerie. — *Roxburgh*, Mr. Gilbert Elliot. — *Selkirk*, Mr. Cha. Campbell. — *Dumfries*, Mr. Will. Kirkpatrick. — *Air*, Mr. Will. Duff. — *Kirkudbright*, Mr. Tho. Millar. — *Wigton*, Mr. Alex. Boſwell. — *Lanerk*, Mr. Will. Croſs. — *Dumbarton*, Mr. *John Campbell*. — *Renfrew*, Mr. Cha. M'Dowal. — *Argyle* and *Bute*, Mr. A. Campbell of Stonfield, — *Fife* and *Kinroſs*, Mr. Ja. Leſlie. — *Perth*, Mr. Ja. Erſkine. — *Angus*, Mr. Geo. Brown. — *Merns*, Mr. Fra. Garden. — *Bamff*, Mr. Ro. Pringle. — *Aberdeen*, Mr. David Dalrymple. — *Elgen* and *Naerne*, Mr. John Grant. — *Inverneſs*, Mr. David Scrimzeour. — *Roſs* and *Cromartie*, Mr. Roſe of Geddes. — *Caithneſs* and *Sutherland*, Mr. Ja. Brodie. — *Orkney*, Sir Andrew Mitchell.

On *March* 29, a Court of Common-Council was held at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made, That the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen be empowered to permit as many Non-Freemen in the Building-Buſineſs, to be employed in rebuilding the Houſes deſtroyed by the late Fire in *Cornhill*, as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary; any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding: Which, after a ſhort Debate, was reſolv'd in the Affirmative.

A Contribution was ſet on Foot for the Relief of thoſe Sufferers by the ſaid Fire, who were Objects of Charity, by ſeveral Gentlemen, Bankers *&c.* the Benefactions to be paid to the Bankers nam'd in the Advertiſement; which by the 2d of *April* amounted to near 2000*l.* and by the 11th to 3320*l.* the Claims given in by the Sufferers to that Time, amounting to 8000*l.* the Contributions to be continued: And on the

19th was a General Meeting of the Contributors, when a Committee was choſen for the Management of the Charity, and *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*, Eſq; one of the City Members, appointed Chairman thereof.

On the 30th, about 8 at Night, 7 Priſoners in *Newgate* for Smuggling, on the Turnkeys opening the Door of their Apartment, ruſh'd on them with Piſtols and Broomſticks, and knocking them down ran out of the Priſon, taking different Ways; but an Alarm being ſpread, 5 of them were re-taken in the neighbouring Streets, and carry'd back to *Newgate*. *Thomas Kemp* and *William Gray* got clear off; for the apprehending of either of whom a Reward of 50*l.* was promis'd by the Keeper of *Newgate*, and 100*l* by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.

At the Anniverſary Feaſt of the *London-Infirmary*, on *March* 31, the Collection at the Church and Merchant-Taylors Hall amounted to 1167*l.* 18*s.* which was 117*l.* more than was collected laſt Year.

Admiralty-Office, *April* 1. On the 29th paſt his Majeſty's Sloop the *Falcon*, commanded by Capt. *Saumarez*, arrived in *Plymouth Sound*. He gives an Account, that Capt. *Harriſon*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Monmouth*, took, on the 21ſt of *March* laſt, the *Roſtan*, a *French* Privateer of 22 Guns and 270 Men, belonging to *Bourdeaux*; but that before Capt. *Harriſon* had ſhifted all the Priſoners, the Privateer ſunk, with about 9 of his own Men and 100 *French*; the *Lizard* then bearing N. E. Diſtance 120 Leagues.

Capt. *Wellard*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Haſtings*, on the 26th paſt, being near the *Dogger-Bank*, took the *Suſannah*, a *French* Privateer Snow belonging to *Calais*, of 8 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 60 Men, and has brought her into *Tinmouth*.

SATURDAY, *April* 2.

A Mail came from the *Weſt-Indies*, confirming the Arrival of Admiral *Knowles* at *Jamaica* from *North America*, and the Sentence of the Court-Martial againſt Commodore *Cornelius Mitchell*, which is, that he be mulcted 5 Years Pay, and rendered incapable of ſerving in his Majeſty's Navy.

Admiralty-Office, *Apirl* 4, Capt. *Coates*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Edinburgh*, of 70 Guns, having been ſent to Sea with the ſaid Ship, together with the *Eagle*, *Windſor*, and *Princeſs Louiſa*, of 60 Guns each, and the *Inverneſs* of 24 Guns, in order to join Sir *Edward Hawke*, has ſent the *Inverneſs* to *England* with the following Advices, *viz.* That on the 7th of laſt Month, being in his Station off of *Cape-Cantin*, looking out for Sir *Edward Hawke*, he fell in with a Fleet of *Spaniſh* Ships, conſiſting of 9 Men of War of the Line, having under their Convoy about 27 Merchant Ships, with which they ſailed from *Cadiz* 4 Days before; that the Men of War drew into a Line to receive him, but not being ſtrong enough to attack them, he endeavour'd to cut off as many of the Ships under their Convoy as he could, and accordingly 5 of them were taken; 3 being Regiſter Ships bound to *Vera Cruz*, and the other 2 bound to *Carthagena*: That the *Spaniſh* Men of War continued to lay to in a Line, and did not endeavour to retake the ſaid Ships.

TUESDAY, 5.

Came on the Election of a Governor, and Deputy-Governor, of the *Bank of England*, when *Benjamin Longuet*, Eſq; was re-elected Governor, and *William Hunt*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

The following Gentlemen were choſen Directors of the *Bank*, viz. Sir *Edw. Bellamy*, Knt. and Alderman; *Bryan Benſon*, *Stamp Brookſbank*, *John Bance*, *Matt. Beachcroft*, *Tho. Cooke*, *Will. Fawkener*, *Ro. Nettleton*, *Cha. Palmer*, *Matt. Raper*, *Cha. Savage*, *Ro. Saluſbury*, *Alex. Sheaſe*, Eſqrs. Sir *John Thompſon*, Knt. and Alderman; *Peter Thomas*, *Tho. Whately*, *Merrik Burrell*, *Rich. Chiſwell*, jun. *Benj. Lethieullier*, *Ja. Lever*, *Theoph. Salway*, *John South*, *Godfrey Thornton*, *John Wyland*, Eſqrs. The 8 laſt are new ones.

The ſame Day the following Gentlemen were choſe Directors of the Hon. the *Eaſt-India* Company, *viz.* * *Dodding Braddyll*, Eſq; *Will. Baker*, Eſq; Alderman, *Will. Braund*, *Ri. Benyon*, *Ro. Beale*, *Chri. Burrow*, *Ri. Chauncy*, * *Roger Drake*, * *Samuel Feake*, *Harry Gough*, *Ro. Hudſon*, *Alex. Hume*, *Michael Impey*, *Ste. Law*, *Will. Mabbott*, * *Nathaniel Newnham*, jun. *Henry Plant*, *Tho. Phipps*, * *Will. Rider*, *Tho. Rous*, *Will. Steele*, *Whitcott Turner*, *Will. Willy*, *Ja. Winter*, Eſqrs.

N. B. Thoſe marked with *, are new ones.

THURSDAY, 7.

At a Court of Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, upon a Motion made by Sir *Wm. Calvert*, and ſeconded by Sir *J. Barnard*, the Court unanimouſly agreed to withdraw the Subſcription of 50*l. per Ann.* granted *July* 7, 1744, to Mr. *Carte*, to enable him to procure Materials for writing a Hiſtory of *England*. At the ſame Time a Bill was paſs'd for repealing all former Acts, Orders and Ordinances, touching the Nomination and Election of Sheriffs of the City of

Lon-

London and County of *Middlesex*, and for regulating and enforcing such Nominations and Elections for the future.

SATURDAY, 9.

The *Irish* Parliament was prorogu'd, and his Excellency the Earl of *Harrington*, the Lord Lieutenant, arriv'd soon after in *England*.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

About Noon, Capt. *Dawson* and Capt. *Laverock*, of the Regiment of *Old Buffs*, fought a Duel in the Fields near *Montague-House*; Capt. *Dawson* receiv'd several Wounds, and died on the Spot; and Capt. *Laverock* was carried to the *White Hart* in *Tottenham-Court-Road*, very much wounded, but not mortally. The Coroner's Inquest, 2 Days after, brought him in, as also his Second Mr. *Prifwick*, Guilty of Murder.

THURSDAY, 14.

In the Afternoon, as a Gentleman was walking near the late Lord *Bingley's* House in *Cavendish-Square*, he suddenly took out a Pistol and shot himself thro' the Head. He was in Boots, and had in his Pocket two more loaded Pistols, also 8 Guineas and some Silver. This unfortunate Gentleman was Dr. *Winter*, an eminent Physician at *Bath*, from which Place he was just arriv'd, and had dismounted from his Horse but a few Minutes before, when he appeared to be delirious.

FRIDAY, 15.

The Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 28th Year of his Age.

SATURDAY, 16.

About two o'Clock this Morning, 30 Smugglers, armed with Blunderbusses and Pistols, came into the Court-Yard of the House of the Collector of the Customs at *Colchester* in *Essex*, and threatned *Thomas Coker*, his Servant, with immediate Death, if he did not shew them where his Master lay; they also obliged the said *Coker* to shew them where the King's Warehouse was, which they broke open with a large Blacksmith's Hammer and Crow, and took out from thence 60 Oil-Case Bags, containing about 1514 lb. Weight of Tea, which it is supposed they conveyed the same Morning to *Hadleigh* in *Suffolk*. His Majesty has promis'd his most gracious Pardon to any one concerned, who shall discover any of his Accomplices; and the Commissioners of the Customs, 100*l*. Reward to any Person who shall cause any of them to be apprehended, upon their Conviction.

About this Time a Comet appear'd in the Heavens, of which we had the 3 following Accounts; the two first from the Country, and the last from a Gentleman in Town.

Extract of a Letter from Melksham, Wilts, April 18.

For 2 or 3 Nights past a Comet has been seen by some of our Workmen, and which I also saw last Night before 12 o'Clock, when it appeared nearly N. E. by N. a few Degrees above the Horizon, very faintly: About half an Hour past One this Morning it was N. E. and being now above the gross Vapours, appeared plainly; its Head small, and looks hazy: The Brush, or Tail, points directly back from the Sun, and sometimes seemed 8 or 9 Degrees in Length. By comparing its Situation among the Stars, with a small Celestial Globe that I have, I take it to be now in the void Space between a Star of the 4th Magnitude, in the right Thumb of *Andromeda*, and another of the 3d in the right Knee of *Pegasus*, at about 5 Degrees below the Rump of *Lacerta Stellio*, and the same Distance from the Star at the Extremity of the Chain on the right Hand of *Andromeda*.

Extract of a Letter from Newbury *in* Berkshire, April 19.

At half an Hour past 12 last Night, I saw a Comet, about 16 Degrees high, about N. N. E. At Two this Morning it was N. E. and by E. about 35 Degrees high. The Nucleus seemed pale, and larger than a Star of the 2d Magnitude; and the Tail appeared about a Yard long, stretching Southward. It had a Star of the 2d Magnitude at a small Distance from it.

St. Paul's *Coffee-House*, April 23.

On the 21st instant, about 11 at Night, I observ'd the Comet N. N. E. 20 Degrees above the Horizon, its Head pale, about the Size of a Star of the 2d Magnitude, and its Tail extended about 5 Degrees; its Longitude was then 19 Degrees in *Aries*, and Latitude 53° North; its Place noted on *Senex*'s 17 Inch Globe, was in the small Part of *Cepheus*'s *Dagger*, having changed its apparent Place in the Heavens since the 17th, when Mr. *Sangar* observed it, near 20 Degrees.

On the 22d, at Ten, it appeared about half a Degree from a Star of the 6th Magnitude under the Fore-Finger of the left Hand of *Cepheus*, and in a right Line with it and that marked λ in the right Hand of *Andromeda*, having changed its Place in 23 Hours about 4 Degrees.

This Evening at Ten, it appeared in a right Line with the two Stars marked α and β, in *Cassiopea*, and about 4 Degrees from the latter, having altered its Place

in 24 Hours about 3 Degrees and a half; the Nucleus now appearing very ſmall, and the Tail ſcarce viſible: Its preſent Longitude is 28° in *Aries*, and Latitude 54½; it paſſes the Meridian below the Pole, 40 Minutes paſt 8 at Night, 20 Degrees above the Horizon; at One it will appear N. E. by N. its Altitude 32 Degrees; and at 3 Quarters paſt 8 it will croſs the Meridian 5 Degrees North of our Zenith.

From the above Obſervations it appears to be in its Aſcent from the Sun; its Path is directed, from a Point in the Ecliptick, about 5 Degrees in *Piſces*; but the Increaſe of its Longitude from the Earth's annual Motion being deducted, will carry the Direction of its Trajectory, nigher the firſt Point of *Aries*, where it probably croſs'd in its Aſcent from its Perihelion; alſo from the apparent Decreaſe of its Velocity, it muſt be making its Way from us very faſt, ſo that we may expect to loſe Sight of it in a very ſhort Time. *J. Sowerby.*

FRIDAY, 22.

One *William Nicholas* was executed alone on *St. Michael's-Hill, Briſtol*, for poiſoning his Miſtreſs, tho' both ſhe and his Maſter had us'd him in the kindeſt Manner for any Perſon in his Station. The Subſtance of his Confeſſion was, *That on a particular* Sunday, *being at a Meeting with his Miſtreſs, the Devil put it into his Head to rid himſelf of this hard Bargain*, (ſo he called his Service,) *by taking an Opportunity to put ſome Poiſon into the next Breakfaſt of Chocolate; and that he accordingly bought a Quantity of White Arſenick, which he pounded as ſmall as might be, and taking an Opportunity of ſending the Maid up Stairs, he threw a large Quantity of it, enough to deſtroy* 50 *Perſons, into the Chocolate Pot that was on the Fire:* Of which both his Maſter and Miſtreſs drank; the latter, who was of a very tender Conſtitution, lingered for ſome Months, and then died. But his Maſter, by continuing to make uſe of proper Means, was happily preſerved. Being aſked the Evening before he was executed, If he really intended or expected the Poiſon ſhould kill his Maſter and Miſtreſs? he anſwered, *Yes.* So that he ſeems to have been another *Matthew Henderſon.* (See *Mag.* for 1746, p. 185, 261.)

SATURDAY, 23.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 3 following Perſons receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz. John Taylor* for a Robbery, who pleaded Guilty; *Judith Butler*, alias *Archer*, for ſtealing 28*l.* in her Maſter's Dwelling-Houſe; and *Arthur Gray* for Smuggling. *Thomas Rowland*, a Smuggler, was convicted for not ſurrendering himſelf, but did not receive Sentence, for that having been attainted, it was only neceſſary that the Order for his Execution ſhould come from his Majeſty. Among thoſe who were caſt for Tranſportation was *Jeremiah Levi*, for robbing the *Jews* Synagogue of *Aaron's* Bells, and other valuable Things. Capt. *Laverock*, who ſurrender'd himſelf the Day before, and Mr. *Chriſtopher Priſwick*, were tried for the Murder of Capt. *Dawſon* in a Duel; when, after a Trial of 4 Hours, Capt. *Laverock* was found Guilty of Manſlaughter, and Mr. *Priſwick* acquitted.

When his Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder took Leave of the Council of State, he delivered himſelf to this Effect:

Noble and Mighty Lords,

You know but too well the unhappy and critical Circumſtances into which our Country has fallen within theſe few Years, by the unjuſt Procedure of the Court of *France*, without its being in the Power of your Noble Mightineſſes to hinder it, which has been no leſs afflicting to the People in general, than prejudicial to the Glory of my Anceſtors, and the Welfare of the *Low-Countries*. I have, for theſe Reaſons, thought it my Duty, not only in Virtue of the Dignity with which I am inveſted, but from the Effect of that ſincere Love which I have for our Country, and the Conſideration of the Neceſſity of Affairs, to put myſelf at the Head of my Army, being ready to ſacrifice my Blood for the Sake of Liberty and Religion. It is not any Motive of my particular Glory that engages me to this Step; the ſole End I propoſe is to revive the Glory of my Anceſtors; and I hope I ſhall not return till our ineſtimable Liberty is effectually ſecured, by a good Peace, or by the Succeſs of my Arms. I do not in the leaſt doubt but your Noble Mightineſſes will ſupport and aſſiſt me, with the ſame Zeal and Fidelity with which I am ready to ſacrifice my Life for the Preſervation of my Subjects. It is upon this that I rely, and ſhall ſet out this Evening or to-morrow Morning.

Whitehall, April 26. On the 24th Inſt. late in the Evening, Mr. *Thompſon*, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived at his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Office, with the Inſtrument of Preliminary Articles for a general Pacification, ſigned at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, by the Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the King of *Great-Britain*, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the States General of the United Provinces.

Liſt of the Names of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, and of the Clerks for Life, whoſe Claims for Values of their Juriſdictions, or Offices,

Offices, have been ſuſtained by the Lords of Seſſion; and of the Sums which their Lordſhips have declared their Opinion may be given them, &c. (See a Liſt of the Claims, amounting to 583,09*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *and Obſervations upon them, in our* Mag. *for* Jan. *laſt*, p. 6, 7, 8.)

	£.	s.	d.
DUKE of Hamilton	3000	0	0
Duke of Buccleugh	3400	0	0
Duke of Gordon	5282	19	6
Ducheſs of Gordon	25	9	10
Duke of Queenſberry	6621	8	5
Duke of Argyll	21000	0	0
Duke of Douglas	5104	5	1
Duke of Athole	4023	18	0
Duke of Montroſe	5578	18	4
Duke of Roxburgh	2100	0	0
Marquiſs of Tweedale	2672	7	0
Marquiſs of Annandale	3000	0	0
Counteſs Dow. of Hoptoun	5000	0	0
E. of Crawford's Truſtees	3000	0	0
Counteſs of Errol	1200	0	0
Earl of Sutherland	1000	0	0
Earl of Rothes	6268	16	0
Earl of Morton	7240	2	0
Earl of Eglintoun	7800	0	0
Earl of Caſſilis	1800	0	0
Earl of Moray	4200	0	0
Earl of Strathmore	600	0	0
Earl of Galloway	321	9	0
Earl of Lauderdale	1000	0	0
Earl of Kinnoul	800	0	0
Earl of Loudon	2675	5	9
Earl of Dumfries	2400	0	0
Earl of Finlater	1084	19	4
Earl of Braidalban	1000	0	8
Earl of March	3418	4	5
Earl of Marchmont	300	0	0
Earl of Stair	450	0	0
Earl of Bute	2186	9	3
Earl of Hoptoun	4568	16	1
Lord Salton	52	18	4
Lord Trophichen	134	12	6
Lord Blantire	200	0	0
Lady Iſabella Scot	1200	0	0
Lord Dalmeny	101	13	7
Sir Andrew Agnew	4000	0	0
Sir John Anſtruther	282	15	3
William Lord Bracco	82	2	1
Antonia Barclay	215	0	0
Sir John Bruce	243	13	8
C. Bruce, Eſq; his eldeſt Son	2000	0	0
Sir Duncan Campbell	83	16	4
John Campbell, Eſq;	2000	0	0
David Carmichael	187	11	11
Robert Colvil, Eſq;	633	6	8
Archibald Douglas, Eſq;	1666	13	4
Dr. Robert Drummond	400	0	0
David Erſkine, Eſq;	500	0	0
Sir Arthur Forbes	400	0	0
Sir Ludovick Grant	900	0	0
Mr. J. Hamilton, Advocate	500	0	0
Patr. Hepburn, Writer in Edinb.	37	15	5
John Hay, Eſq;	800	0	0
Heriot's Hoſpital in Edinburgh	486	19	8
Sir James Lockart	65	19	9
Roderick M'Leod	1911	0	6
William Maxwell, Eſq;	523	4	1
John Murray, jun. Eſq;	4000	0	0
John Ogilvie, Eſq;	2800	0	0
George Sinclair, Eſq;	3189	0	0
David Smith. Eſq;	350	0	0
William Urquhart, Eſq;	50	19	1
T. Biſſet C. of the R. of Athole	400	0	0
W. Black Clerk of the Regality of Dumfermline	500	0	0
Gilbert Clark C. of the Reg. of of Brughton	120	0	0
J. Halkerſton C. of the Reg. of Culroſs	66	13	4
Claud Hamilton C. of the Bailliary of Carrick	200	0	0
G. Johnſon C. of the Stewartry of Fife	100	0	0
Ja. Marſhal C. of the Bail. of Cuninghame	400	0	0
Peter Ogilvie C. of the Reg. of Coupar	50	0	0
J. and Ja. Smith C. of the R. of Aberbrothock	13	6	8

Total 152,237*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Sterling.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

SIR *Randolph Edwin*, poſſeſs'd of a large Eſtate in *Hampſhire*, to Miſs *Maria Churchill*, of *Bond-Street*.—*Edward Haddle*, Eſq; of a large Eſtate in *Cheſhire*, to Miſs *Payne*, only Daughter and Heireſs of the late Sir *Stephen Payne*, of *Meller*, in *Derbyſhire*.—Mr. *William Haddon*, an eminent Draper at *Guilford* in *Surrey*, to Miſs *Cox*, Niece to Mr. *Thomas Cox*, under the *Royal-Exchange*. — Rt. Hon. the Marquiſs of *Tweedale*, to Lady *Francis Carteret*, Daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Granville*. —*Walter Dent*, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of a conſiderable Eſtate near *Bromley* in *Kent*, to Miſs *Lydia Collington*, of *Walthamſtow*. —*James Coleman*, of *Dotbill* in *Salop*, Eſq; to Miſs *Colthrope*. — *James Knight*, Eſq; of *Kenſington*, to Miſs *March*. —*Powell Snell*, of *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Bathurſt*. — *William Mawſon*, of *Haſlemere*, Eſq; to Miſs *Lydia Atkinſon*.—*Bernard Gybbon*, Eſq; of *Ramſgate*, to Miſs *Anne Baldick*, of *Mile-End*. — *Edward Alexander*, Eſq; at *Glouceſter*, to Miſs *Molly Heath*. — The Lady of *John Cotton*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *John Cotton*, Bart. deliver'd of a Daughter. — Lady *Peterſham*, of a Daughter.—The Lady of Sir *James Hill*, Bart. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

REV. Dr. *Robert Tomlinſon*, Rector of *Wickham* in the County of *Durham*, and Prebendary of St. *Paul's*, remarkable for his pious and charitable Benefactions.

— Sir

—Sir *Coventry Carew*, of *East-Anthony* in *Cornwall*, Bart. and Knight of the Shire for that County.—*John Bigge*, Eſq; who repreſented the County of *Huntingdon* in ſeveral Parliaments.—Dr. *Tancred Robinſon*, an eminent Phyſician.—Mr *Joſeph Miller*, the noted Botaniſt, aged 79, Reader of the Monthly Lectures upon Botany to the Apothecaries Company at *Chelſea* Garden.—*Moſes Raper*, Eſq; Preſident of *Guy's-Hoſpital*, and many Years one of the Directors of the *Bank*.—Hon. *Mary Leſlie*, Lady *Forglen*, at *Edinburgh*, in the 93d Year of her Age.—Rt. Hon. *George Mackay*, Lord *Reay*, Head of the antient Clan *Mackay*.—Rev. Dr. *Holmes*, Dean of *Exeter*, Preſident of St. *John's-College*, *Oxford*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.—Rt. Hon. the Lord *Aſton*, Baron of *Forfar* in *Scotland*, a *Romam* Catholick, aged upwards of 90, at his Seat at *Tickells* in *Hertfordſhire*.—*Richard Clarke*, of the *Hill*, near *Roſs*, in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; Deputy Lieut. for *Glouceſterſhire* and *Monmouthſhire*.—Lady *Jenkinſon*, at *Bath*.—*Jacob Edwards*, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Eſſex*.—Lady *Wager*, Relict of Sir *Charles Wager*, Knt.—*Charles Halſey*, Eſq; at his Seat at *Great Gaddeſden* in *Hertfordſhire*, late High Sheriff of the ſaid County.—Hon. and Rev. *John Wandesford*, Son of the late Viſc. *Caſtlecomer*, at his Living of *Kirklington*, *Yorkſhire*.—*William Kent*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Board of Works.—Mrs. *Oſbaldeſton*, Wife to the Rt. Rev. the Biſhop of *Carliſle*.—Rev. Mr. *William Charnley*, Vicar of *Selby* and *Brayton* in *Yorkſhire*.—Rt. Hon. *William St. Lawrence*, Baron of *Howth* in *Ireland*.—Rev. *John Mather*, D. D. for near 40 Years Preſident of *Corpus-Chriſti* College, *Oxford*.—Mr. *John Huſſey*, at his Lodgings at *Sydenham*, formerly a Farmer at *Crawford* in *Kent*, aged 116 Years.—Rev. *Chriſtopher Pitt*, M. A. at his Living at *Pimperne* in *Dorſetſhire*.—Rt. Hon. *Francis* Lord *Oliphant*, at his Lodgings near *Pierpoint-Row* at *Iſlington*.—*William Preſgrave*, Eſq; an eminent and wealthy Surgeon, who had a conſiderable Place in the Treaſury.—Rt. Hon. *William Graham*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council in *Ireland*.—*Samuel Shepheard*, Eſq; Memb. of Parliament for the Town of *Cambridge*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Finch*, M. A. choſen Chaplain to *Guy's-Hoſpital* in *Southwark*.—*William George*, D.D. made Dean of *Lincoln*, and *Theophilus Lowe*, M. A. a Prebendary of *Windſor* in his Room.—Mr. *Thomas Woodger*, preſented to the Vicarage of *Thorpe-Market* in *Norfolk*.—*John Williams*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Harlington*, near *Twickenham*, in the Room of the late Dr. *Trapp*.—*William Ogilby*, L. L. D. to the Rectory of *Kirklington* in *Yorkſhire*.—Dr. *Robert Drummond* made Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, in the Room of Dr. *Liſle*, tranſlated to the See of *Norwich*.—*John Head*, M. A. made Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.—Mr. *Ray*, preſented to the Living of *Weſtbury* in *Cheſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

SIR *John Ligonier*, made Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance, and *Charles Howard*, Eſq; Col. of the third Reg. of Dragoon Guards; both in the Room of Field-Marſhal *Wade*, deceas'd.—Lord *George Beauclerk* ſucceeds Lieut. Gen. *Howard* in the Command of a Reg. of Foot.—*John Jordan*, Eſq; ſucceeds Lord *G. Beauclerk*, as Col. of a Reg. of Marines.—*Henry Whitby*, Eſq; ſucceeds Col. *Jordan*, as Lieut. Col. to Lord *Cobham's* Reg. of Dragoons.—*Robert Elliſon*, Eſq; made Lieut. Governor of *Cape-Breton*.—*David Middleton*, Surgeon, made Surgeon General to the Army.—Rt. Hon. the Lord *Percival*, made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the Prince.—*Samuel Henry Pont*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; Recorder of *Cambridge*, made Chief Juſtice of the Iſle of *Ely*.—Mr. *John Beckley*, of *Farringdon*, choſen Coroner of the County of *Berks*.—Rev. Dr. *Derham*, elected Preſident of St. *John's-College*, *Oxford*.—Sir *Edward Hulſe*, Bart. one of his Majeſty's Phyſicians, choſen Preſident of *Guy's-Hoſpital*.—Rt. Hon. the Lord *Carpenter*, made Firſt Lieut. Col. Hon. *Juſtin Maccarty* Second Lieut. Col. *Geo. Gray*, Eſq; Firſt Major, *John Elwes*, Eſq; Second Major, *Tho. Twyſden*, Eſq; Capt. *Peter Sheppard*, Gent. Lieut. and —— *D'Auvergne*, Gent. Cornet in the Firſt Troop of Horſe Guards.—Rev. *Thomas Randolph*, D.D. elected Preſident of *Corpus-Chriſti* College, *Oxon*. [*New Members in our next.*]

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

BENJ. Bradney, of *Horſeleydown*, *Southwark*, Cheeſemonger.—*Nathaniel Gardner*, late of *Taunton*, Drugget-Maker.—*Wynham Beawes*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Richard Jackſon*, late of *Mancheſter*, Mercer.—*Richard Gardner*, of the Pariſh of *Warburrough* in *Oxfordſhire*, Bargemaſter and Dealer.—*Tho. Hall*, late of *Budge-Row*, *London*, Packer.—*Tho. Budworth*, of *Ipſwich*, Shopkeeper.—*John Pollard*, late of *Stamford*, Woolſtapler.—*Emanuel Child*, of *Slough* in *Bucks*, Vintner and Innholder.—*Geo. Acton*, of *London*, *Blackwell-Hall* Factor.—*Joſeph Settree*, of *Ruſſel-Street*, *Covent-Garden*, Linen-Draper.—*Edm. Steere*, of *Thames-Street*, Cheeſemonger.—*W. Eaglesfield*, of *Birchin-Lane*, Victualler.—*Tho. Carter*, of St. *Mary-le-Strand*, Carpenter and Victualler.—*Robert Fletcher*, of *Lyn Regis*, Dealer in Spirituous Liquors.—*David Sharp*, of *Briſtol*, Merchant and Linen-Draper. [*The reſt in our next.*]

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* APRIL, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. *p*	*Wind at*	*Weather*
										l. s. d.		
1		159 158 ½			89	87 ½ 88	88 ¼	77 78 77 ½	3s. a 5 dis	2 7 6	S.E.	wet all d.
2					89 ¼ ¾	87 ½	88 ½	78	3s. a 4 dis	2 7 6	N.E.	fair clou.
3	Sunday										N.E.	cloudy fa.
4		160			90	88 ¼ ½	88 ¼	78 ½ ¼	par a 2s d	2 10 0	N.E.	fair cold
5	118 ¼ ½				89 ¼ ½ ¾	87 ¼ ½ ¾	88 ¼ ½ ¼	78 ¼ 77 ¾	4s a 8 dis.	2 10 0	S.byE.	fair cold
6	118 ½	159			89 ¼ ½ ¾	87 ⅛ 86 ¾	88 ¼ ½ ¼	77 ⅞ ¾	7s a 5 dis.	3 0 0	N.	hail fleet
7		159 ½ 160			89 ¼ ½ ⅝ ¾		88 ¼ ½ ¼	77 ⅞ ¾ 78	5s a 4 dis.	3 5 0	N.E.byN.	fair clou.
8					89 ¼ ½ ⅝ ¾	87 ⅜ ¼		78 ⅞ ¼	5s a 4 dis.	3 5 0	S.W.	fair clou.
9					90		88 ¼	78 ¼ ½	4s a 3 dis.	3 5 0	W.	fair
10	Easter Sun.										W.N.W.	rainy
11					90 ¼ ½ ¾		88 ¼ ½	78 ¼ ½	4s a 3 dis.	3 5 0	N.N.W.	fleet
12					90 ¼ ½ ¾		88 ¼ ½	78 ¼ ½	4s a 3 dis.	3 5 0	E.hard	snow rai.
13					90 ¼		89	79 ¼	4s a 5 dis.		W.N.W.	clear cold
14					92		89 ¼	80 ¼	4s a 5 dis.	3 5 0	E.N.E.	clear fleet
15	120 ¼		94 ½		91 ⅞ 92		89 ¼ ½	80 ⅛ 80	3s a 1 dis.		N.E.	clear fleet
16			95		92 93			80 ⅛ 80	1s d.a par		W.S.W.	cloud. fl.
17	Sunday										S.byE.	snow rai.
18	121 ½ ¼	161 ¾	69		93 ¼ 93	89 ¼ ½	90 ¼ ½ ¼	80 ⅛	1s dif. a p	5 5 0	N.E.byN.	fair cold.
19	121 ¼		96	94 ¼ ¾	92 ¾ 93 ¼	89	90	80 ⅛ ¼	par a 2s d	5 0 0	S.W.byS.	rain
20	118 117 ½	161 ½	95 ¼ ½	94 ¼ ¾	93	89 ¼ ½ ¾	90 90	80 ⅛	2s a 1 dis.	5 0 0	S.W.	clou. mild
21	117 ½ 117				93 92 ⅜ ¾	88 ¼ ½	89 ¼ ½ ¾	80 ¼	2 s a 1 dis.	5 0 0	W.	fair wind.
22	117 ½	161 ½	95	94 ¼ ½		88 ¼ 89 ⅛	89 ¼ ½ ⅝	80 ¼ 79 ¾	1s a 2 dis.	5 0 0	S.E.byE.	fair
23			95	93 ¼ ½		88 ½	89 ¼	79 ½	2s a 3 dis.	5 0 0	E.	fair
24	Sunday										S.	rain all da
25		164	95	96 ½	94 ½		91 ½ ¾	82 83	2 s d a 5p.	5 5 0	S.	rain
26	120 ½ 121	175	103 ½ 104		97 96	95	93 95	84 85	par a 5s p		S.W.	variable
27	122 123	173 ¼	104	95 ¼ ½ 95	96 95 ¾	95 94 ⅜	93 92 ¼	85 ½ 85	2s a 4 pr.	5 5 0	S.W.	fair
28	122 ¼	173 ¼ ½	104	95 ¼ ½	96 ¼	94 ¼ ⅛	92 ⅜	85 ⅛ 84 ⅞	3s a 2		S.S.W.	rainy
29	122 ¼ ½	173 ½	104	95	96	94 ¼ ⅛	92 ⅜ ½	85	3s a 2		S.	cloudy
30	122 ¼	173	104	95 ½	95 ¾	95 ⅛	92 ½	84 ¼	4s a 3		S.E.	fair

BILL *of Mortality from* March 22. *to* April 26.		
Christ.	Males 731	1453
	Femal. 722	
Buried	Males 1186	2371
	Femal. 1185	
Died under 2 Years old		740
Between 2 and 5		163
5 and 10		81
10 and 20		52
20 and 30		221
30 and 40		263
40 and 50		280
50 and 60		225
60 and 70		162
70 and 80		114
80 and 90		60
90 and 100		10
		2371
Buried: Within the Walls		218
Without the Walls		582
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		1051
City & Sub. *West.*		520
		2371
Weekly *March* 29		532
April 5		472
12		400
19		487
26		480
		2371
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 8*d.*		
Wheat 24*s.* to 25*s. per* Quar.		

LOTTERY TICKETS, 1748, 10*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

SOON after the Middle of laſt Month, *O. S.* the *French* Army began to aſſemble near *Antwerp*, to the Number of 60 or 70,000 Men, and the Marſhals *Saxe* and *Lowendahl* ſet out from *Bruſſels* for that City on the 19th, when, it was then given out, the general Quarters were to be eſtabliſhed, which made it believed, that their firſt Attempt would be againſt *Breda*. At the ſame Time, by the Motion of their Troops from *Lorrain*, and of ſome of their heavy Artillery as well as the Gariſon from *Namur*, it ſeemed as if they had a Deſign upon *Luxemburg*; but all of a ſudden Marſhal *Lowendahl* departed, paſſed the *Maeſe* at *Namur*, and put himſelf at the Head of the Troops that had aſſembled on the Right of that River, with which he marched towards *Maeſtricht*, and in his Way took Poſſeſſion of *Limburg* and moſt of the Places in that Dutchy, whilſt Marſhal *Saxe* marched with the utmoſt Diſpatch towards *Tongres*, where he arrived before the End of the Month. By this ſudden and unexpected March down both Sides of the *Maeſe*, they got Poſſeſſion of moſt of the Magazines that had been collected by the *Auſtrians*, who were forced to retire precipitately upon their Approach; and by the 1ſt Inſt. they had inveſted the important City of *Maeſtricht*, and began their Lines of Circumvallation; but juſt before the Gariſon had luckily received a large Convoy of Proviſions and Ammunition. In the Night, between the 15th and 16th Inſt. *N. S.* they opened their Trenches, and began four Attacks againſt the Place, one before the Baſtion *d'Eſtrades*, towards the Gate of *Bois-le-Duc*; another before the Baſtion of *Orleans*, towards the Gate of *Bruſſels*; a third before the Fort of *St. Peter*; and the fourth under Marſhal *Lowendahl* on the Right of the *Maeſe*, againſt the Suburb called *Wyck*. By the 28th, *N. S.* they had carried their Approaches within ſix *Toiſes*, or 12 Yards, of the Covered Way, and that very Night attack'd and carried it; but 900 of their Grenadiers were kill'd, beſides what the ſeveral Regiments loſt, and the Wounded. During this, M. *Aylva* made a Sally on the *Wyck* Side, nail'd up 14 Pieces of Cannon, and killed near 1000 of the Beſiegers; the Marquiſs *de Biſſy*, Lieutenant-General, had his Leg ſhattered in this Action, which was cut off ſoon after. And they were poſitively aſſured at *Liege*, by a *French* Officer of Rank, arrived there on the 30th, from the Camp of the Beſiegers, that they had been entirely beat out of the Covered Way again.

In our laſt we gave an Account, that moſt of the chief Miniſters, except the *Spaniſh*, had arrived at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. On the 17th Inſt. that Miniſter arrived, as did the *Genoeſe* Miniſter the next Day, and great Preparations were making for a Conference in Form; but we are now informed, that previous thereto a Set of Preliminary Articles have been ſigned by the Miniſters of *Great-Britain*, *Holland*, and *France*, which, we ſuppoſe, will be made publick, as ſoon as ratified; and till then we can do nothing but gueſs at what they are.

As to the War in *Italy*, a Ceſſation ſeems already to have taken Place; for, notwithſtanding the advanced Seaſon in that Country, nothing of Importance has as yet been undertaken of either Side, the moſt material Account from thence being, that, in Conformity to the Convention ſigned at the *Hague*, *Jan.* 15. Admiral *Byng* is cauſing a Number of ſmall Veſſels, as Brigantines, Feluccas and Galliots, to be armed, in order to interrupt the Ships of the Enemy, which are continually paſſing and repaſſing from *Monaco* to *Genoa*, keeping ſo nigh the Shore, that large Men of War cannot come near them.

The laſt Advices we have about the March of the *Ruſſian* Troops are, that they may arrive on the Frontiers of *Sileſia* by the 15th, ſome ſay the 20th, of next Month; ſo that if we had Occaſion for them, and no extraordinary Accident retarded their March, they might perhaps join our Army about the End of *July* next.

The Parliament of *Paris*, as ſuggeſted in our laſt, have made Remonſtrances againſt ſome of the ſmall Taxes lately impoſed by their Sovereign, one Paragraph of which, we think worth communicating, which was as follows, *viz.*

"None of us, Sire, are ignorant of the extraordinary Charges, which the preſent critical Situation of Affairs in *Europe* ſubjects you to, and in that Reſpect are ſenſible what the Utmoſt of our Duty requires from us. As we are obliged to ſacrifice our Lives for the Welfare of the State, how can we refuſe to make a voluntary Offering of our Fortunes for its Preſervation? It is not the Taxes themſelves which alarm us, but we are frighted at the Nature of them, their Continuance, *&c.*"

As the *Dutch* ſeemed reſolved to act ſeparately this Campaign, if the War had gone on, and to have their Army, which was aſſembling for that Purpoſe near *Breda*, commanded by their Stadtholder the Prince of *Orange*, his Serene Highneſs ſet out from the *Hague* on the 20th Inſt. *O. S.* to take upon him the Command; and when he took Leave of the Council of State, he made them the Speech, which we have inſerted, p. 188.

[*Catalogue of Books in our next.*]

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1748.

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament, on* Friday, May 13, 1748.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,



AT the opening of this ſeſſion of parliament I informed you, that a congreſs had been agreed upon by the ſeveral powers at war; and I have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that preliminaries for reſtoring a general peace have been ſign'd between my miniſter, and thoſe of the moſt chriſtian king, and the ſtates general of the united provinces; the baſis of which is a general reſtitution of conqueſts made during the war, on all ſides.

In conſequence of theſe preliminaries, which have been ratified by all the contracting parties, a ceſſation of hoſtilities has actually taken place in the *Low Countries*, and in the channel; and certain periods are fixed, according to former practice, for its commencement in other parts of the world.

In this important tranſaction my great views have been, ſteadily to adhere to the true intereſts of *Europe*, to purſue and maintain thoſe of my own kingdoms in particular, and to procure for my allies the beſt terms and conditions, that the event of a war, in ſome parts unſucceſsful, did admit.

I have, in the courſe of this negotiation, acted with the moſt unreſerved confidence and communication towards my allies: And I hope, that when they ſhall have maturely weighed the ſituation of affairs, the neceſſity from thence ariſing, and the care and attention which have been ſhewn for their advantage and ſecurity, they will not delay to accede to theſe preliminary articles, but concur in effectuating the good work of peace.

The vigorous and powerful ſupport you have given me, during this ſeſſion, towards carrying on the war, has ſtrengthen'd my hands, in proceeding thus far in the meaſures of peace. No body can ſuggeſt the leaſt failure on the part of *Great-Britain*, which, not only for the ſake of its own particular intereſt, but of the common cauſe, has taken on itſelf a ſhare of the burthen, unexampled in former times. I hope ſoon to ſee this neceſſary work brought to perfection, with the concurrence of all my allies; with whom it is my firm intention to cultivate the moſt perfect harmony, and to cement and ſtrengthen, if poſſible, the ties of our antient union and friendſhip, in ſuch a manner, as may render the peace ſecure and durable.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

My particular thanks are due to you, for the ample proviſion you have made for the ſervice of the current year. Nothing could have contributed ſo much to the putting an end to the calamities of war, and reducing our future expences, as theſe well-judged ſupplies. The moſt prudent oeconomy ſhall be made uſe of in the application of them; and you may be aſſured, nothing will give me more real pleaſure, than to take the firſt opportunity of leſſening the preſent burthens of my people.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in your whole conduct, during this ſeſſion; and I muſt recommend it to you, to promote in your ſeveral countries a right ſenſe of thoſe meaſures, which have been ſo neceſſarily taken for the ſecurity and eaſe of my people. As it is the earneſt deſire of my heart, to ſee the crown of *Great-Britain* maintain that figure, ſtrength, and weight, in making war and peace, which juſtly belong to it, it is equally ſo, to ſee my good ſubjects onjoy the bleſſings of tranquillity and proſperity.

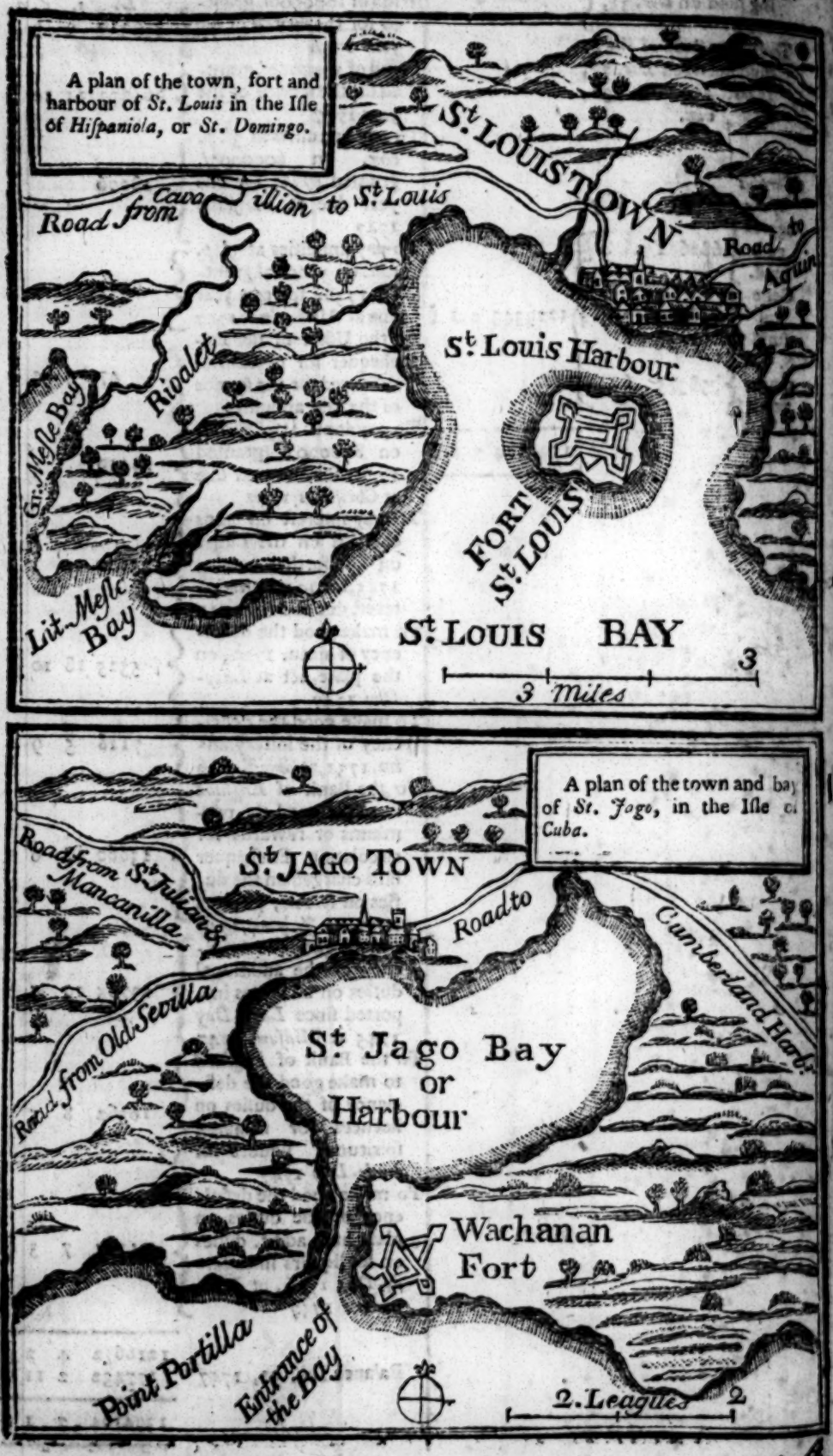
A STATE *of the* NATIONAL DEBT, *provided or unprovided for by Parliament, on* 1 *July* Dec. 31, 1746, *and* Dec. 31, 1747.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1746. L. s. d. q.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1746, and Dec. 31, 1747. L.	Paid off within that time L.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1747. L. s. d. q.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the *S. S.* company.	1836275 17 4 ¾			1836275 17 4 ¾
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100			108100
Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	101447 8 2 ¾		1700	99747 8 2 ¾
Ditto on plate act 6 *Geo.* I.	312000			312000
Ditto for *Nevis* and *St. Chriſtopher*'s debent. at 3*l. per cent. per an.*	37821 5 1 ¼			37821 5 1 ¼
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s. per cent.* 1731.	400000			400000
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* 1736, charged on the ſinking fund	600000			600000
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000			300000
Duties on ſalt continued 1741	770050		161000	609050
Ditto further continued 1745	1000000			1000000
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills	2200			2200
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the deductions 6*d. per pound* on penſions, nor the 500,000*l.* bortowed on the credit of the ſupplies 1748, as the ſame is to be paid out of the ſaid ſupplies.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 *Will.* 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 *Annæ*	3200000			3200000
Annuities at 3*l. per cent.* 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, *&c.*	1000000			1000000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3 *per cent.* from *Auguſt* 1, 1743.	3200000			3200000
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 *G.* I.	500000			500000
Purchaſed of the *S. S.* company	4000000			4000000
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on ſweets 1737	499600			499600
Ann. at 4 *p. cent.* on the duties on coals, *&c.* ſince *Lady-Day* 1719	1750000			1750000
Ditto charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000			1250000
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* for lottery 1731	800000			800000
Ditto 3*l. per cent.* 1742, charged on the ſinking fund	800000			800000
Do at 3*l. p. c.* 1743, on additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, *&c.*	1800000			1800000
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* 1744, charged on the ſurplus of ditto	1800000			1800000
Do at 3*l. p. cent.* 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported ſince *Lady-Day* 1745	2000000			2000000
Do at 4*l. p. cent.* 1746, charged on duties on glaſs and additional duties on ſpirituous liquors, ſince *Lady-Day* 1746.	3000000			3000000
Ditto at 4*l. per cent.* 1746, charged on duties on licenſes for retailing ſpirituous liquors ſince ditto	986800			986800
Ditto at 4*l. p. cent.* for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, *&c.*		1000000		1000000
Ditto at 4*l. per cent.* 1747, charged on the duties on houſes, *&c.*		4400000		4400000
The ſubſcribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9*l.* a ticket, which amounts to 28,500*l.* and the ſubſcribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18*l.* a ticket, which amounts to 45,000*l.* which annuities are an increaſe of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the ſame.				
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their cap. ſtock and ann. 9 *G.* I.	27302203 5 6 ½			27302203 5 6 ½
	59356497 16 3 ½	5400000	162700	64593797 16 3 ½

An ACCOUNT *of the produce of the sinking fund in the year* 1747, *and to the payment of what debts contracted before* Dec. 25, 1716, *the said fund has been applied.*

Dr.	L.	s.	d.	q.	*Per contra* Cr.	L.	s.	d.	q.
THE Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on *Dec.* 31, 1746	164761	5			By money issued between *Dec.* 31, 1746, and *Dec.* 31, 1747, *viz.*				
To the produce of the S. fund between *Dec.* 31, 1746, and *Dec.* 31, 1747, *viz.*					In full of 1000000*l.* granted for the service of the year 1746	359310	9	9	
					In full of 1000000*l.* granted for the service of the year 1747	664253	11	10	¾
					To pay annuities at 3*l. p. cent.* on 600000 *l.* granted 1736, for one year due at *Christmas* 1747	18000			
					To pay annuities at 3*l. p. cent.* on 300000*l.* granted 1738, for one year due at *Michaelmas* 1747	9000			
					To the Usher of the Exchequer for necessaries delivered for the service of the said annuities	47	4	3	¾
					To pay annu. at 3*l. p. cent.* on 800000 *l.* granted 1742, for one year due at *Christmas* 1747	24450			
					To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further contin. 1745, for 12 months interest due at *Mic.* 1747	35000			
					To make good the deficiency of annu. 1720, on the plate-act at *Lady-Day* 1747	5525	18	10	¾
					To make good the deficiency of the lottery annu. 1731, at *Christ.* 1746	7118	5	9	
					To the Bank of *England* to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, granted 1737, to *July* 24, 1747	13660	18	6	
					To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported since *Lady-Day* 1745 at *Midsum.* 1747	29765	19	5	
					To the Bank of *England* to make good the deficiency of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors at *Lady-Day* 1747	16362	8	5	
					To make good the deficiency of the duties on glass and addit. duties on sp. liquors since *Lady-Day* 1746, at *Midsummer* 1747	34177	7	3	¾
						1216672	4	2	¾
					Balance *Dec.* 31, 1747	177432	3	11	¼
						1394104	7	1	¼
Surplus of the aggregate fund.	682621	13	8	¾					
General fund	508345	17	4	½		1229343	2	1	¾
S. Sea comp. fund.	38375	6		½					
	1394104	7	1	¼					

A PLAN of the Town, Fort and Harbour of *St.* Louis in the Island of *St.* Domingo, taken by Admiral KNOWLES, *March* 8, 1747-8.



A Description of HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE is bounded on the east with *Essex*, on the south with *Middlesex*, on the west with *Buckinghamshire* and *Bedfordshire*, and on the north with *Cambridgeshire*. Its greatest length from east to west is about 30 miles, and greatest breadth from south to north about 25; and 'tis near 130 miles in circumference. It contains about 451,000 acres, 16570 houses, and near 100,000 people. 'Tis divided into 8 hundreds, has 120 parishes and 18 market towns, and sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for *Hertford*, and 2 for *St. Alban's*. The air of this county is sweet, temperate and wholesome, and the soil fruitful, being for the most part chalky, tho' the upper crust in the south and west parts is mostly of a red earth, mixed with gravel. 'Tis well stor'd with parks, and has plenty of meadows and pastures. It abounds with corn, cattle, wood, grass, and every thing that contributes to profit or pleasure. It yields the best wheat and barley, which are valued at *London* beyond those of other counties. It has a great many remains of antiquity, and is well water'd by pleasant rivers and brooks, which advance its fertility and trade, and supply the inhabitants with variety of good fish. The chief river is the *Lea*, which is navigable by barges from *Hertford* to the *Thames*, into which it falls near *Bow*. The *New-River* for supplying *London* with water comes also from this county: It begins at *Amwell* springs near *Ware*, from whence a channel being cut, conveys the water to what is call'd the *New-River-Head* near *Islington*. It was begun by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, a goldsmith, in the reign of king *James* I. but he being ruin'd by the undertaking, a corporation was established in the same reign, for completing the design, and preserving the river, which now brings in a great revenue to the corporation, call'd the *New-River* company. There are also several medicinal springs in this county. The market-towns are,

A 1. *Royston*, 33 miles north from *London*, upon the very edge of the county, contiguous to *Cambridgeshire*. It is seated in a fat soil between hills, is large, full of inns, and has a market on *Wednesday* for corn and malt. *Barkway*, 3 miles south-east, had formerly a market B on *Fridays*, but it is now disused; yet being a considerable thoroughfare, is well inhabited, and in a flourishing condition.

2. *Baldock*, 9 miles west of *Barkway*, chiefly noted for the many maltsters residing there; tho' its market, C which is on *Thursday*, is not very considerable.

3. *Hitchin*, 6 miles south-west of *Baldock*, has a market on *Tuesday*, toll-free, for corn and malt, and is govern'd by a bailiff and 4 constables. 'Tis reckon'd the second D town of the county for number of houses and people, is divided into 3 wards, has a fair church, a free-school, and several alms-houses, well endow'd.

4. *Buntingford*, 10 miles east of *Hitchin*, is a good thoroughfare town, and has a market on *Monday*. Here E is a free-school well endowed, and 4 scholarships belonging to it in *Christ-College*, *Cambridge*.

5. *Stevenage*, 7 miles south-west of *Buntingford*, has a market on *Friday*, and a handsome church with a large spire cover'd with lead.

F 6. *Standon*, 9 miles south-east of *Stevenage*, is a small town, with a market also on *Friday*. Near it is *Puckridge*, a thoroughfare town.

7. *Bishops-Stortford*, 4 miles south-east of *Standon*, seated on the side of a hill, a large, fair, well-inhaG bited and frequented town, with many good inns, being a great thoroughfare to *Cambridge*, *New-Market*

Market and *St. Edmund's-Bury*. It has a good market on *Thurſday*. There are the ruins of a caſtle on the eaſt ſide of the town.

8. *Ware*, 7 miles ſouth-weſt of *Stortford*, in a watry ſoil, on the river *Lea*, has a fair ſtreet near a A mile long, and many good inns; the high-road being turn'd from *Hertford* thro' this town, in the reign of king *John*, much to the detriment of the former, and the improvement of the latter. Here is a handſome church, with a gallery B for the children put out by the governors of *Chriſt-Hoſpital* in *London*, to be nurſed here. The market, which is well frequented, is on *Tueſday*.

9. *Hertford*, 2 miles weſt of *Ware*, and 20 north of *London*, ſituate on C the *Lea*, is the county town, but of more eminence formerly than now; it having had 5 churches, which are now reduced to two. It is govern'd by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, 9 aldermen, a town-clerk, a chamberlain, 16 aſſiſtants, and 2 ſerjeants at D mace; and the 2 members of parliament are choſen by all the inhabitants that pay to the church and poor. It has a very good market on *Saturday*, and the caſtle, now reduc'd to a good convenient ſeat, is thought to have been built by *Edward the Elder*: E It now belongs to the earl of *Saliſbury*. Here is a fair, convenient houſe for the nurſe-children put out by *Chriſt-Hoſpital*, *London*.

10. *Tring*, on the weſt borders of the county, where it adjoins to *Buckinghamſhire*, has a ſmall mar- F ket on *Friday*.

11. *Berkhamſted*, or *Great Berkhamſted*, 4 miles ſouth-eaſt of *Tring*, has a market on *Thurſday*, chiefly for malt. The manor and honour of this town are very extenſive, 53 adjoining towns in this and the county G of *Bucks*, &c. being oblig'd to pay homage, and chuſe conſtables here.

12. *Hempſted*, or *Hemel Hempſted*, 4 miles eaſt of *Berkhamſted*, has a great wheat market on *Thurſday*.

13. *Hodſdon*, or *Hoddeſdon*, miles ſouth of *Ware*, is a thoroughfare, and has a ſmall market on *Thurſday*.

14. *Hatfield*, 8 miles weſt of *Hoddon*, has a market alſo on *Thurſday* and is chiefly famous for a noble palace antiently belonging to the crown; but K. *James* I. exchanged it with the earl of *Saliſbury*'s anceſtors for *Theobalds* in this county, then a ſtately palace, but ruin'd in the civil wars.

15. *St. Alban's*, 5 miles weſt of *Hatfield*, and 20 n. w. of *London*, near the antient *Verulamium*, or *Verulam*, a large populous city in the time of the *Romans*, from whoſe ruins it ſprung, and was call'd *St. Alban's* from an abby built in 703, in honour of *Albanus*, the firſt martyr in *Britain*, who was put to death in the reign of the emperor *Dioclefian*. Here are 3 churches, *St. Alban's*, *St. Peter's* and *St. Michael's*. The firſt formerly belong'd to the abby, and is an antient, large and beautiful pile, with many remarkable inſcriptions and monuments. The market here is on *Saturday*, reckon'd one of the greateſt in *England* for wheat. The town is fair, large and populous, and a great thoroughfare; and the inhabitants have a peculiar power in themſelves, and a goal and goal delivery within the town. It is govern'd by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, 12 aldermen, a town-clerk and 24 aſſiſtants, ſends 2 members to parliament, and gives title of duke to the *Beauclairs*, deſcended from *Charles Beauclair*, a natural ſon of K. *Charles* II.

16. *Watford*, 6 miles ſ. w. of *St. Alban's*, has a well frequented market on *Tueſday*.

17. *Rickmanſworth*, 3 miles ſ. w. of *Watford*, an antient town, with a ſmall market on *Saturday*.

18. *Barnet*, 8 miles eaſt of *Watford*, and 10 n. w. from *London*, ſtands on a hill, is a great thoroughfare, and of good account for its ſwine market on *Monday*.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 161.

As we have late'y had ſeveral debates in our club upon the bill for fixing the ſummer aſſizes for the county of Bucks, *at the town of* Buckingham, *I ſhall ſend you the ſubſtance of ſome of the chief ſpeeches made upon that ſubject. In our firſt debate,* T. Genucius, Arm. *ſtood up and ſpoke to this effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE holding the aſſizes at proper places in each county has always been deemed an affair worthy the conſideration of parliament, and therefore in the 6th year of the reign of *Richard* II. a general regulation was made by act of parliament, by which it was directed, that juſtices of aſſize and goal-delivery ſhould hold their ſeſſions in the chief towns of every county, where the ſhire courts there uſe to be holden; but as this expreſs and particular direction was ſoon found to be inconvenient, therefore by a new law paſſed in the *eleventh* year of the ſame reign, it was enacted, that the chancellor, by the advice of the juſtices, ſhould have power to order it otherwiſe, *if need ſhould be*, notwithſtanding the ſaid ſtatute.

Beſides theſe two general laws, Sir, we have ſeveral particular laws for directing where the aſſizes ſhall be held in ſeveral particular counties; and upon our journals we have numberleſs inſtances of bills brought in for regulating this affair, many of which did not, indeed, paſs into laws; but as they were ordered to be brought in, and received by this houſe, it is a proof, that this affair has always been thought worthy of our conſideration.

With regard to the county of *Buckingham*, Sir, the town of that name was always, till the reign of *Henry* VIII. deemed to be the county-town: The ſhire courts were held there, and the county goal was at the caſtle in that town, as appears by many antient books and records; ſo that by the ſaid acts of the 6th and 11th of *Richard* II. the aſſizes ſhould ſtill have been held there, unleſs upon particular occaſions, when it became neceſſary to hold them ſomewhere elſe; for I muſt obſerve, that by the ſaid act of the 11th of that king's reign, the chancellor, with the advice of the juſtices, has not a diſcretionary power to depart from the direction of the former act, whenever he pleaſes: He is to depart from it only, *when need ſhall be*, that is to ſay, when ſome accident ſhall make it neceſſary to hold the aſſizes at ſome other place in the county; and the truth is, that the aſſizes were generally held at the town of *Buckingham*, till the reign of *Henry* VIII. but towards the end of that reign, the lord chief juſtice *Baldwyn* purchaſed the manor of *Aileſbury*, which made it his intereſt to encourage and improve the town of *Aileſbury* as much as poſſible, and with this ſelfiſh view he got the ſhire courts, as well as the aſſizes, to be ſometimes held at that town; however, the cuſtom continued of holding them frequently at *Buckingham*, and for many years paſt, it had grown into a ſort of eſtabliſhed cuſtom, to hold the winter aſſizes at *Aileſbury*, and the ſummer aſſizes at *Buckingham*; againſt which cuſtom, no complaint was ever made by any one gentleman in the county.

But this cuſtom, Sir, was laſt ſummer broke into, for reaſons which I ſhall not mention, unleſs I am called on; and for the ſame reaſons, the town of *Buckingham* is like to be deprived of the ſummer as well as the winter aſſizes for ſeveral years to come, which will be a great loſs to that town, and a great inconvenience to all the inhabi-

inhabitants of the northern part of that county.

This, Sir, was the reaſon why I moved for leave to bring in the bill which I now preſent to you; and for the ſame reaſon I ſhall now move for its being read a firſt time.

This motion being ſeconded, L. Stertinius *ſtood up, and ſpoke in ſubſtance thus:*

Mr Preſident,
S I R,

IF I did not think I could prove, that this bill is the erranteſt *jobb* that ever was brought to p—rl—t, I would not give the houſe the trouble of hearing me—But why do I talk of proofs? When there is a known courſe of law for appointing aſſizes all over *England*, if one particular town applies to p—rl—t to deſire the monopoly of the aſſizes in their county, is there any courtier who has ſo little of the country-gentleman in him, as to want to be told that ſuch a monopoly, excluſive of the other towns of the county, is a jobb? or will courtiers be fond of ſuch a bill only becauſe it is a jobb and a monopoly? But, Sir, this excluſion is actually going to be inflicted on the county of *Buckingham*; and here let me condole with that unhappy, rather that blinded county, who neglected to chooſe *two gentlemen* of ſuch power and intereſt, that I am perſuaded they will have more votes in this houſe to day, than they would have had at the general election in the whole county in queſtion, if they had done it the honour to offer themſelves for repreſentatives. It is the power and intereſt of thoſe *gentlemen* that I am afraid of, not of their arguments; and they will have occaſion for both the former, to balance the weakneſs and ridiculouſneſs of the latter. And to ſhew you, Sir, how ſenſible they are of the frivolouſneſs of the latter, I could recapitulate ſuch inſtances of intriguing for votes, as no man would believe, who does not know thoſe gentlemen. Conſcious of the badneſs of their cauſe, they have employed every bad art to ſupport it, and have retained ſo much of their former patriotiſm, as conſiſted in blackening their adverſaries, and acquiring auxiliaries. They have propagated ſuch tales, that men have overlooked the improbabilities, while they wondered at the fooliſhneſs of them; and they have ſolicited the attendance of their friends, and of their friends friends, with as much importunity as if their power itſelf was tottering, not the wanton exerciſe of it oppoſed. The only aid they have failed to call in, was reaſon, the natural but baffled enemy of their *family*: A family, Sir, poſſeſſed of every honour they formerly decried, fallen from every honour they formerly acquired: A family, Sir, who coloured over ambition with patriotiſm, diſguiſed emptineſs by noiſe, and diſgraced every virtue by wearing them only for mercenary purpoſes: A family, Sir, who, from being the moſt clamorous incendiaries againſt power and places, are poſſeſſed of more employments than the moſt comprehenſive place bill that ever was brought into p—rl—t would include; and who, to every indignity offered to their r—l m—r, have added that greateſt of all, intruſion of themſelves into his preſence and councils; and who ſhew him what he has ſtill farther to expect, by their ſcandalous ingratitude to his ſon: A family, Sir, raiſed from obſcurity by the petulance of the times, drawn up higher by the inſolence of their b——g kinſman, and ſupported by the timidity of two m—rs, who, to ſecure their own perſons from abuſe, have ſacrificed their own party to this all-graſping family, the elder ones of which riot in the ſpoils of their

their t———y any p———s, and the younger———

(Here being called to order, he proceeded as follows.) Sir, I am ſorry to have offended the gentlemen, when I thought the greateſt compliment I could pay them, as no man can imitate them without giving up his underſtanding or his character, was to follow their example. They introduced and cultivated the uſe of perſonal invectives, and they muſt be very tender, very ſore indeed, Sir, when they would aboliſh the practice. But as they have corrected me for imitating them, I ſhall now do quite the contrary from what I ever ſaw them do, and oppoſe this bill from reaſon and argument; and of all the bills I ever ſaw, the oppoſition to this has the leaſt occaſion to combine perſonal odium with it to diſcredit it.

We were told, Sir, that applications for ſimilar bills have been often made, and the ſuit granted, but the bill afterwards rejected: That ſometimes bills of the ſame nature have even paſſed this houſe, and not met with their fate till at a ſubſequent tribunal. Theſe were reaſons, I own, for permitting the introduction of the bill, as far as precedent ſhould reaſonably operate; but on ſumming up the accounts even of precedent, I apprehend they will bear evidence againſt paſſing the act: For thus it ſtands; parallel bills have been brought in; have ſometimes ſcrambled thro' here, but have extorted the united aſſent of the legiſlature——how often? twice, Sir, ſay the ingenious advocates for the bill. Of that twice, once was as long ago as the reign of *Harry* IV. and the other was ſo far from being a caſe in point, that it is directly contradictory. So far was the parliament from pinning down the aſſizes to one town in *Cornwall*, that it left two towns open for them to appoint the aſſizes at either. Conſequently there being but theſe two caſes pretended, where ſuch a bill has paſſed, the more precedents there are for ſuch a bill being brought in, the more precedents there are for throwing it out.

Another reaſon for appointing the aſſizes at *Buckingham* is its being the county-town; a reaſon only fit to captivate the imagination of an antiquarian; if a county-town was always the moſt conveniently ſituated for the concerns of the whole county, or always the beſt accommodated with every thing neceſſary for holding the aſſizes, it might carry a plauſibility of argument; but *Buckingham* having been proved, by the united voice of the gentlemen of the county, to be deſtitute of theſe advantages, and *Aileſbury* appearing to be characterized by them, the arguments ſum'd up in the magick term county-town, ſeem to have no more weight than two words without a definite meaning can give them; which can be none here, as I am ſure we are not in this caſe, what we are ſometimes denied to be, a court of judicature, for jargon is not our language. But the gentlemen ſeemed ſenſible, that no ſtreſs would be laid upon words of no meaning, and therefore ſoon dropp'd this topick, to flouriſh on others of equal importance, and equally elucidated. They harangued out of the petition, which having been coined in their own mint, could lend them no more weight than it had received from them. For, Sir, what were the fundamental arguments that produced the petition, and that are to ſupport the bill? Why, the great concern the town of *Buckingham* is under for loſing the aſſizes, and a deſign of preventing theſe two dangerous rivals from being played againſt one another. Theſe were the parents of the bill. A conſtant, ſettled, uninterrupted courſe of holding the aſſizes there for a prodigious

length of time, for no leſs than four and twenty years, nay, and even before the date of that very diſtant period, ſome reſpectable obſolete inſtances of their having been held there too; this great preſcription is to ſupport the bill; and if it were poſſible to want any additional ſtrength, beſides theſe notable arguments, and the whole force of the m———ty, and the drawcanſiriſm of their well-worded champion, the houſe has had a formal aſſurance, that there will be a better goal built at *Buckingham* than there is at preſent at *Aileſbury*, where, with all the undenied advantages of ſituation and convenience, with a goal and town-hall already built, it is ſaid there is leſs attendance at the aſſizes than at *Buckingham*.

To theſe arguments, momentous as they are repreſented, no anſwer need be given but what they carry along with them; fooliſh reaſons confute themſelves. I can grieve, Sir, that the good town of *Buckingham* ſhou'd be concern'd, I can tremble at the apprehenſion of two ſuch potent ſtates as *Aileſbury* and *Buckingham* entering into competition for power; I can contract ſuch a reſpect for venerable cuſtom, as to think four and twenty years ſuch a duration of empire, that the ſcepter cannot be raviſh'd from *Buckingham* without a violation of all antiquity; and I can think, that a future goal more accommodated for reception, is an object that ought to ſtrike the *preſent p——rl——t*; for as to the greater or leſs attendance, I apprehend it depends on the different ſeaſons of holding the aſſizes; becauſe though we have been aſſured, that ſome gentlemen muſt go fifty miles to *Buckingham*, whereas the greateſt diſtance from *Aileſbury*, is not half the number; yet I believe many would go fifty miles in ſummer, ſooner than twenty-five in winter. By retaining the aſſizes at *Aileſbury*, no body will go above twenty-five at any time. But, Sir, I ſhall not dwell on theſe arguments, becauſe I ſhall hardly convince any man who can ſhut his eyes againſt the conviction of the map, nor in the map itſelf will *Aileſbury* appear the beſt ſituated, to any man who looks there only for *Stowe*. For *Aileſbury*, I am ſure, I have no particular partiality; I never got a vote there, that I did not pay for.

But, Sir, though I can accompany the petitioners in all their griefs and fears and promiſes, yet I cannot get over one objection, which ſtrikes me, as the very ſerious point on which this whole debate ought to turn. And that, Sir, is the great and unprovoked injury which this bill will offer to the whole bench of judges, whoſe privileges will be violated, and even the prerogative of the crown infringed through their ſides. But though we know, by experience, how roughly *theſe gentlemen* handle the crown, whenever it ſuits their own views, yet I ſhould hope the p—rl——t would not lend their ſanction to this inſult on the judges. When the legiſlature has been ſo provident, as to eſtabliſh their charges for life, that they may execute their great and weighty duties unſubjected to any menaces of power or appetites of intereſt, I ſhould hope no man would conſent to lop a power, merited by age, experience and abilities, entruſted by the whole conſtitution, and a check on all other power, as theirs alone exiſts by, and is inſeparable from the execution of the laws. Were there as many couſins as there are judges, and all choſen for *Buckingham*, I ſhould hope the venerable dignity of thoſe ſages would ſave them from being ſacrificed to the clamours and brigues of ſo importunate a race. If the bill paſſes, the judges will no longer have the free option, which they have in other counties, of appointing the aſſizes; and ſurely, there is no cauſe why theſe worthy perſons

ſons ſhou'd loſe a privilege, which it is not pretended they have abuſed, only to favour the petitioners in acquiring a new privilege, much leſs ſupported by any argument, than any old privilege that I ever heard of. For, Sir, I repeat it again, there is not the ſhadow of an argument offered to ſupport this requeſt. No hardſhip is inflicted on *Buckingham* in taking away the aſſizes, the original hardſhip was to *Aileſbury*, from whence they were removed by a former judge, to cultivate a family intereſt in the preſent petitioning town, which *theſe gentlemen* having undermined by *their ſuperior merit*, it ſurely may be allowed to another judge to remove the aſſizes back to their former ſituation; and if four and twenty years are ſuch a prodigious long term, why then *Buckingham* has enjoy'd a privilege wreſted from *Aileſbury*, for a prodigious long ſeaſon. But the real hardſhip is on the judges, who are to ſuffer for the competition between theſe two towns. I cannot look on it, Sir, as perſonal to the great and learned man, who made the laſt removal; it is only incidental to him when he goes that circuit, but all his brethren and ſucceſſors are complicated with him for no fault of theirs. It was ſaid, that no cenſure was laid on that great perſon for this removal; I am amazed the gentlemen ſhould be ſo cautious, it is not the firſt time they have cenſured a chief juſtice for doing what he has a legal right to do; nor is this the firſt attack made on the learned profeſſion by a *certain family*; but though they can influence court-martials to execute their piques and prejudices, I hope the p——rl——t will have more ſenſe and reſolution, than to be the tools of ſo hot-headed a faction, and when their drudgery *nemini obtrudi poteſt*, I hope, if they are at laſt forced to reſort to us, we ſhall have ſpirit enough to preſerve our own dignity, and to refuſe to be the agents of their jobbs, and the inſtruments of their malice, and, as all parties have already been, the dupes of their ſelf-intereſted politicks.

This was anſwered by Julius Florus, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows:*

SIR,

YOU ſet out with foul language and falſe facts, at a time, you ſay, that the bill you oppoſe is the erranteſt *jobb* that ever was brought into p———t; you ſay, that you can *prove* it, but immediately after you diſpenſe with that, and ſay very cavalierly, that it needs *no proof*—very arch and concluſive truly! But, Sir, I take it to be *no jobb*, and I will prove it to be none.—For, Sir, thoſe to whom you attribute this *jobb*, did no more than their duty, as *members* for the *corporation* they repreſent, which conceiving itſelf aggrieved, had recourſe to p———t for relief, and to them for their aſſiſtance.—This, Sir, was a rational, a legal, and a proper method; and to call this a *jobb*, or to upbraid the gentlemen who promoted it, for what they were bound to do in the diſcharge of their truſt, was affronting them, inſulting the h—, and offering a *high indignity* to the c——s of *Britain*, whoſe indubitable right it is to petition againſt whatever they take to be a grievance. You proceed next to a *falſe fact*; you ſay, that this corporation applies for the *monopoly* of the *aſſizes* in their county.—The very reverſe of this is true, inſtead of applying *for*, they apply *againſt* a *monopoly*, for which you are an advocate.—They deſire the *aſſizes* may be held *ſometimes* at *Buckingham*; the point you eſpouſe is, that they ſhould be *always* held at *Aileſbury*—Which, dear Sir, looks moſt like a *monopoly?*

After ſo happy a beginning, you fall into a violent *torrent* of *abuſe* upon a whole *family*, founded on no reaſon in the world, but becauſe

that family is diſtinguiſhed by the juſt *rewards* of their *ſervices* to their king and country, and, in the heat of your reſentment, you throw out things that are as unpardonly ſeditious, as they are palpably abſurd. You take it for granted, that men *force* themſelves into a *preſence*, and into *councils*, to which they have the honour to be called, and into which our *conſtitution* renders it impoſſible for any to *intrude*. In the ſame breath, you make entering into a *father*'s ſervice, an act of ingratitude to a *ſon*, and without ſo much as pretending to aſſign either facts or reaſons, you beſtow the moſt *low* and *infamous* epithets upon characters that all other men mention with *eſteem*. In a word, you forgot yourſelf to ſuch a degree, that you paint out men of birth and fortune, and in high ſtations, as if they were the moſt abandon'd and profligate creatures in the univerſe; without *parts*, without *morals*, without *ſhame*, and who, if your deſcription had in it the leaſt *tittle* of *truth*, inſtead of being m——s of p——t, or admitted to the p——y c——l, were fit only to be members of a *ſociety*, once famous by the name of the *hell-fire club*.

It would be in vain to follow you ſtep by ſtep, through that *maze* of *ſcurrility*, in which you delight to wander, and therefore I will keep to the point in queſtion, and to what you would have paſs'd upon the world for *arguments*. You are pleaſed to ſay, that the *precedents* that have been brought in ſupport of this bill, are *few* in number, and that they have not been *always* ſucceſsful. Why, that may be, and yet it does not at all anſwer the *purpoſe* for which you bring it— A ſingle bill of this kind applied for and brought in is a precedent ſufficient; that is, ſufficient for the purpoſe, as to which precedents had been mentioned; as to the uſage of p——t, in hearing and determining points of this nature; for as to *what* they will upon the hearing determine, is another point, and what muſt depend upon the *merits* of this particular cauſe—But if ever the h—— of c——s received and examined, and afterwards *decided* upon a caſe of this nature, whether in *favour* of thoſe that brought in the bill or *not*, it was a very good argument for bringing this point to be examined the ſame way, nor was there the leaſt probability that your little ſophiſm of the *more* precedents of *bringing in*, ſo many *more* precedents there were of *throwing out* ſuch bills, ſhould prevail. The words gingle prettily enough, and no doubt but the *witlings* of a party may think this manner of ſpeaking *very fine*; but men of ſenſe and judgment will always diſtinguiſh between a *trite* expreſſion and a *ſound* reaſon—A bill of the *ſame kind* brought in heretofore, is a good precedent for bringing in one *now*, and *throwing* out that bill afterwards is no precedent at all, unleſs the *ſame reaſons* appear in this caſe, that there did in *that*.—Now, ſhew you but *theſe* reaſons, and no doubt the bill will be thrown out. But in the mean time, what you have advanced is no argument againſt *bringing it in*.

In the ſame arch manner, you are for getting rid of the argument drawn from its being a *county-town*. —That you ſay was to catch the *antiquaries*; and pray, Sir, what was the meaning of *your known courſe of law for appointing* aſſizes *all over* England? was not that thrown out to catch the *lawyers*? But if you diſpute its being the county-town, give me leave to tell you, that there is an *act* of *parliament* in the reign of *Henry* VII. by which it is enacted, *that the ſtandard of weights and meaſures ſhall be kept here*; and till that time you will give me leave to ſay, that it was without diſpute the *county-town*, and that moſt of the *county* buſineſs was done there.—

Upon

Upon this fair ſtate of the caſe, it will appear that *Buckingham*'s being the county-town is no *magick term*, no appellation grounded merely upon its giving name to the county, but ariſing from an indiſputable matter of fact, which therefore deſerves to be well weighed and conſidered, notwithſtanding your quaint way of turning it into ridicule, more eſpecially in a place where, as you rightly ſay—*jargon* is not their *language*.

In the next place, you are extreamly witty on the *prodigious length* of time, no leſs, ſay you, than *four and twenty* years, that *Buckingham* has been in poſſeſſion of the aſſizes, in which, give me leave to ſay, that there is ſomewhat of prevarication, tho' I muſt be ſo juſt to own, that you very poſſibly might not *intend* it. —For this prodigious length of time, with which you are ſo merry, does not refer to the poſſeſſion of the aſſizes, but to their being *reſtored* to *Buckingham*; and ſurely, if they had been deprived of them even for a *prodigious length* of *time* (to uſe that term in its *proper* ſenſe) this, according to your own manner of arguing, ought to be no reaſon againſt *reſtoring* them, much leſs ought it to be urged as a juſt cauſe for depriving them a *ſecond* time of what they had been, without any manifeſt inconvenience, reſtored to in *part*, that is, for the *ſummer* aſſizes only, for that is all that is contended for, and this for the ſpace of *four and twenty* years.—Be ſo kind for once, Sir, as to let the thing appear in its true light: *Buckingham* was the *old* county-town where the aſſizes were generally held, but by ſome means or other, they were *taken away*, and by this means this good old borough *ſunk* very much in its credit. But after they had been long taken away altogether, and beſtowed as a favour on another place, *Buckingham* had the good fortune to recover the *ſummer* aſſizes, and found the benefit of it. But by another *unlucky accident*, they are deprived of their turn of having the aſſizes held there, without any cauſe aſſigned for inflicting this *puniſhment*—and for this they aſk *relief*, which you and the friends of *Aileſbury* ſay is *ridiculous*.—Other folks think it *reaſonable*; ſhall not the p——t be allowed to judge whether it is *reaſonable* or *ridiculous*? Surely, Sir, all the wit, and ſpleen, and prejudice, and ſolicitation in the world, ought not to prevail in ſuch a caſe as *this* to deny people a hearing.

The chief argument upon which you ſeem to rely, and indeed it is the argument upon which your friends chuſe to reſt this point, is the *privileges* of the j—dg—s. *If the bill paſſes*, ſay you, *the* j—dg—s *will no longer have the free option which they have in other* counties, *of appointing the* aſſizes, *and there is no cauſe why they ſhould loſe a* privilege, *which it is not pretended they have* abuſed. — Immediately after, you are pleaſed to ſay, *that no hardſhip is inflicted on* Buckingham, *in taking away the* aſſizes, *the* original hardſhip *was to* Aileſbury, *from whence they were* removed *by a* former judge, to *cultivate* a family intereſt *in the preſent petitioning town*.—Now, Sir, all this to me, is myſtery, abſurdity and inconſiſtency; for I would be glad to know how you can reconcile the *not abuſing* this privilege to your *aſſertion*, that the aſſizes were *removed* (you ſhould have ſaid the *ſummer* aſſizes *reſtored*) to *Buckingham*, by a judge, to *cultivate* a *family-intereſt*.—If there be any truth in you *inſinuation*, what becomes of your *argument*? Is *cultivating* a *family intereſt* a ſufficient reaſon for transferring the aſſizes from *one* town to *another*? Surely not. If there be a ſyllable of truth in this *inſinuation*, a ſtronger argument cannot

not be offered for preventing any thing of the *like ſort* for the *future*. But, Sir, I beg leave to ſay, you have advanced another abſurdity, as to the *original injury* being offered to *Aileſbury*.—Pray, when and how got they hither? was *Aileſbury* the *old* county-town? were they always *held here*, both ſummer and winter? if not, ſurely the *original* injury was offered to the *place* from whence the aſſizes were *transferred* to *Aileſbury*.—By your archneſs upon *antiquaries*, I doubt you will not be able to anſwer this queſtion.—You will not *thank* me perhaps, but I will anſwer it for you.—It happened once upon a time, a *prodigious long* time ago, in the reign, if I am rightly informed, of *Henry* VIII. that the lord chief juſtice *Baldwyn*, who was a *native* of the town of *Aileſbury*, and who had purchaſed the *lordſhip* of that place, had intereſt enough to carry the *aſſizes*, *ſeſſions*, and all *county buſineſs* thither.—My author ſays, that this was out of *partiality*; but let that paſs, whatever his motive was, certain it is, *that he did it*, and if there be any ſtrength in your *logick*, this was the *original* injury, and therefore *the injury* that ought to be *repaired*.—You will forgive me, Sir, for demoliſhing your *argument*, when you conſider how much I have ſtrengthened your *inſinuation*.

One ſtroke more, and the piece is finiſhed. You ſeem to be mightily alarmed at the inconveniences that would follow upon granting the *prayer* of the *petition* — Had there been any ſuch *inconveniences* ever experienced when the aſſizes were at *Buckingham*, no doubt they would have been removed ſome other way than they were.—In a caſe of this nature, it is the benefit of the county in general, it is a fair and equal diſtribution of *publick favours*, that ought to be conſidered, and not *family intereſts*, or the *conveniencies of particular perſons*, however dignified or diſtinguiſhed. This, Sir, if I underſtand the cooler parts of your ſpeech clearly, is what you mean, and I proteſt, I mean *the very ſame thing*.—You have ſhewn in *one* ſtrong inſtance, that for the ſake of cultivating a *family intereſt*, this great point was ſlighted; I have mentioned another inſtance, where, on the ſcore of a *purchaſe*, it was alſo ſlighted. How do we know, Sir, that in the ancient or modern times, *other* inſtances of the ſame kind may not have occured, and therefore that they may *never* occur *more*; why ſhould not this point be fairly and fully diſcuſſed before thoſe who are not likely to be biaſſed by any ſuch intereſts?—Here, Sir, lie the *true merits* of the *cauſe*, and by the *merits* let it be determined; you are pleaſed indeed to be ludicrous, very ludicrous, in repreſenting the conteſt betwixt the two *great ſtates* of *Buckingham* and *Aileſbury*; but ſurely the concerns of *two* corporations deſerve to be treated a little more *ſeriouſly*, eſpecially when they come to be examined before ſo *auguſt* an *aſſembly*. If, in itſelf, this be ſuch a trifling and ridiculous affair, why do you make ſuch a point of it, and if it is otherwiſe, why would you repreſent it in that light?—Alas! the *reaſon* is but *too plain*, if it is conſidered in any *other*, all you have been ſaying muſt go for nothing: All your eloquence is loſt, all your jokes are ſpoiled, all your wit is thrown away; for all theſe, Sir, are employed to procure a *deciſion* without a *hearing*. — Yet you are ſo kind, and indeed ſo juſt, as to declare, that you are *impartial*. You are acquainted with the *county* ſome other way than by the *map*, tho' it may be the caſe of ſome of your *warmeſt friends*, to be no otherways aquainted with it; and it ſeems, you are acquainted likewiſe with

Aileſ-

Ailesbury, very *well* acquainted with it, by the character you beſtow upon it.—*I never got a* vote *there that I did not* pay for—You are a *man* of *honour*, Sir, and no body will doubt the *truth* of what you ſay; perhaps this method of procuring votes may not be altogether *out* of *faſhion*, but it is to be hoped for the future, that *private intereſts* will be ſupported by *private purſes*; for I dare ſay, Sir, even you will not think it reaſonable to exchange that *method* for *publick privileges*.

[*This* DEBATE *and* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* New Syſtem of the World *.

SIR,

THE Reaſon your *Hypotheſis* has not been anſwer'd before this, ſhould not be attributed to its being built on undeniable *Principles* (which you may be vainly apt to ſuggeſt) but to its Unworthineſs of Oppoſition or Notice: But as Silence in ſuch like Caſes is an Introduction to Reputation, which it has no Right to, and as *Gentlemen* who have not had the Advantage of a *Mathematical Education*, are too ſubject to rely on *apparent Viſion* or the Appearance of Things, on which your *Syſtem* is chiefly founded, it is to obviate a Deception of ſo groſs a Nature that induces me to connect a few Thoughts as they promiſcuouſly occur: For it would be abſurd to write a ſtudied Anſwer to an *Hypotheſis*, which can neither be ſupported by *Experiments* nor *Reaſon*, and muſt therefore of itſelf fall to the Ground.

To begin then: You endeavour to diſprove the *Earth*'s Motion by alledging, that her *Rapidity muſt render us incapable of keeping our Ground, or maintaining our Poſition erect*. In what Manner then will you account for the following Experiment?

Place a Piece of Lead on the Inſide of the Periphery of a Wheel, capable of being carried round its Axis with a ſufficient Degree of Velocity; the quickeſt Rotation cannot diſplace it, or even alter its firſt Point of Contact.

But not to unhinge you at once, being inclined to think, that you know as little of the *Laws of Motion* in general as that of the *Earth*'s in particular, I will help you to an Anſwer, which take as follows. It is an *Axiom* or *Propoſition* univerſally agreed to, that by the firſt *Law of Nature* all Bodies, and the Particles of all Bodies, recede from the Cauſe of their Velocity, in a direct Line, ſo that the Lead, when put into Motion, would depart in a rectilinear Direction from the Hand of the Experimentator, as the Cauſe of its Motion, was it not kept in due Bounds by the Periphery; and hence you may infer, that the *Earth*'s *Inhabitants* having no ſuch Safeguard to keep them to her Surface, would be thrown into *Immenſity* by her *rotatory Motion*; and therefore this Experiment, inſtead of deſtroying, ſtrengthens your *Hypotheſis*, not only againſt her *Diurnal Rotation*, but alſo againſt her *Annual Progreſſion*, as it may, agreeably to the *firſt Law*, be inferr'd, that had the *Earth* any Motion in her Orbit, ſhe would, that Inſtant ſhe received it, have departed in a rectilinear Direction from its Cauſe; therefore that elliptick Courſe aſcrib'd to her Orbit, or Annual Revolution, is neither agreeable to Senſe, nor philoſophical Reaſoning.

To anſwer which, it will be requiſite that I have Recourſe to that innate Property pertaining to all Bodies, which we call *Attraction*, or *Gravitation*, viz. that Power or Principle, whereby all Bodies, and the Particles of all Bodies, mutually tend towards each other; and the Powers of Attraction ariſing from thence, are in reciprocal Proportion to their Magnitudes; therefore the

* *See this* New Syſtem *in our* Magazine *for* October *laſt*, p. [429.] *And ſome Objections to it, in* March *laſt*, p. 119.

Sun being by *many thousand Times* larger than the *Earth*, or any of the *Planets*, has by so many thousand Times the greater Power of Attraction, and consequently must be the Center of it.

Tho', *Sir*, you are pleas'd to reject this Doctrine by affirming, *that the Earth is an hundred Times larger than the Sun*, yet the contrary is demonstrable to any one acquainted with *Astronomical Calculation*; and as for those Gentlemen who are Strangers thereto, they are unfit Judges in a *Case*, the Decision of which so absolutely depends thereupon. So to return to what I advanc'd in regard to the *Sun*: That being so many Times larger than the *Earth*, or any of the *Planets*, must therefore be the Center of Attraction, and draws the *Earth* with the rest of them from their natural Propensity to proceed in a rectilinear Direction, according to the first Law of Nature, and confines them in their respective Orbits.

Lest you should begin to shuffle, and say, that it is the Earth's orbicular Motion, to which you chiefly ascribe the Effect, your Proposition points at, I take the Freedom to tell you, that it will still make the Matter worse; for it will even subject you to the Ridicule of every common Sailor, who by Experience knows, that he can dance a Hornpipe, and play an hundred Pranks on Deck, without Danger of being thrown into the *Sea*, by the Ship's Motion, let her Way be as great as it will, provided she sails on a smooth Sea before the Wind: Therefore we may conclude, that as the Ship's Motion is no Interruption to the Sailor's Agility, neither can the *Earth*'s be, to that of its *Inhabitants*, her Motion being infinitely smoother than that of any Vessel whatsoever.

As to your other *principal Objection, founded on the Experiment of discharging a Ball perpendicularly, which you say will fall near the same Place whence it ascended; and therefore conclude, that if the Earth had a Motion, it would move several Hundred Yards before the Ball descended, and consequently it would not light on the same Place, but so far from it as the Earth mov'd in that Space of Time:* In Answer to this I say, that tho' it even descended into the Mouth of the Cannon, yet it is no Proof of the *Earth*'s being without Motion; which is made evident by the following *Experiment*.

Fix a Scale at the Top of a high Room, and at the Point of Suspension place a Pulley, thro' which put a String having a Lead Weight fasten'd to one End of it, which let rest upon the Scale, holding the other End in your Hand; then having set the Scale a vibrating, pluck up the Lead, letting it descend again from any Height, as quick as its own Weight will permit; you'll find that, instead of falling by the Scale (which would be the Case, if its Motion was not communicated to the Lead) it will always light upon it.

And here again you'll be liable to the Censure of the Seafaring Gentry, who will tell you, that they can play at Ball on Deck, tho' the Ship is under Sail, and that she does not leave the Ball (as you say the *Earth* would do, had it Motion,) but that it returns to Hand again, tho' they toss it as high as the Main-Mast, provided that its Ascent be perpendicular.

There are many *Experiments*, which infallibly prove the Truth of what I have been saying; as for Instance, a Ball of sufficient Weight to resist the Wind (which we must suppose the Sailors just now mentioned capable of) being let fall at any Height from the Side of the Mast, it will light at the Foot thereof, just as if the Vessel was at Rest; and to a Spec-

tator on board, it ſeems to fall perpendicularly, but to another Obſerver from a Ship at Anchor it has a different Appearance, deſcribing a curve Line in its Deſcent, which Degree of Curvity is in Proportion to the Veſſel's Motion: Now the Ball, while it was held by the Hand from whence it fell, had the Ship's Way communicated to it, which it retains in its Deſcent, ſtill following the Maſt; and therefore the Ball's Motion is (if I may uſe the Expreſſion,) *a Compound of the Ship's Direction and its own Gravitation*, both being capable of acting upon it at the ſame Time, ſince they are not contrary to each other: From which we may infer, that any Body receding perpendicularly from another in Motion, receives the ſame Direction, along with the perpendicular one, that the Body has from whence it moves; and therefore the Ball, that Inſtant it leaves the Cannon, receives an Impulſe of the *Earth*'s Motion, along with the perpendicular one, and conſequently its lighting on the ſame Place, is no Proof of the *Earth*'s being at Reſt.

It may be aſk'd, how the *Earth* can have a Motion not apparent to our *Senſes*, which may ſurely be rely'd on, ſince by them alone, we are enabled to diſtinguiſh Right from Wrong, and on them the niceſt Matters depend, for a fair and impartial Deciſion?

Anſwer. None of our Senſes in all Caſes are abſolutely to be rely'd on, but eſpecially *Sight*, *that* being the moſt ſubject of any of them to Deception; which I'll endeavour to prove by the following Conſideration. It has often been demonſtrated, that all *Objects* which we behold, are firſt printed upon the *Retina*, (being a Membrane of the Eye ſo call'd) in Miniature; the Truth of which may be eaſily proved by applying an Ox's Eye to an Aperture made for that Purpoſe in a Window-Shutter, having firſt clear'd off, from about the *Optick Nerve* or Bottom of it, the *Adnata*, *Sclerotica* and *Coroides*, being the 3 outermoſt *Tunicks*; then upon the *Retina* ſituated betwixt the *Vitrious Humour* and *Coroides*, you'll ſee the *Landſkip* before the Window, beautifully painted in Miniature. Therefore all *Objects*, before they become viſible to us, are firſt painted on that *Membrane*, and we become ſenſible of their Motions by their Change of Place upon it. As for Inſtance, we will ſuppoſe an Object to move in a ſtraight Line from the Eye of a *Spectator*, in which Caſe he can only judge of its Motion, by a ſenſible Diminution of its *Magnitude*; but if it moves ſo ſlow as to cauſe no viſible Alteration in its *Dimenſion*, he reaſonably concludes it ſtands ſtill. The Cauſe of the Deception in this Caſe is, the *Object's Image* reſting all the Time on the ſame Point of the *Retina*, and is likewiſe the Reaſon, that a Perſon on-board a Veſſel, cannot diſcern her Motion; but ſailing by another at Anchor, or other Object at Reſt, the Motion of the Veſſel under Sail, ſeems to be communicated to it, or them, ſhe being apparently at Reſt, and they in Motion.

Now for the Reaſon of this *Phænomenon*: As I ſaid before, all viſible Objects are firſt painted in Miniature upon the *Retina*, and their Images making their Tranſits croſs the Fund of the Eye, or over the *Retina*, excite the Senſation in the ſame Manner, as if the ſaid Veſſel was actually at Reſt, and they in real Motion: Juſt ſo it is with regard to the *Sun*; that is to ſay, it would have the ſame Appearance as it really has, or it would ſeem to move from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, whether its Motion be in itſelf or the *Earth*: But as we find it convenient, that a roaſting Fowl ſhould turn to a large

large Fire, and not the Fire round the Fowl; it is therefore inconſiſtent to imagine, that the *Sun* ſhould revolve about the *Earth*: For as the *Earth* is far leſs than the Sun, 'tis ſo much fitter for Motion, which we may conclude ſhe has, ſince, A tho' ſhe has a duplicate one, yet neither can be viſible to us; and therefore, what's more abſurd than to call her Motion in Queſtion?

You have another Dependence for the Support of your Syſtem, B on an Obſervation made on *the North Star being ſeen many Hours together in the ſame Place*; from which you draw this Concluſion (to make uſe of your own Words) *that if the Earth had a rotatory Motion, it, doubtleſs, would be drawn* C *off the Poles.*

Your Obſervation is juſt, but you don't conſider the Poſition of the *Earth*, which I'll take upon me to explain, in order to demonſtrate the Reaſon of that Phænomenon. The *polar Star* is near a Line with D the *Axis* of the *World*, to repreſent which, we'll ſuppoſe a Piece of Iron Wire put thro' the Center of a Ball; but let it be conſiderably longer than the Ball's Diameter: This Wire is to repreſent the *Axis* of the *World*, the *Ball* the *Earth itſelf*; E and as the *North Star* is near a Line with the *Earth*'s *Axis*, we may ſuppoſe it to be at the Extremity of the Wire; and to repreſent a *Spectator*, ſtick a Pin on the Ball, ſo that its Head and Point, ſhall be in a Line with the End F of the Wire, or North-Pole Star; then turn the Ball which Way you pleaſe, the Pin's Head (or we may call it the Eye of the Spectator) will be always towards the Star, and never deviate from its Inclination; ſo that 'tis plainly evident, G that the *North Star* will be ſeen in the ſame Station, notwithſtanding the *Earth*'s *rotatory Motion.*

Now I come to the *Antipodes* (or that Part of the Earth oppoſite to us) *which you ſay cannot be inhabited, and for no other Reaſon, but becauſe a Perſon in an horizontal Poſture, or with his Feet againſt a Bank or Houſe Side, rais'd perpendicularly to the Earth*'s *Surface, cannot maintain his Poſition.* You don't conſider that all Bodies, and the Particles of all Bodies, mutually tend to their Center, and conſequently the Center of the *Earth* is the Center of her Attraction; therefore ſuppoſing a Man in that Poſition, the *Earth's attractive Power* would not only act on his Feet, but his Head alſo, they being alike diſtant from the Center; and therefore he muſt fall to the Ground.

Now for your own Syſtem, which if I may ſpeak my Sentiments of, is not ſtrong enough to bear an Argument; the leaſt Breath of Reaſon being of ſufficient Efficacy to diſlocate its Structure, and ſink its poor Remains in Oblivion.

You ſay, *that the Sun moves round in the Firmament much upon a Level, and is always above the Earth (the inhabitable Part of which you affirm to be flat) and that we in* England *loſe ſight of him by Reaſon of his great Diſtance, and being ſhaded by ſome Mountain:* If this was true, that is to ſay, was the *Sun* never to ſet, or deſcend below the *Horizon*, what would be the Conſequence? We ſhould enjoy perpetual Day; there being no Hill on the Surface of the *Earth* capable of being ſhaded to ſo great a Degree as to cauſe total Darkneſs. And to confirm this ſhallow Hypotheſis, you introduce as frivolous an Experiment made by a Candle: We'll admit that a Candle may be totally ſhaded by a Hill, for who can expect the contrary, from ſo ſmall a Luminary? But when we conſider that the *Sun* is more than 200,000 Times larger than the *Earth*, we only need to have Recourſe to Reaſon, for the Deciſion

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of an Argument ſo plainly evident.

The *Poles* of the *World* are at greater Diſtance from the *Sun* than any other Part of the *Earth*, inſomuch that their extreme Cold renders them uninhabitable: Yet in thoſe *Places* Day-light continues for the Space of half a Year, the *Sun* being ſo long without ſetting, notwithſtanding, many Times, his Body is intercepted from our View, by Hills of the greateſt Magnitude. And on other Parts of the *Earth* Day-light continues ſome three Months, ſome two, ſome one, and on other Parts or Climates but few Hours; but to be ſhort, for to ſay much on a Truth ſo evident would be a Fault, Experience tells us from repeated Obſervation, that the *Inhabitants* of any Place enjoy Day-light ſo long as the *Sun* continues above the *Horizon*, notwithſtanding his Body is intercepted by Hills of the greateſt Altitude, and he at his greateſt Diſtance; and conſequently, was the *Sun* never to ſet, Day-light would never ceaſe: Neither can the Earth be flat, according to your *Opinion*, but *ſpherical*, having been frequently ſail'd round, by always ſteering on the ſame Rhumb, or Point, which brought them again to *Europe*, whence they ſet forth; and in the Courſe of their Voyages, obſerv'd all the *Phænomena* both of the *Heavens* and the *Earth* to correſpond and conſeſs this ſpherical Figure. Nor does ſhe loſe much of her Sphericity by Hills and Vales, the higheſt not exceeding in Proportion the ſmalleſt Protuberance of a Lemon; her Diameter being near 8000 Miles, and the higheſt that we know of, not exceeding 6 or 7 *Engliſh* Miles in perpendicular Altitude. And therefore having proved your firſt Propoſition invalid, I proceed to your ſecond, which you introduce as a Proof of the firſt, by ſaying, *that if the Sun ſtood ſtill, in little more than twelve Hours would be New Moon, Sextiles*, &c.

To clear this Point we'll repreſent the *Sun* by a Candle, the *Earth* and *Moon* by two Balls, which place near to a Line with the Candle, ſo that its Light will ſhine upon both; that in the Middle repreſents the *Earth*, and a Spectator thereupon would view the *Moon* repreſented by the other Ball at Full; but as ſhe performs her Revolution about the Earth in one Month, in 7 Days ſhe'll have paſſed 3 Signs, and Part of her Illumination being turn'd from him, he can only ſee what remains in Sight; which is the Cauſe that ſhe appears an *half Moon* at Quarter old; and from this Time till ſhe arrives at *Conjunction*, he'll daily ſee her decreaſe in Light, which will be 7 Days more, at which Time ſhe has finiſh'd half her Courſe and is got betwixt the *Earth* and the *Sun*; therefore her Illumination is entirely hid, with regard to the Spectator, having only her dark Side towards the *Earth*; but ſtill advancing in her Orbit, the Extremity of her Light begins to appear again, which gradually increaſes till ſhe returns to her Oppoſition or Full, which happens 14 Days after Conjunction; ſo that ſhe arrives at the ſame Place in 28 Days; and therefore this is a plain Demonſtration, that tho' the Earth moves, yet the Moon will have the ſame Phaſes as ſhe really has, and therefore cannot appear at Full every 24 Hours, according to your Aſſertion: — *But if ſhe was a Body of Light*, as you affirm her to be, ſhe could appear no otherwiſe, becauſe, tho' ſhe is in any Part of her Orbit, that Side towards the Earth would be viſible to us every Day, and fully illuminated; therefore ſhe is certainly opake, and borrows her Light from the Sun.

Upon the Whole, your Syſtem is a mere Compoſition of Chimera's, jumbled together by the Agitation of headſtrong Fancy, and uncultivated Imagination, and will only ſerve to expoſe your Judgment, in de-

depending more thereupon, than *Mathematical Demonſtration*.

Others oppoſe the *Earth*'s Motion as contrary to *Revelation*, Mention being made in *Holy Scripture*, *of the Sun*'s *riſing and ſetting*, *of his ſtanding ſtill*, *in the Time of* Joſhua, *and his going back*, *in that of* Hezekiah. What I ſhall ſay concerning *Joſhua*, may ſerve for the reſt: He, without doubt, was a very great Man, and divinely inſpir'd with a ſufficient Stock of Knowledge to anſwer the *Deſigns* of *Providence*; yet *Aſtronomy*, for wiſe Ends, might be hid from him. The Deſire we have of advancing ſtill further into Studies of that Nature, is ſo alluring, that the Omniſcient God might diſcern ill Conſequences that would have aroſe from thence, in engroſſing too much of that precious Time of his, each Moment of which was required for the publick Good.

Divines find diverſe Senſes in *Scripture*, viz. *Literal*, *Myſtical*, and *Allegorical*; therefore, for the Sake of Argument, we ſuppoſe *Joſhua* a greater Aſtronomer even than Sir *Iſaac Newton*; then the Queſtion is, how he could ſpeak better than he did, *viz. Allegorically*? For if he had deliver'd himſelf in a literal Senſe, amongſt ſuch a Multitude, who, to be ſure, were ignorant of the *Earth*'s Motion, and commanded *the Earth*'s *Rotation on her Axis to ceaſe for ſuch a Time*, we may reaſonably conclude it would have incurr'd their Diſpleaſure, and might have caus'd him to have been rejected for an *Impoſtor* or *Madman*, no ſuch Motion being viſible to them; for as they abſolutely depended on the Appearance of Things, without Doubt, they attributed Motion to the *Sun*, and Reſt to the *Earth*. *Ignorance* and *Conceit* are inſeparable Companions, and he that hath a deal of the one, is puff'd up with the other; how often do we ſee the moſt illiterate pity the Stupidity (thinking it ſuch) even of the greateſt Men of the Age, for advancing ſuch *Doctrines*, as ſeem inconſiſtent with their decrepid Apprehenſions? And as *Joſhua* had in ſome Meaſure ſuch a Set of People to deal with, he was in Danger of being treated with Contempt if he had ſpoke otherwiſe; and therefore his commanding the *Sun* to ſtand ſtill, *Allegorically meaning the Earth*, when properly conſider'd, ceaſes to be an Argument of his Ignorance in that Science; I rather take it to be a Proof of his extenſive Knowledge, and Foreſight of the Conſequences, that might have accrued.

To conclude: In all the *Works of Nature* that we are acquainted with, the *Great Creator* ſeems to act upon the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt *Principles*: Now, if the *Earth* is at Reſt, then the *Sun*, *Planets*, and all the *Stars*, certainly move round her from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* in 24 Hours, which is monſtrouſly abſurd to atteſt; for the *Sun* being 81 Millions of Miles from the *Earth*, the Velocity requir'd to carry him about her in 24 Hours, muſt be equal to 5840 Miles in one Second of Time, or the Twinkling of an Eye; *Mars*'s Diſtance from us being upwards of 100 *Millions of Miles*, his Motion would be more than 8000 in the ſame Time; *Jupiter*'s Diſtance being more than 300 *Millions of Miles* from the *Earth*, he muſt move near 29,000 Miles; *Saturn*'s Diſtance being near 600 *Millions of Miles*, his mean Velocity in the ſame Time, or in a Second, would carry him 52,000 *Engliſh* Miles. I ſay, ſo many Thouſand Miles the *Planets* muſt move in each Second of Time, according to their reſpective Diſtances from the *Earth*, in order to revolve about her in 24 Hours. And, laſtly, the *Fixed Stars* (commonly ſo called) being at an immenſe greater Diſtance, their Revolution about the Earth in the ſame Time (according to the Appearance

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of Things) would require a Velocity unconceivable; whereas, by a moderate Motion of the *Earth*, all these *Phænomenon* are accounted for upon easy and natural Principles.

The Reason I have rested longer on this Subject than at first I propos'd, and perhaps have said more, than may be thought requisite, by Gentlemen already learn'd in Astronomy, to dislocate a Structure so slenderly connected; I say, the Reason of it is my not designing it for *such*; but for those already biassed by your *System*, or in general, for all those who have not dived into astronomical Studies; and therefore I flatter myself that I have inserted a sufficient Chain of Arguments, to open their Eyes, tho' they have not heretofore had the least Glimmering of Things of this Nature, and lead them into a just Way of Reasoning; which if it has the desired Effect, will more than recompence the Trouble it has given me.

S. Palin.

Abstract of the Mechanical Practice of Physick, *continued from* p. 169.

113. THE animal machine being composed of contractile, distractile solids, is susceptible of motion from the least impressions of external objects, in such wise that the smallest sound, or motion of the air, causes the whole human frame to vibrate to its center or axis; and as the elasticity in the solids and nervous system is different not only in every person, but in the same person, at different times and circumstances, from thence proceed the different effects which musick or sound hath upon different persons, as also upon the same person at different times. And as musick hath a universal good effect upon mankind by inspiring and exciting the powers and faculties both of body and mind, to a more exalted unembarrassed disposition for action in general, in this respect musick is really a universal medicine or exercise both to body and mind. And as all its efficacy consists in the tremulous undulatory motion of the air, harmoniously modified either by the voice or instruments, whereby the whole nervous system, but especially the auditory nerves, being impress'd with the like vibrations and tremulous pulsations, propagate the same to the common sensorium in the brain; this consideration furnish'd the author with an occasion to reason thus, That if the air, when put into an oscillatory motion, and properly modified, so as to communicate the like motion to one part of the body, the ear only, hath such remarkable good effects, consequently, if a certain quantity of air could have a vibrating motion produced therein, of such a force as to shake and agitate the whole animal machine, and communicate the like motion not only to the nerves of the ear (which in such case must be secured by a proper contrivance from being injured) but to the nerves of the whole body, that this would prove one of the most perfect kinds of exercise for preserving health and curing diseases. This the author calls mechanical musick, in contradistinction to ordinary soft musick; the first being intended to be rais'd to such a degree of strength as to cause the whole nervous system, and all parts of the body, to vibrate sensibly from the surface to its axis. The author induced from the aforesaid observations, proposes the following most useful physical problem, and gives a method for its solution.

PROBLEM.

114. Wherein some general principles are proposed, for constructing an artificial atmosphere, or air-chamber, whereby a certain quantity of air may be put into a strong vi-

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brative motion; and as the human body is a compreſſible machine, compoſed of ſolids extremely ſenſible and elaſtick, upon its being placed in the focus of ſuch an artificial phonick machine, or air-chamber, having the air therein agitated like A to a violent vortex, the whole body, both ſolids and fluids, will become affected with an oſcillatory motion of ſyſtole and diaſtole, beginning at the ſurface, and propagated to the very axis of the body, from whence the motion will be B reflected outwards to the ſurface; and thus all parts of the body will contract and dilate ſucceſſively with great velocity, whilſt it is ſubject to this kind of motion and exerciſe from the air.

115. That the whole animal C ſyſtem will receive great benefit hereby, is evident; and firſt, as to the ſolids, by the quick tremors and concuſſions produced therein, ſuch parts as are unfit to be retained in their texture and compoſition, as being either worn out, or unaſſimila- D ble with the ſtructure of the animal fibres, will be thereby ſeparated, diſengaged, and caſt out, and room made for the attraction and reception of other particles of a more homogeneous nature in their places; wherein conſiſts the perfect nutrition E of the ſolids. And as the ſolids will be greatly benefited by this moſt ſalutary exerciſe, the fluids, by conſequence, will have their qualities greatly improved at the ſame time, by having their viſcidity and coheſion diſſolved, and F rendered more fluxil, and paſſable through the glands, and thereby prove the beſt means for preſerving health, and curing diſeaſes. That the effects produced by ſuch quick tremulous pulſations, impreſſed thus upon the whole nervous G ſyſtem, and animal machine, muſt be ſurprizingly great, for attaining both theſe intentions, is demonſtrable from the principles of animal mechaniſm, and the laws relating to the communication of motion to elaſtick bodies (as is the human) by preſſure, impulſe, percuſſion, *&c.* of which the author gives, for inſtance, the famous caſe relating to the cure of the poiſon of the tarantula, which can be accounted for from theſe principles only.

116. The author offers moreover ſome obſervations concerning the nature of light and fire, as relative to the ſubject of this chapter; and as the beſt evidence of the truth of principles, is their being few, ſimple and ſufficient to account for all the phænomena, accordingly he takes it for granted, that there is but one ſubtil elaſtick fluid (by which he underſtands one and the ſame thing, whether it be call'd ether, light, elementary fire, or electricity, all which terms he uſes as ſynonymous) expanded throughout the material univerſe; which fluid, by the different modifications it receives from the vibrative motion conſtantly impreſs'd thereon by the ſun, *&c.* and from the mutual attraction, action and reaction between it and other bodies, is the ſole cauſe, together with air, by which all the phænomena of light, colours, heat, fire, electricity, *&c.* are produced.

117. That univerſal fluid the ether, ſo long as it is *in equilibrio* and undetermined, manifeſts no ſenſible effects or ſigns of its exiſtence, any more than the air; but when condenſed and excited to motion, is the true phyſical cauſe of all heat, fire, light, electricity, *&c.* the degrees and intenſity whereof are proportional to its condenſation and the motion impreſs'd thereon. Thus the moſt pure intenſe fire poſſible may be produced inſtantaneouſly in the focus of a reflecting or refracting mirrour expoſed to the ſun; which fire is nothing but the fluid ether or light, firſt determin'd

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into a parallelism by the sun, and afterwards into a convergency by the reflecting and refracting power of the lens, whereby it becomes condensed into a less space than it naturally occupies. And this catoptrical and dioptrical fire would continue to burn with the same intensity for ever, without wasting or being supplied with any pabulum or fuel, other than the ether itself.

118. Was the ether equally diffused and *in equilibrio* throughout the universe, there could be no light, heat or fire; in order to make it answer which great ends, it was necessary there should be some permanent, adequate cause, to excite and determine it constantly to motion; for which purpose the Author of nature created the sun, that immense ocean and fountain of ether or elementary fire, whose body may be consider'd as the general focus of the universe, or at least of this our planetary system; the ether being condens'd and concenter'd in the greatest degree in the body of the sun, renders it the great center of attraction, and having a rotation about its axis, becomes the general cause of communicating light and heat to the whole system; and by his constant, strong vibrations and impulse upon the circumfused ether or medium of light, diffused throughout the visible universe, serves to produce and propagate a like constant tremulous vibratory motion in all bodies; which oscillatory motion serves as the universal ferment, spirit and principle of action in matter, whereby it is kept always disposed to change, and assume new forms, tending either to the accretion and perfection, or the dissolution and corruption of bodies; without which vibrative motion communicated by the ether to the general system of matter, whereby it is kept in a continual luctus and fermentation, it would otherwise coalesce and become one unactive mass, unfit for the generation and production of any body; just as the earth becomes barren and unfit for vegetation, if not kept, by daily labour, dug, plowed, mix'd, moved, manured and intimately agitated by the ethereal or solar rays.

119. Light, of what kind soever, is nothing else but that universal fluid, the ether, put into a vibrative motion, and directed into a rectilinear, parallel radiation by the sun, &c. without suffering any expence of his own matter or substance. That light does not consist in a real efflux or emanation of any subtil matter thrown off or projected from any luminous body, as the sun, is demonstrable from the general law of gravity and universal attraction of matter; for if the sun be allowed, upon the account of his great quantity of matter, to attract and retain the planets from flying out of their orbits, which they would otherwise do by the centrifugal, projectile force, were they not restrained by the superior centripetal force of gravity, whereby they are continually urged to the sun, it follows, by a much stronger reason, that no parts, how subtil soever, can be thrown off from the sun, by reason the force of gravity, whereby the parts of the sun's body attract each other, is greater than the centrifugal force produced from the rotation about his axis, and which is the principal reason whereon this hypothesis is built. Besides, the sun's body must be wholly dissolved and dissipated, not only in a few days, but even hours, upon this erroneous supposition, that the matter which composes his body is under a continual determination of flying off in concentrick surfaces and strata, to maintain and supply the expence of light and heat throughout the solar system.

120. Light, considered as it exists

iſts in the objects without us, is no more than a vibrative motion and parallel radiation communicated to the ether by the ſun, or other luminous body. But light, as it exiſts within us, is a certain ſenſation or affection produced in the mind, by the vibrations which the ethereal rays communicate to the optick nerves, and by them tranſmitted to the common ſenſorium in the brain.

121. Colours, conſider'd as they exiſt in the objects without us, are only certain modifications, which the ether receives from the different arrangement and diſpoſition of the ſurfaces of bodies, wherby they acquire a power of attracting, repelling, ſeparating, reflecting and refracting the ethereal rays. The ſame colours, conſider'd as they exiſt within us, are only certain ſenſations or perceptions produced in the ſoul by the different vibrations excited by the ethereal rays, which being firſt variouſly ſeparated and refracted by the ſurfaces of bodies, and afterwards in paſſing through the tunicles and humours of that compound lens, the eye, form by their conjunction, the picture and repreſentation of external objects, arrayed in their proper colours, upon the retina, which being farther tranſmitted by the harmonious vibrations of the optick nerves to the origin of ſenſation in the brain, produces therein the ideas and perceptions of external objects, as they are cloathed with all the different degrees of light, and all the various ſpecies and gradations of colours.

122. Artificial or culinary fires of all kinds, are only the ether or elementary fire collected and applied to ſome proper pabulum fit to attract and retain it; there being nothing more required to the production of artificial fire, but to collect and concentrate the ether, by giving it a briſk vibratory motion and determination, either by friction or attrition, as with a flint and ſteel, *&c.* or by attraction, as with a burning lens, *&c.* whereby it receives a new direction either by reflexion or refraction, and is made to converge to a point or focus, where the ether is condens'd, and being ſupplied with proper matter or fuel, a viſible fire is thereupon produced; round which newly generated fire, the air immediately forms a concave mould, furnace or vault, cloſely embracing and ſtrongly compreſſing it by its weight and elaſticity; which aerial mould, by its ſtrong vibrations, and the contrary repelling force of the fire or ether endeavouring to eſcape and fly off, ſerves to divide and mix ſuch parts of the fuel as are actually ignified and ſaturated with the ethereal fire, with the other freſh parts not yet actually laid hold of by the fire, or as yet but beginning to be ignified; whereby the fire thus once begun is ſupply'd with freſh matter from the next parts of the fuel, which are conſtantly puſh'd in by the vibrations and preſſure of the ſurrounding air; much after the ſame manner as the blood is kept mix'd with the freſh chyle, by the alternate ſyſtoles and diaſtoles of the lungs. And when the fuel is conſumed, the ether having nothing to attract or retain it, becomes diffuſed into its own univerſal medium, where it remains *in equilibrio* and as it were at reſt and unobſerved, until it is excited and put in motion again by any proper cauſe, when it is always ready to manifeſt its effects in proportion to the exciting cauſes, *&c.*

123. This treatiſe, publiſh'd in 1744, contains two important diſcoveries, namely, the nature of electricity, and its uſe for preſerving the health and curing the diſeaſes of animals and vegetables, grounded on the following new principles.

124. As to the phyſical cauſe and nature

nature of electricity, it was the univerſal opinion before the publication of this book, and even later, that electricity was a ſubtil effluvia or vapour emitted from the ſubſtance of the electrick body when excited by friction; which opinion the author confutes, and in expreſs terms affirms, electricity and all kinds and degrees of fire, to be produced only by collecting and giving a vibrating motion and new direction to the fluids of ether and air, and not from any effluvia iſſuing out of the ſubſtance of the electrick body, which hath no further uſe or effect when excited by attrition, than only to produce a briſk oſcillatory motion and rarefaction in the ether; which being an elaſtick fluid, is thereupon determined to flow from the air and all non-electrick unexcited ambient bodies, but chiefly from the earth, towards the excited electrick body, in order to reſtore the equilibrium loſt thereby. That this is the true nature and cauſe of electricity, hath been ſince proved by many experiments; and that the electrical fire is not generated by any effluvia abraded and thrown off from the matter of the electrick body by friction, is evident, as this electrick fire may be ſeen ſetting in like a ſtream or current to the excited electrick body, from the hand of a perſon, or any unexcited non-electrick bodies held near it; which fully proves this fire to exiſt in and about all bodies, and is not produced by the excited electrick body, *&c.* which ſerves only to collect and give it a new determination, and is no more the cauſe of electricity, than a pump is the cauſe of the water it raiſes, the water receiving only a new motion and direction from the pump, as the ether does from the excited electrick body, which may be called an ether-pump, with the ſame propriety as a water-pump, or air-pump, *&c.*

[*To be continued.*]

The following excellent character of the Rt. Hon. the earl of Egmont, *who died on the firſt inſt. in the 65th year of his age, deſerves to be particularly recorded. (See deaths.)*

A HE was the beſt of huſbands, the beſt of fathers, the beſt of maſters, and the beſt of friends: Who never concerned himſelf in the affairs of other men, but to comfort them in trouble, or to aſſiſt them in neceſſity: Who never ſpoke of any man's character, but when B he had an opportunity to commend it: Who, in a courſe of 65 years, from his cradle to his grave, was never found to have injured the living or the dead, either in word or deed: Honeſt and rational in his principles of government; dutiful C and affectionate to his prince; void of all ambition, and every vain deſire; free from any anxious care to increaſe his own fortune; deſtitute of envy, at the advancement of thoſe of other men: A father rather than a landlord, or ſuperior, to his te- D nants or dependants: Liberal without profuſion, generous without oſtentation, charitable in ſecret to a tranſcendent degree: Juſt and punctual in all his dealings with the world; benevolent to all mankind —of every nation—of every religi- E on—under every deſcription: A great example of virtue in his youth; of moderation in the vigour of his age; of patience during a long illneſs in the decline of years; of philoſophy, in a manly ſupport of the loſs of an only brother, and of two daughters F whom he tenderly loved, and who died but a ſhort time before him; of fortitude and reſignation in the laſt moments of his life. All this is ſaid with truth and juſtice: It may be therefore ſaid, without the fear of any ill-natur'd comment; for he lived ſo much G a friend to all the world, that he can have left no enemy behind him. At leaſt, that man muſt be a greater enemy to himſelf, who will cenſure a tribute of praiſe moſt ſtrictly due to a character of ſo much worth.

Directions for viewing the Sun's Eclipſe, Thurſday, July, 14, 1748.

MAKE a pin-hole in a piece of paper, and look at the eclipſe thro' the ſame.

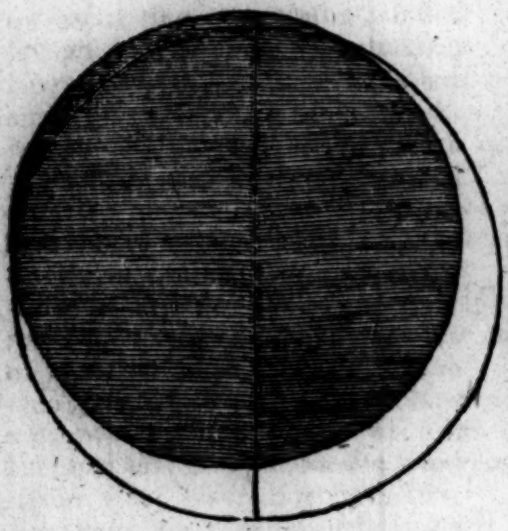
Or, 2. Hold a piece of glaſs ſo long over the flame of a candle, till it is equally blacken-ed, and then the eclipſe may be view'd thro' it, either with the naked eye, or thro' a teleſcope.

Or, 3. Let the ſun's rays thro' a ſmall hole into a darkened room, and ſo view the picture of the eclipſe, upon a wall, or upon paper.

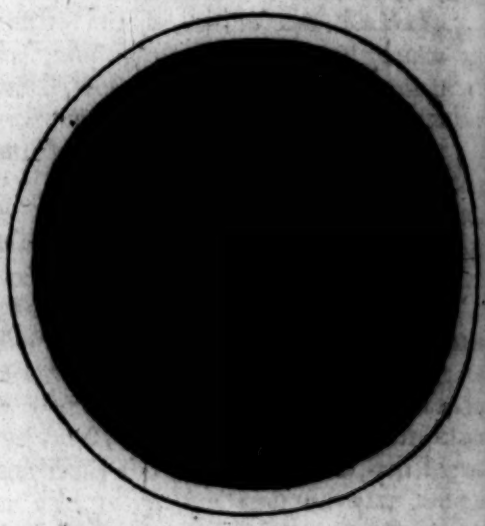
Or, 4. Tranſmit the image of the ſun thro' a teleſcope, either inverted, as uſual, if it has 4 glaſſes, or erect when it has but 2, and receive it perpendicularly, on a circle of paper, or paſteboard; but, note, the circle muſt be of a due bigneſs, its circumference being divided into 360° ; it muſt have ſix other equidiſtant and concentrick circles upon it for the 12 digits; and it muſt have its vertical line (from whence the diviſions of the circle muſt begin) kept in its due poſture. This laſt method is by much the beſt; for if every quarter of an hour 3 pin-points be made, 2 at the limb and 1 near the middle of the limit, or circulary boundary of light and ſha-dow, for the drawing the circles of the partial eclipſes afterwards, it may be ſufficiently exact for the purpoſes of even aſtronomers themſelves, and is uſed by them accordingly in ſuch caſes. It muſt be obſerv'd, tho' the teleſcope may be uſed in the light, yet muſt the other rays of the ſun be ſome way kept off from the projected image; otherwiſe 'twill not be ſo diſtinct, and vivid, as might be expected.

TYPES of the greateſt obſcuration for

Dublin, 10 ½ digits

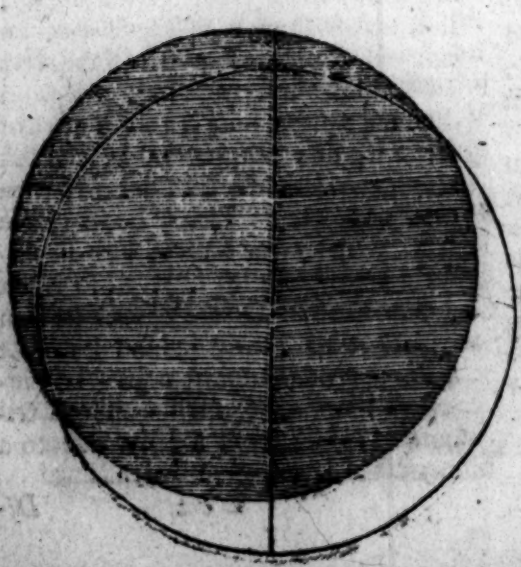


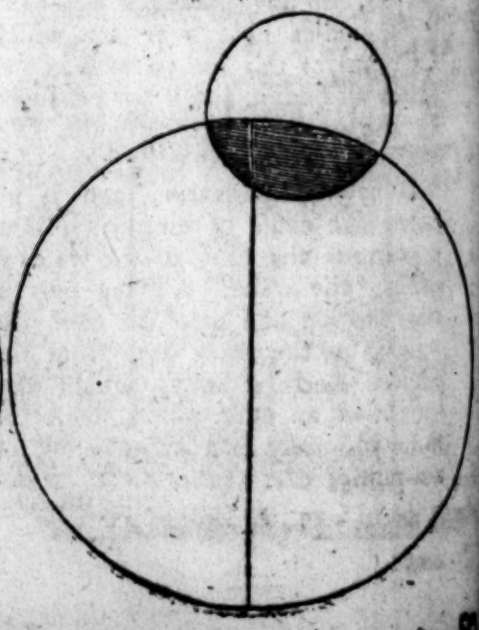
Edinburgh, central *fere*



London, 10 ½ digits

Type of the moon's eclipſe for *London*. Digits 5 nearly.





On *Thurſday, July* 14, 1748, in the morning, there will be at *London* the greateſt eclipſe of the ſun that will happen for 16 years; (nearly) at the time of the greateſt obſcuration about $\frac{4}{5}$ of the ſun's diameter will be darkened. 'Tis hoped the time of its beginning, *&c.* at the three capitals of theſe kingdoms will exactly correſpond with the following calculations.

	London,	*Edinburgh*,	*Dublin*,
Beginning	4′ 15″ after 9	53′ 30″ after 8	23′ 15″ after 8
Middle	37 20 after 10	26 15 after 10	54 20 after 9
End	10 25 after 12	29 — after 11	25 25 after 11
Duration	3h 6′ 10″	3h 5′ 30″	3h 2′ 10″

Note, 1. At the middle moment of the ſolar eclipſe, the whole penumbra will not be comprehended within the compaſs of the earth's diſcus; the latitude of the moon being then greater than the difference between the ſemidiameters of the diſk and penumbra.

2. Nor can there be any where a total eclipſe: For the moon's apparent ſemidiameter, at that time, will be leſs than the ſun's; conſequently, her ſhadow will fall ſhort of the earth.

3. The duration of the central eclipſes, *i. e.* the time that elapſes from the coming on thereof at or near *Quebec* in *Canada*, to its going off at *Tranquebar*, a *French* ſettlement near *Fort St. George* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, is 3 hours, 26 minutes and 20 ſeconds.

4. The duration of the general eclipſe, *i. e.* from the penumbra's firſt touching the earth in latitude 35° 36′, and 57° weſt longitude from *London*, about 300 leagues eaſt of the iſland *Bermudas*, to its leaving the earth near upon the equinoctial 55° 15′ eaſt longitude from *London*, about 276 leagues from the iſland *Madagaſcar*, is 5 hours, 55 minutes and 4 ſeconds.

5. The velocity wherewith the ſhadow goes over the diſk of the earth, is about 37 ½ miles in a minute; but yet, the velocity whereby it recedes from any given place on the earth's ſurface is but 28 miles *per* minute. For while the ſhadow moves from the weſt to the eaſt, all the places of the earth are carried by its rotation the ſame way; and therefore, following the motion of the ſhadow with a ſlower pace, they diminiſh the velocity whereby it moves from them.

April 22, 1748. *S. G.*

On *Thurſday* the 28th of *July*, 1748, there will be a viſible eclipſe of the moon, at the middle of which, nearly $\frac{5}{12}$ of her diameter will be obſcur'd; its duration will be 2h 12′ 22″. For other particulars, ſee the ſcheme and the following calculation.

	London,	*Edinburgh*,	*Dublin*,
Beginning at	21′ 30″ after 10	9′ 30″ after 10	53′ 30″ after 9
1 digit eclips'd at	29 21	17 21	1 21 after 10
2 at	37 43	25 43	9 43
3 at	47 29	35 29	19 29
4 at	59 43	47 43	31 43
5 Middle at	27 41 after 11	15 41 after 11	59 41
4 at	55 39	43 39	27 39 after 11
3 at	7 53 after 12	55 53	39 53
2 at	17 39	5 39 after 12	49 39
1 at	26 1	14 1	58 1
End at	33 52	21 52	5 52 after 12

Note. The foregoing (or any other) calculation of a lunar eclipſe may be eaſily adapted to any other place, (if its longitude from the meridian of the place for which the calculation is made be known) by allowing 4 minutes in time

time for every degree, and 4 ſeconds in time for every minute of longitude; and if 'tis eaſt, adding, but if weſt, ſubtracting the time ſo found from the given time.

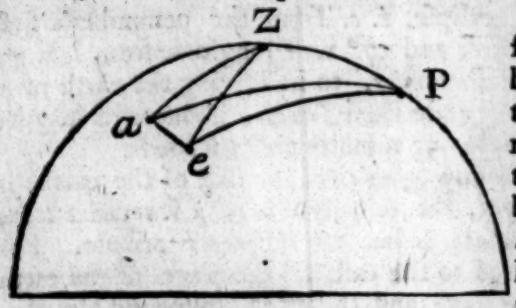
EXAMPLES.

1ſt, Suppoſe it was required to find what time the aforeſaid lunar eclipſe will begin, *&c.* at *Hanover*, whoſe longitude is 12^{deg}. eaſt from *London*; ſay, as 1 degree : 4 minutes : : 12 degrees : 48 minutes, to be added to the time for *London* thus { Beginning at *London* 21′ 30″ after 10 / To which add 48 0 / and the ſum, namely 0 30″ after 11, is the time of its beginning at *Hanover*.

2dly, Let it be required to find when the aforeſaid eclipſe will begin, *&c.* at *York*, one degree weſt longitude from *London*. By working as before, the time to be ſubtracted will be found 4 minutes, by which the time requir'd becomes known to be 23′ 30″ after 10; and ſo may the middle, end, or the time when any number of digits are obſcur'd be found.

An ANSWER *to the* QUESTION *in Navigation*, Page 113.

LET *a* Z be = the comp. of the ſun's altitude at the firſt obſervation = 34° 24′
and *e* Z = the comp. of the altitude at the ſecond = 36° 43′
let *a* P, = to the comp. of the declination = 68 33



Foraſmuch as the time, that elapſed between the two obſervations, was but 26 minutes, and the ſun at that time ſo near the tropick; the difference of declination was ſo ſmall, as that the ſpherical triangle *a* P *e* may be ſafely aſſum'd iſoſceles, in which, *a e* will be = 6° : 3′ and the angle P *a e* = 88° : 49′; then in the ſpherical triangle *a* Z *e* the angle Z *a e* will be found = 108° : 30′, from which ſubtracting the angle P *a e*, there will remain the angle Z *a* P = 19° 41′.

Again, in the ſpherical triangle P *a* Z, there is given *a* Z, *a* P, and the angle Z *a* P, by which the ſide Z P will be found 37° 9′, which is the comp. of the latitude required = 52° 51′. Laſtly, in the laſt mentioned triangle, the angle Z P *a* will be found = 18° 22′, which converted into time, gives 1^{h} 13′ 28″ = the time from noon at the firſt obſervation, which now becomes known to be 13′ 28″ after one; to which add 26′, and the ſum, namely, 39′ 28″ will be the time of the day when the ſecond obſervation was made.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE method that you have taken of promoting literature, by propoſing queries in the ſeveral ſciences, for entertainment of the learned world, cannot be ſufficiently applauded; as ſuch an eaſy and familiar manner is more likely to excite the curioſity of your readers, and convey inſtruction to the attentive, than the moſt laboured and finiſhed eſſays. It was with much pleaſure that I beheld the queſtion in ſurveying, wherewith you obliged the publick, in your *Magazine* for *January* laſt; and I would have anſwer'd it in this, but that I find you are ſufficiently provided. As this art, tho' not arrived to its ultimate perfection, may juſtly be looked up-

on as one of the moſt pleaſant, uſeful, and profitable, branches of the mathematicks, ſo I ſhall be glad of your giving the utmoſt encouragement to it, by publiſhing all ſuch queſtions relating thereto, as you ſhall receive from your correſpondents. And in order to add my mite to the publick treaſure, I here tranſmit to you a queſtion, that happen'd to occur in my practice; as alſo an arithmetical paradox, for the explanation of the ingenious; together with an arithmetical queſtion, and a geometrical problem. (See *p.* 173, 174, where theſe three are inſerted.) I hope you will be pleaſed to favour theſe with a place in your next, as an encouragement to my future productions; and am,

Sir, *Your conſtant reader,*

15 *March,* 1747-8. *And moſt humble ſervant,*

PHILO-MUSÆUS.

P. S. By publiſhing the ſeveral anſwers that you receive to the propoſed queſtions, you will greatly benefit your readers; as ſome ſolutions are more conciſe, practicable, and elegant, than others.

A QUESTION *in* SURVEYING.

TAking a ſurvey, in *September* 1747, of ſome arable land in a common field, I met with three pieces in the annexed form: In the firſt whereof the furrows and ridges are indented, or wave-like, and nearly parallel; the two oppoſite longeſt ſides of the ſecond, are parallel curves; and two of the oppoſite longeſt ſides of the third are curves, but not parallel, as in the figures. I meaſured the width of each, at bottom and top, and found the firſt to be 8 chains 12 links, the ſecond 6 chains 5 links, and the third 7 chains 4 links at top, and 4 chains 25 links at bottom: The length of the three ſtationary lines A B, C D, E F, 20, 15, and 10 chains, and the offsets as expreſſed in the digrams.

Fig. I.

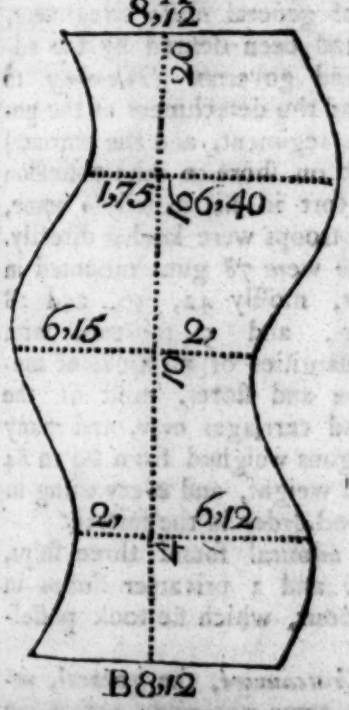


Fig. II.

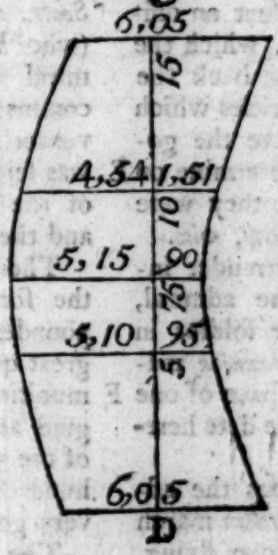


Fig. III.



Quere, the contents of each piece; as alſo the moſt expeditious and practicable method of taking the dimenſions?

From

From the London Gazette *of* May 3.

Admiralty-office, May 1.

LEtters received this day from rear-admiral *Knowles*, dated in *Port Louis* harbour, *March* 13, bring the following advices, *viz.*

That the admiral, accompanied by governor *Trelawney*, ſail'd from *Port Royal* harbour in *Jamaica*, on *Feb.* 13, with 8 ſhips of war of the line, ſtrengthen'd with a detachment of 240 men of governor *Trelawney*'s Regiment, in order to attack St. *Jago de Cuba*; but finding the winds to continue northerly, ſo as to prevent the ſhips approaching that coaſt, it was agreed to make an attempt upon *Port Louis*, on the ſouth ſide of *Hiſpaniola*; the admiral thereupon made a diſpoſition of his ſhips for that purpoſe, and began the attack on *March* 8, about one o'clock, within almoſt piſtol-ſhot of the walls; and after a warm cannonading for about 3 hours, the admiral finding the enemy were drove from their guns, and ſilenced, he ſent a ſummons on ſhore to the governor to ſurrender; who ſoon ſent an officer off with propoſitions, which the admiral rejected, and ſent back the officer with a copy of articles which he would allow, and gave the governor but an hour to determine on them, within which time they were accepted, and are as follow, *viz.*

That the governor ſurrender inſtantly the fort up to the admiral, and no military officer or ſoldier in it ſerve againſt his *Britannick* majeſty or his allies for the ſpace of one year and one day from the date hereof.

That on thoſe conditions the admiral conſents that the gariſon march out with their arms, colours flying, and drums beating, (but no cannon or mortars, or any ammunition whatſoever.)

That all the officers ſhall be allowed to carry ſuch baggage as upon honour is their own, but ſubmit to be inſpected if demanded; and that all negroes and mulattoes, that are abſolutely their ſervants or property, the admiral will compliment them with; but all other negroes and mulattoes, that are in the fort, ſhall be deliver'd up as right of capture; together with the fort, and all the cannon, munitions, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Upon theſe conditions the admiral agrees, that this evening the gariſon may march out as before-mentioned; at the ſame time the keys of the caſtle ſhall be deliver'd up to the officer whom he ſends to take poſſeſſion, and the troops of his *Britannick* majeſty ſhall march in as the others march out.

That for what lenity the admiral is diſpoſed to ſhew the town and inhabitants, the conditions ſhall be ſettled between governor *Chateaunoyé* and him to-morrow. Dated on board his *Britannick* majeſty's ſhip *Canterbury* in *Port Louis*, this 8th day of *March*, 1747-8.

In conſequence of which, major *Scott*, of general *Fuller*'s regiment, (who had been deſired by the admiral and governor *Trelawney* to command the detachment of the governor's regiment, and the marines) was ſent on ſhore to take poſſeſſion of the fort in his majeſty's name, and the troops were landed directly.

There were 78 guns mounted in the fort, moſtly 42, 36, and 28 pounders, and 5 mortars, with great quantities of all kinds of ammunition and ſtores, moſt of the guns and carriages new, and many of the guns weighed from 69 to 84 hundred weight, and every thing in very good order in the fortreſs.

The admiral found three ſhips, a ſnow, and 3 privateer ſloops in the harbour, which he took poſſeſſion of.

M. *Chateaunoyé*, the general, arrived in town the night before the attack,

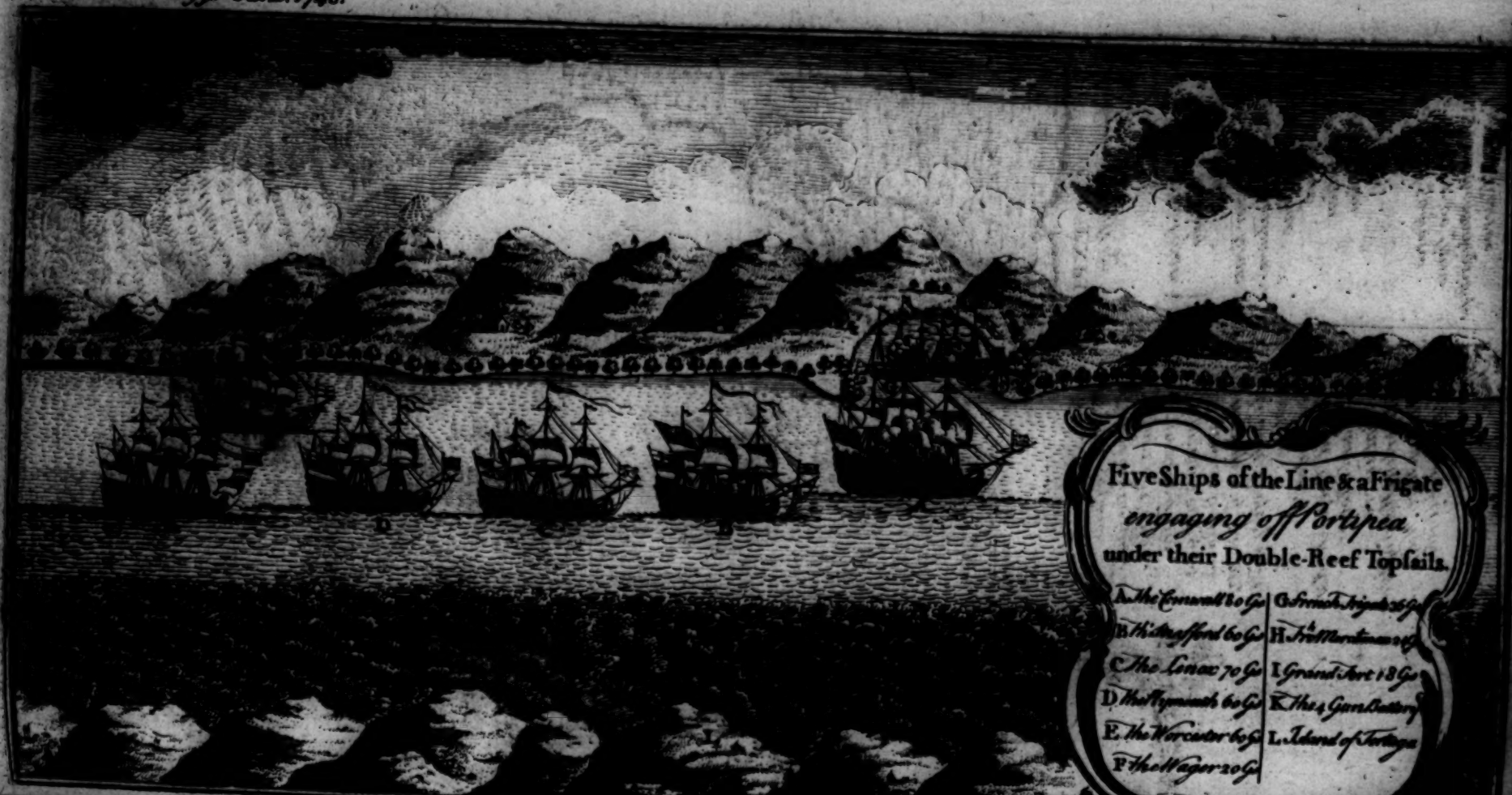


EXPLICATION.

A The Governors House &c
B The Town
C The Battery
D Where y Enemy began a Fascine Battery
E Fond de Quai
F A Shade to cover Boats
G The Road to the Town
H A small Village
I The Lookout
K A Plantation
L A Plantation
M A Lagoon
N The Fort
O The Oxford 50 Guns
P The Worcester 60 Guns
AB QRSTVW the attacking Ships
OP Corps de Reserve

Q The Elizabeth 70 Guns
R The Canterbury 60 Guns
S The Strafford 60 Guns
T The Cornwall 80 Guns
V The Plymouth 60 Guns
W The Warwick 60 Guns
X The Firmship of y Enemy
Y The Weasle Sloop of War
Z The Key
AB The Mouton
1 The Island Sloops Tender
2 The Island Sloop
3 The Baltimore
4 The Merlin Sloop of War
5 The Mary Store Ship
6 The Lancaster Witch
7 Orange Key
8 The Aquin

London Magazine



Five Ships of the Line & a Frigate
engaging off Portipea
under their Double-Reef Topsails.

A. the Cornwall 80 Gu
B. Kingsfond 60 Gu
C. the Lenox 70 Gu
D. the Plymouth 60 Gu
E. the Worcester 60 Gu
F. the Wager 20 Gu
G. French Frigate 26 Gu
H. [illegible]
I. Grand Fort 18 Gu
K. the 4 Gun Battery
L. Island of Tortuga


19
45
FEB

attack, with a reinforcement of 3 companies of ſoldiers, ſo that he had the mortification to ſee the fort taken.

During the attack the enemy ſet fire to a ſhip, and endeavoured to drop her on board the admiral, or the *Elizabeth*, but boats were ſent off which towed her clear, and took poſſeſſion of two more deſigned for the ſame purpoſe, tho' the enemy's muſquetry played very ſmartly on the boats all the time; and tho' the fire from the fort was as brisk as it could poſſibly be, yet our loſs in the whole action was only 19 men killed, and 60 wounded; but among the ſlain was capt. *Rentone* of the *Strafford*, and captain *Coſt* (who went a volunteer in the expedition) both much lamented. The enemy acknowledge to have had 160 men killed and wounded, (four of whom are captains) and they ſay that 128 were killed outright.

The admiral was making what diſpatch he could in blowing up the fort, and then intended to proceed to put in execution his firſt deſign againſt *St. Jago*. (See the PLAN.)

It may not be amiſs to add here the following deſcription of Port Louis. (*See the* PLAN.)

ST. Louis, about ſix leagues to the north-eaſt of the iſle of *Vache*, and 25 from *Petit Guaves*, has a good harbour on a key, or iſland, as the *French* call it, where they have a fort, which was erected about 40 years ago. The iſland is ſcarce half a mile long, and not a quarter of a mile over, and is juſt high enough not to be overflown at high water. It is ſeparated from the main-land of *St. Domingo* by a canal not 3 quarters of a mile in breadth, where ſmall veſſels ride in deep water cloſe to its ſhore, and lies at the bottom of a large bay, at the openings of which are ſome little iſlands, where there is no good anchorage. There is not a drop of freſh water on it, and the rain ſoaks thro' it immediately as if it were ſieved: So that they are forced to fetch their water every day from a little river on *St. Domingo*, near half a league from the ſpot. By a hurricane here in *Sept.* 1737, the town was entirely levell'd with the ground, except the church and two houſes. Thoſe at the fort were alſo blown down. The ſhips at anchor under it were thrown upon the coaſt, or drove upon their anchors, and all the ſugar canes and cotton-trees thereabouts deſtroyed. At the ſame time ſome ſhips and magazines were burnt by lightning, and ſeveral perſons drown'd.

As we inſerted in our laſt, p. 179, *a letter in favour of the apothecaries, 'tis but juſt we ſhould give our readers an account of the petition of* Joſhua Ward, *Eſq; which was preſented to the hon. houſe of commons.*

THE petition ſets forth, That the petitioner, for about 15 years laſt paſt, has almoſt wholly been employ'd in relieving and curing poor perſons of divers grievous and loathſome diſeaſes, by certain chemical preparations of his own invention, during which ſpace of time, he has ſeldom had leſs than 2000 patients of this ſort conſtantly under his care, at his own expence, many of which had been diſcharg'd from the hoſpitals of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, as incurables, and of theſe not leſs than 300 ſoldiers at a time, the greateſt part of which objects of compaſſion have been perfectly cured of their reſpective maladies, and others recover'd in ſuch a manner that they were made capable of following their buſineſs, ſo as to become uſeful members of the community; and that, as this fact is moſt notorious, the petitioner makes no doubt, but many perſons of high rank, and the officers of the ſeveral regiments to which ſuch ſoldiers did belong, would readily atteſt the ſame; that an employment of this kind, as it reflects the higheſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction to the petitioner, ſo it is of the greateſt benefit to the publick, and the petitioner makes no doubt of his being entitled to the protection and encouragement of this houſe; but that it is with the utmoſt concern he finds himſelf under a neceſſity to repreſent, that he is apprehenſive that, if the late application of the apothecaries of *London* to this houſe, in order to confine the making up and diſpenſing medicinal preparations to apothecaries only, ſhould meet with ſucceſs, it would hinder the petitioner from preparing thoſe chemical medicines, which have been ſo very beneficial to mankind, and deprive him of exerciſing that moſt excellent gift of charity, which has lately appeared to be not only ſo much the favourite of theſe days, by the erecting of many hoſpitals for purpoſes of this ſort, but has always been protected and encouraged by the legiſlature of *Great Britain*; and therefore praying, that the houſe will take the premiſſes into conſideration, and make ſuch proviſion for the publick, and the petitioner, as to the houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

Subſtance of the proclamation for a ceſſation of arms.

IN purſuance of the preliminaries for reſtoring a general peace, ſigned at *Aix-la Chapelle* the 19th of *April laſt*, *O.S.* by the miniſters of his majeſty, the moſt *Chriſtian* king, and the ſtates general of the *United Provinces*, (*ſee p.* 188.) a proclamation was made on the 9th inſt. at the *Royal Exchange*, importing, that it had been agreed between the ſeveral powers, as follows *viz.*

" That hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe at land within the times, and in the manner in the ſaid preliminary articles for that purpoſe agreed upon; and at ſea, from the reſpective times, and within the reſpective places, herein after particularly mentioned.

And to prevent all occaſions of complaints and diſputes which might ariſe upon account of ſhips, merchandizes, and other effects which might be taken at ſea, it hath been alſo mutually agreed, that ſuch ſhips, merchandizes and effects, as ſhould be taken in the channel, and in the north-ſeas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the ſaid 19th day of *April* laſt, on which day the ſaid preliminaries were ſign'd; and that all ſhips, merchandizes and effects, which ſhould be taken after ſix weeks from the ſaid 19th day of *April*, beyond the channel, the *Britiſh* ſeas, and the north ſeas, as far as *Cape St. Vincent*; and for the ſpace of ſix weeks more, beyond the ſaid cape, to the equinoctial line, whether in the ocean or *Mediterranean*; and for the ſpace of ſix months, from the ſaid 19th day of *April*, beyond the ſaid equinoctial line or equator, and in all other places of the world, without any exception, or other more particular diſtinction of time or place, ſhould be reſtored on both ſides." And commanding all due obedience thereto.

According to advices from Aix-la-Chapelle, *the preliminary articles lately ſigned there, are in ſubſtance as follows.*

1. ALL the former treaties ſhall be eſtabliſh'd as the foundations of theſe preliminaries, and ſhall be renew'd, except in ſuch points as may have been alter'd by ſubſequent treaties, or in which they ſhall be alter'd by any of theſe articles.—2. All the conqueſts that have been made from the beginning of the preſent war, as well in *Europe* as in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, ſhall be reſtored.—3. *Dunkirk* ſhall remain fortified in the ſame manner as at preſent on the land ſide, but towards the ſea ſhall be reduced to the condition ſtipulated by treaties.—4. The duchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaſtalla*, ſhall be left to the royal infant don *Philip*, but the reverſion ſhall be reſerved to the preſent poſſeſſor, in caſe either the king of the two *Sicilies* ſhall ſucceed to the crown of *Spain*, or the infant don *Philip* ſhall die without leaving poſterity.—5. The duke of *Modena* ſhall be reeſtabliſh'd in all his poſſeſſions, or at leaſt ſhall receive a ſatisfaction for whatever cannot be reſtored.—6. The republick of *Genoa* ſhall be re eſtabliſh'd in the enjoyment of all that ſhe poſſeſs'd in 1740.—7. The king of *Sardinia* ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of all that he had before, and of all that he acquir'd by ceſſion in 1743.—8. The king of *Great Britain* is compriſed in theſe articles, in quality of elector of *Hanover*, and for his electorate.—9. The king of *France* and the *States General* will employ their good offices to obtain from the king of *Spain* ſatisfaction for a ſum of money which his *Britannick* majeſty, as elector of *Hanover*, claims from his *Catholick* majeſty.—10. The *Aſſiento* treaty is confirm'd for the number of years during which it has remain'd ſuſpended.—11. The fifth article of the treaty of *London*, dated *Auguſt* 2, 1718, relative to the ſucceſſion of the throne of *Great Britain*, is renew'd in theſe preliminaries, in the ſame manner as if it were inſerted word for word.—12. The pretenſion of the elector *Palatine*, for ſatisfaction for the loſſes he has ſuſtain'd, ſhall be refer'd to a general congreſs.—13. The king of *Great Britain*, the king of *France*, and the *States General*, ſhall employ their good offices for diſcuſſing, in the congreſs, the differences that have ariſen on the ſubject of the great maſterſhip of the order of the *Golden Fleece*.—14. The emperor ſhall be acknowledged in his imperial dignity, by all thoſe powers by whom no ſuch acknowledgment has been hitherto made.—15. The diſputes, with regard to the territory of *Hainault*, and the abbey of St. *Huberg*, &c. ſhall be referr'd to a general congreſs.—16. All hoſtilities between the powers at war ſhall ceaſe at land in the ſpace of ſix weeks, to be reckon'd from the day of ſigning theſe articles, and at ſea in the time mention'd in an act ſign'd at *Paris*, *Auguſt* 19, 1712.—17. The reſtitutions, of which mention is made in the ſecond article, ſhall not take place till ſuch time as the parties intereſted ſhall have acceded to this preliminary convention.—18. The ceſſions and ſpecifick reſtitutions beforementioned, as well as the eſtabliſhment for don *Philip*, ſhall be all carried into execution at the ſame time.—19. All the parties intereſted in the preſent convention, ſhall renew the guaranty of the pragmatick ſanction in its entire extent, except only ſuch dominions as are already yielded, or are to be yielded, in virtue of theſe preliminaries.—20. The dutchy of *Sileſia*, and the county of *Glatz*, ſhall be guarantied to the king of *Pruſſia* by all the contracting parties.—21. All things that have paſſed in the preſent war ſhall be buried in oblivion, and every one ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in the full poſſeſſion of what he heretofore enjoy'd.—22. All the princes any way intereſted in this ſettlement, ſhall be invited to accede thereto as ſoon as poſſible.—23. In like manner all the princes intereſted in this convention, ſhall reſpectively guaranty the execution

thereof.—24. The ratifications of theſe preliminaries ſhall be exchanged within the term of 3 weeks, from the day of their being ſign'd.

Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, April 30, 1748.

This convention was ſign'd by the earl of *Sandwich*, the count *de St Severin de Aragon*, the Count *de Bentinck*, the baron *de Waſſenaer*, and M. *Haſſelaer*.

There are ſome ſeparate, and particular articles, the diſcuſſion of which are referr'd to the general treaty.

To the account publiſh'd by authority, concerning admiral Knowles's *ſucceſs*, p. 224, *we ſhall add the following particulars, from an extract of a private letter, dated from on board his majeſty's ſhip the* Cornwall, *in* Port Louis *harbour*, March 10, 1747-8.

THE fort is all of ſtone, the merlons 7 feet thick on their top, and it ſtands on an iſland about a mile from the town of *St. Louis*. The ſhips employ'd in the attack were, the *Canterbury*, (in which was the admiral) of 60 guns, capt. *Brodie*, commander; the *Plymouth*, capt. *Dent*; the *Strafford*, capt. *Rentone*; the *Warwick*, capt. *Innis*, of 60 guns each; the *Elizabeth*, capt. *Taylor*, of 64; and the *Cornwall*, capt. *Chadwick*, of 80 guns; which laſt was placed in the center, againſt the ſtrongeſt battery of the enemy. We were order'd not to fire till we were moored within piſtol ſhot, which was punctually obſerved, receiving in the mean time their ſhot, which were very furious, ſome of them being fired red-hot, which did us no ſmall damage in our maſts, yards, *&c.* and our men were with great difficulty reſtrained from firing while we were under ſail; however, we ſoon returned the compliment to the *French*, with ſuch violence and ſucceſs, that the enemy's cannon were ſilenced in a few minutes, ſo that they only fired a ſhot now and then.

The above ſhips being all moored in a cloſe line a-head kept a continual fire from half an hour after one, till near four in the afternoon, when the fort was ſurrendered. The damage done the *Engliſh* is inconſiderable, in reſpect to what we did to the enemy. Capt. *Rentone* was killed before his ſhip came to an anchor, by a ſhot which took off his thigh; capt. *Cuſt*, a volunteer in this expedition, was killed on board the *Elizabeth*; and lieut. *Alexander Brebner*, of the *Cornwall*; theſe were all the officers that ſuffered in the action. The number of men killed in all our ſhips, do not exceed 20, nor the wounded 50. Of the enemy, we have ſeen about 130 dead, and there are about 40 wounded, many of them very dangerouſly. I had an opportunity of ſeeing them, being order'd yeſterday, by the admiral, to viſit their wounded. Among their dead were 5 captains, 3 of whom were killed by one ſhot, a 32 pounder, from the *Cornwall*, againſt which ſhip the *French* loudly exclaim, as having done the moſt remarkable damage; which muſt neceſſarily happen from her number of guns and ſituation; beſides being ſo near, our ſmall arms from the tops, forecaſtle, and poop, did great execution, we having a number of ſoldiers on board for that purpoſe.

Beſides the ſhips I have mentioned, the *Worceſter*, capt. *Andrews*, of 60 guns; and the *Oxford*, capt. *Tole*, of 50, with the ſloops *Weaſel* and *Merlin*, (which laſt brings this) were in reſerve. The *Lenox*, capt. *Holmes*, of 64 guns, came from *Jamaica* with the admiral, but being a bad ſailor, and ſpringing ſome of her maſts, was ſuppoſed to have bore away for the laſt mentioned place, but is now ſeen in the offing, ſo that ſhe hath loſt her ſhare in the glory of this action.

Without enlarging on the advantages of this glorious conqueſt, I ſhall juſt mention, that *Port Louis* is ſeated on the ſouth of *Hiſpaniola*, the only harbour the *French* have on that ſide the iſland, (*ſee the* PLAN,) a place from whence many privateers have iſſued during the war, and who have done incredible damage to our *Jamaica* trade. Here the *French* land a great part of their *European* commodities, and in return take in their rich cargoes of cotton, indigo, ſugar, *&c.* By the demolition of this fortification, their privateers will be deprived of their greateſt ſecurity, and their fleets out and at home liable to be taken and deſtroyed in their own harbour.

I muſt not omit to mention, that governor *Trelawney*, with a great part of his regiment, accompanied the admiral in this expedition, and is juſtly entitled to ſhare with him in the glory thereof; nor muſt I forget, that there are many gentlemen volunteers, both in the army and navy, who generouſly engaged in the ſervice of their country on this important occaſion.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

I Have often with concern reflected, that ſo many diſcoveries have been made from time to time of things uſeful to the world, which yet by neglect, or a criminal ſelfiſhneſs, have been wholly loſt. Among theſe, none are more to be regretted than thoſe which contribute to the removal of bodily pains and inconveniences. A private perſon at *Paris*, more than 40 years ago, preſented to the king a petition, importing, he had an infallible ſecret for the

cure of cancers, and offered trial in the most desperate case, which Dr. *Fagon*, chief physician, to whom the matter was left, wou'd not give a hearing to, and so the whole discovery miscarried. I myself knew an ignorant woman, who had learned a secret from a person who had travelled, whereby, upon inspecting the ear of a deaf person, she wou'd pronounce if the case was incurable, and if not, cou'd effect the most difficult cures; but she would not communicate her art, and the thing died with her. Such considerations have engaged me to give the publick an account of some observations made above 60 years ago in the cure of the gout, by a person of great eminence at the *Hague*. He acquaints us, that between the age of 40 and 50, he was for the first time attacked with this distemper, when he was proceeding as plenipotentiary from his majesty, to assist at the treaty of *Nimiguen*; the confinement throwing him into perplexity, a person of distinction who made him a visit, asked him if he had never heard the *Indian* way of curing that distemper, and told him, that the *Dutch* minister at *Batavia* having it while at that place, an *Indian* woman undertook his cure, and effected it presently, by laying a little quantity of a kind of moss, which they there call *moxa*, pyramid-wise, upon the part where the pain makes its first attack, and then firing it with a little perfumed match, made on purpose; after which a clove of bruised garlick bound on upon the place with a large plaister of *diapalma* finishes the operation; but if the first did not answer the effect, the way was to proceed on to a second or third burning, which never missed of the desired success. The minister published a little treatise of this method of cure in the *Dutch* language, and sent to his son at *Utrecht* some of the *moxa* with the matches, if any persons were willing to make use of them. The noble person I have been speaking of, desiring a speedy relief, sent for the book, together with the remedy; when it arrived, his toe was so enflamed and swelled, that he was not capable of attempting the least motion of it; he applied the *moxa*, laying on about as much as would cover a twopence, and raising it up to a point; he then fired it till it had consumed itself away to ashes, which was a little longer time than he was in counting 60, telling as fast as possible: The pain, he owns, was severe, but nothing to what he had felt from the distemper; after which he could see the skin shrink, and seemed shrivelled, and the pain sensibly decreased; he proceeded to a second and third burning, and then imagined he should find the place sore and excoriated; but nothing appeared [illegible] ed blackish mark; he then directly [illegible] the garlick, covering it on secure with [illegible] *palma*, and found he cou'd not only [illegible] his toe with ease, which was just before [illegible] afflicted, but also could suffer his foot [illegible] be got into a cut slipper, and walked [illegible] mediately several times about the room, and from that time grew presently able [illegible] go abroad, and proceed on his employment. What seems wonderful, he says, no [illegible] of burning remains after the firing is over. The same noble writer proceeds to several other extraordinary relations concerning [illegible] curing this distemper. He says, old prince *Maurice* of *Nassau* used to laugh when [illegible] talked to him of the gout, and told him that he had a present cure for it, which never failed him, which was to boil a large quantity of horse dung, of one of the native white kind, which have a certain baldness on the noses, and about the eyes; this boiled in a pail-full of water, he used on the first attack of the fit, to put his [illegible] into as hot as he cou'd bear it, and as it grew cool, supplying it still with hot [illegible] about an hour; after which he put it [illegible] mediately in bed, to continue the perspiration, and he was well by the morning.

He tells next, what he heard from the governor of *Maestricht* on this subject, whose father, he assured him, whenever he felt the first approach of the gout, used directly to get abroad and walk as long as he could stand, pressing that [illegible] hardest, and most to the ground, [illegible] which he perceived the pain; after which on coming home, he made his servants [illegible] it hard some considerable time, and he [illegible] recovered by morning; or if that [illegible] the first time, he repeated this course [illegible] next day, and was always well. The noble relator observes, that indulgence and gentle treatment, so customary in these cases, fasten and exaggerate the symptoms. He mentions a practice of a *Lorrain* surgeon, whom he had known effectually cure the gout, by whipping the part with a [illegible] of nettles till it appeared blistered, which tho' a painful experiment, always answered. The next day the skin appeared [illegible] and like to parchment, but by bathing with an oil composed also of nettles, wrought a cure. He owns what benefit he found from milk diet, avoiding [illegible] salt meats, &c. and decries much the use of wine, which, by providence denied to these climates, he thinks quite unsuitable to health, and the occasion, together with luxurious feeding, particularly, of the malady. Wine, he thinks, should never be used but as a cordial, and in small quantities, not in common, and at [illegible] meals, as among us.

The HOOP-PETTICOAT:

An Heroi-comical Poem. By a young Gentleman of Oxford. *Continued from* p. 134.

CANTO III.

In this canto Venus *is deſcrib'd returning to the iſle of* Cyprus, *where ſhe unfolds to the* graces *and* loves *the reaſon of her coming— the proceſs of the work is deſcrib'd, with a particular repreſentation of the* Hoop *itſelf— the canto ends with the deſcripton of* Venus's *carrying the new invention to her favourite* Lucinda, *together with advice conſequent thereupon.*

THUS from the regions of the god of day
To *Cyprus* now the goddeſs ſpeeds her way,
Bleſt iſle, where *Cupid*, and his wanton train
In endleſs bliſs and pleaſures ever reign.
There to her praiſe a thouſand altars riſe,
And lift their tow'ring bulwarks to the ſkies:
There ready ſtand her magazines of darts,
And all thoſe ſnares that poiſon human hearts:
There myrtle groves with endleſs verdure crown'd,
And balmy ſhrubs with * cytiſſus abound:
Soft zephirs there are all the winds that blow,
And purling ſtreams in wild mæanders flow;
Whoſe murm'ring rills in gentle cadence move,
And ſweetly tune the melting ſoul to love.
Retir'd amidſt theſe happy bow'rs and groves,
The goddeſs finds the young *deſires* and *loves*;
With equal care all ply their utmoſt art,
And barb for bloody deeds the miſſile dart:
To whom with ſmiles, and accent ſoft, ſhe cries,
Ye nymphs! I come commiſſion'd from the ſkies;
Far diff'rent toil your queen's requeſt demands,
Haſte! drop th' unfiniſh'd labour from your hands!
Lucinda, faireſt of the *Britiſh* fair,
A favour claims that aſks your niceſt care;
For her your greateſt ſkill muſt now be ſhewn,
To raiſe an engine ſhe may call her own.
When, lo! obedient to their queen's command,
The ready nymphs in marſhall'd order ſtand;
Now all at once in glaring arms appear,
And graſp, in eager haſte, the needle-ſpear;
In ſteel their fingers militant are bound,
Whoſe orb defies the pointed jav'lin's wound.
Theſe arms, the labour of the *Lemnian* god,
Unſullied, *Venus* on each nymph beſtow'd.
So warr'd the famous *Amazons* of old,
And *Xanthus'* ſtream with bloody billows roll'd,
When the mad fury of their maiden-queen
Drove armies back, and ſingly clear'd the plain.
Thus arm'd they for th' important taſk prepare,
Collecting all their induſtry and care;
While *Venus* forms the plan with curious art,
And to each nymph aſſigns a diff'rent part.
All kinds of ornament the goddeſs brought,
Which in a thouſand ſev'ral climes ſhe ſought;
At length, th' effect of her ſucceſsful ſkill,
The arduous taſk is finiſh'd to her will.
But, oh! what ſtrains, where equal beauties ſhine,
Could celebrate the workmanſhip divine!
The pow'r of verſe but ſmall relief affords,
Or all the pompous majeſty of words.
The labour'd veſt on lofty columns rais'd,
With tinſel'd fringes and embroid'ry blaz'd:
Full nine long yards the ſtiff'ning whalebone bound
The circle's wide circumference around;
Due ſymmetry appear'd in every part,
Enrich'd with all the luxury of art.
Here ſparkling glow'd the richeſt *Tyrian* die,
There in dark ſhades the fainter colours lie;
Here all the pride of needle-work was ſeen,
In mimick groves to paint the ſilvan ſcene;
Not flow'rs that deck the rural plains in *May*,
Nor *Iris'* bow more colours can diſplay.
—But hold, preſumptuous muſe, forbear to trace
Each ſev'ral beauty and peculiar grace!
Enough! debaſe not with unequal lays
The ſubject worthy of ſublimer praiſe.
——Now from her bleſt retreat the goddeſs flew,
And *Albion*'s rocky cliffs appear'd in view;
More ſwift than *Eurus'* angry ſtorms ſhe flies,
Or ſtreaks of fire that flaſh along the ſkies.
Now to th' appointed place the gift ſhe bears,
Where wept *Lucinda*, object of her cares;
Deep in the dark receſs beneath a ſhade,
Which *Sirius'* ſultry beams could ne'er invade,
She finds the fair all-plaintive and forlorn,
With anxious ſighs expecting her return.
To whom the goddeſs thus, with look ſevere,
Renounce with woman's doubt, a woman's fear!
Could'ſt thou miſtruſt my miſſion from above,
And all the ties of juſtice and of love?
O cruſh that impious and aſpiring thought!
Behold my promiſe to completion brought!
At length the time, the deſtin'd hour is come,
Prefixt by *Jove*'s unalterable doom,
When

* *A Plant formerly in great eſteem among the* Theſſalian *women, which they frequently infuſed in their love-potions, or philters.*

When man no more ſhall boaſt his impious ſway,
And teach your ſex ſo tamely to obey:
This gift an earneſt of my promiſe take,
Nor think that heav'n its promiſe can forſake!
If *Venus*' ſkill can future truths preſage,
New rip'ning glories wait the riſing age;
Ten thouſand tongues ſhall liſp *Lucinda*'s name,
And twice ten thouſand emulate her fame.
Soon thy belov'd *Lyſander* ſhall adore
Thy charms again, and own their conq'ring pow'r; [ceed,
Vain haughty fool! if *Venus*' ſchemes ſuc-
Soon vengeance follows the preſumptuous deed! [way
No more the goddeſs ſaid, but wing'd her
To the bleſt realms of everlaſting day.
Well pleas'd the dang'rous gift *Lucinda* view'd, [renew'd;
And ſmiles the crimſon o'er each cheek
Much ſhe admir'd the juſtneſs of deſign,
The curious texture, and the work divine;
Long on each part ſhe fixt her wond'ring ſight, [delight.
And view'd the whole with rapture and
——Mean while the night involves with ſable wings [things.
The landſkip round, and veils the face of
Lucinda now her downy pillow preſt,
And the beau-monde had ſought their balmy reſt, [ſound,
Nor lap-dog's voice was heard, nor human
But unmoleſted ſilence reign'd around.
When, lo, deſcending from the fields of air [fair;
Her guardian * *Silph* attends the ſleeping
Unſeen ſhe comes, ſo heav'n and fate allows,
To warn the charming nymph of future woes; [lay
Now hov'ring round her head, her lips ſhe
Full cloſe her ear, and thus was thought to ſay. [fair,
Do ſleep's ſoft bands detain my beauteous
Supreme of women, heav'n's peculiar care?
If e'er thy boſom entertain'd one thought
Of fairy tales by antient matron taught,
How airy forms in *Arthur*'s days were ſeen
In circling rings to gambol o'er the green;
While full-orb'd *Luna* with her ſilver light
Smil'd on the train, and lengthen'd out the night;
Know that we natives of th' ethereal plain
Still o'er the world extend our wide domain;
O'er balls and birth-night meetings we preſide, [guide.
Crown the gay pomp, and all their actions
Aided by us your ſex ſecurely move [love.
Through all the dang'rous labyrinths of
Still where the circ'ling nymphs their charms diſplay,
And ſip from *Hebe*'s hand their darling tea,
Unſeen we hover round on wings of air,
And guard from rude alarms each wanton fair. [declare
——Know hence 'tis love compels me to
Sad truths unwelcome to a virgin's ear.
Ah, nymph! a † deity provok'd to ſpleen
For thee prepares ſome vengeance yet unſeen;
Not all our ſkill the ſecret can unfold,
Deep in the leaves of fate's dark volume roll'd,
But ſtill receive this ſolace of thy woe,
'Tis all thou can'ſt expect, or we beſtow.
To ward the ſtroke our art ſhall be employ'd,
And all our watchful induſtry apply'd.
Soon all the ſquadrons of the lower ſky
In ſwarming myriads to thy aid ſhall fly;
To all their diff'rent taſks ſhall be aſſign'd,
To ſome the care and conduct of thy mind,
While others guard the ringlets of thy hair;
Taught by ‡ *Belinda*'s ſuff'ring to beware.
Some ſhall th' enamel'd fan and ſnuff-box keep,
And tend thy fav'rite *Chloe* while aſleep.
Full twenty legions of no vulgar note
Shall guard from hoſtile harm the PETTICOAT: [whale
What! tho' the ſev'n-fold ſhield with ribs of
Encloſe thy limbs within the circling mail,
Unguarded it may prove a weak ſupport,
When hoſtile pow'rs beſiege the brittle fort.
Who knows but artful *Venus* may deceive
Her thoughtleſs dupe too ready to believe;
Perhaps this gift ſhe has beſtow'd of late
May prove in time the object of thy hate;
Which heav'n avert! ye guardian angels ſpare
Your darling nymph, if woman is your care!
Here ceas'd the *Silph*, on ether's pinion born,
To fields of air ſhe ſpeeds her ſwift return.

Oxon, May 12.

OXONIENSIS.

[*The 4th and laſt Canto in our next.*]

SONG.

1.

THEY ſay, that on my *Polly*'s face
There dwells not one enchanting grace;
All ſwear my judgment odd is;
But let them ſay whate'er they will,
Spite of their talk, I'll fancy ſtill
She's handſome as a goddeſs.

2.

If they are wrong, who thus deſpiſe
My fair one's ſhape and ſprightly eyes,

* *The* Sylphs *are a kind of aereal ſpirits, compoſed of the pureſt atoms of the air, and greatly held in veneration among the antient poets.—See their nature and qualities deſcribed in the hiſtory of Count* de Gabalis, *or, Mr.* Pope's *Dedication to his* Rape of the Lock. † Diana. ‡ *Alluding to Mr.* Pope's Rape of the Lock.

I ſmile upon their folly;
And ſtruck with fond, with ſoft delight,
Bleſs the kind fates my heart was right,
In fixing on my *Polly*.

3.

But if to her no charm is giv'n,
I'm happier ſtill, and glad that heav'n
Did ne'er with beauties arm her;
Void of each grace that ſtrikes the eye,
No cunning rival e'er will try,
To rob me of my charmer.

EPITHALAMIUM.

ALL hail the morn! that with auſpicious ray,
And joyous bluſh, leads on the ſmiling day;
The ſmiling day aſſumes unwonted charms,
That gives *Clarinda* to her *Damon*'s arms;
See! gay creation all in pomp appears,
See! nature now her richeſt liv'ry wears;
All ſeem to ſtrive, clad in their beſt array,
To add new luſtre to the nuptial day;
Be this an omen of a long delight,
Be all your days ſo cloudleſs and ſo bright;
No doleful ſighs in airy circles rove,
But all be rapture, bliſs, and joy and love;
Without a ruffle, ev'ry moment flow,
More gentle than the ſofteſt breezes blow.
Bleſt union! ever happy, happy pair!
Attend whilſt I preſer my friendly pray'r.
Live happy both! crown'd by the pow'rs above,
Abundant be your joy, and permanent your love!
May each revolving year new comforts bring,
And crown your lives with an eternal ſpring;
No jars e'er diſcompoſe each eaſy breaſt,
And neither ſtrive, but who ſhall love the beſt;
May *Damon*'s wiſh be but his wife to pleaſe,
And find the greateſt pleaſure in her eaſe;
May ſhe approve what her dear ſpouſe admires,
And gratify her own in his deſires;
Long may you live in joy and mutual love,
And bliſs in one continu'd circle move;
May you, *Clarinda!* know in mates are giv'n,
To taſte on earth the happineſs of heav'n;
And may you, *Damon!* find in future life,
Heav'n gave its greateſt bleſſing in a wife.
Round both may bliſs intenſe, for ever glow,
With all that earth can give, and heav'n beſtow;
May peace and affluence all your wiſhes meet,
And be your joys as laſting as complete:
Till peaceful ſlumbers cloſe at laſt your eyes,
And call you from the earth to mount the ſkies.

FLORIO.

On Mr. Lyttelton's Treatiſe on St. Paul's Converſion *.

AS in the arms of ſleep revolving o'er
The various actions of the day before,
Methought ſome gay deluſion me convey'd,
To *Lethe*'s banks and the *Elyſian* ſhade:
There as I gaz'd around with wond'ring eyes,
And view'd each different object with ſurprize,
A lovely nymph my wand'ring ſteps purſu'd,
And led me on where *Truth*'s fair temple ſtood.
There ſate the goddeſs, deck'd with every grace,
A majeſty ſerene adorn'd her face:
Reclin'd upon her arm, with ſtudious look,
She ſeem'd attentive to ſome favourite book:
I aſk'd what author did her thoughts engage;
They ſaid, 'twas *Lyttelton*'s delightful page.
All ſilent ſtood; at length the goddeſs roſe,
And in theſe words her thoughts ſhe did diſcloſe:
No more let man with doubts perplex his brain,
Nor of the ways of Providence complain;
Here let him ſee, at once, diſtinct and clear,
The paths of truth in fulleſt light appear;
Here learn St. *Paul*'s example to purſue,
And each unruly paſſion to ſubdue.
Then as he reads each truth ſo well expreſt,
And various raptures glow within his breaſt,
Let him admire the man, whoſe pleaſing page
Thus taught him how to tread life's ſlipp'ry ſtage.
Let every *Briton* tune the trembling ſtring,
And all ye muſes! join his praiſe to ſing.
Let *Fame*'s ſhrill trumpet ſpread abroad his fame,
And *Albion*'s cliffs reſound the patriot's name.

W. D——N.

To the unknown AUTHOR *of the ſacred* ODE, p. 181.

CHarming you ſing what ſaints and angels feel,
And all religion's ſource at once reveal;
The theme ſublime you delicately touch,
Juſt ſay enough, and fear to ſay too much;
So ſtrong your ſentiments, ſo pure withal,
The whole a ſhort, ſweet ſermon we may call.

R. W.

On the great Sir ISAAC NEWTON, *by* S. B.

WHen nature ſmil'd, ſhe fir'd a *Newton*'s breaſt,
Nor ſtopt he, till the beauteous dame poſſeſt.

On the ſame.

NAture, amidſt the frenzy of her love,
Reveal'd to *Newton* all her works above.

On the ſame.

SO happy *Newton* in his miſtreſs' grace,
He aſk'd a glimpſe, ſhe ſhew'd him all her face.

On the ſame.

NAture, but once in love, confeſt the flame,
And *Newton* loving, bravely told his name.

* *See an account of this treatiſe in our* Mag. *for* June *laſt*, p. 259.

On

On the ſame.

NEwton in tranſport ſeiz'd on nature's hand,
The goddeſs bluſhing was at his command.

The INVITATION.

To Miſs U—— H——s *of* B——w.

COME *Mira*, come, O haſte away!
Now youthful ſpring appears;
And *Phœbus*, with refulgent ray,
Relenting nature chears.

As, when worn down with toils and cares,
We gentle ſleep require,
Indulgent ſleep our wants repairs,
Doth vig'rous life inſpire:

So, winter's froſts are chas'd away,
By *Sol*'s enliv'ning pow'r,
Which kindly o'er all nature ſtrays,
Revives each plant and flow'r.

See verdant lawns, the fields, and bow'rs
By genial warmth reſtor'd;
While, ſoft deſcending vernal ſhow'rs
Their friendly aid afford.

The primroſe ſweet, and cowſlip too,
Bedeck the lovely green;
Where e'er we turn, and take a view,
Kind nature's ſmiles are ſeen.

From out their beds, the lilies riſe,
In whiteſt ſnow's array;
That emblem of thy ſpotleſs ſoul,
More ſpotleſs pure than they.

The whiſtling thruſh, with pleaſing note,
Now welcomes in the morn;
And gaily ſwells his tuneful throat,
This ſeaſon to adorn.

Soon as the ſun begins to riſe,
The warbling larks repair;
And ſoaring, mount to diſtant ſkies,
And ſport in fields of air.

'Midſt lonely woods, and ſhady groves,
When *Sol* in weſt retreats;
In plaintive notes, poor *Philomel*
Her ev'ning tale repeats.

In wanton play, the ſportive lambs,
On meadows friſk it o'er;
Or, feeding with their bleating dams,
The choiceſt graſs explore.

How many beauties here unite,
My lovely maid to pleaſe?
Then haſte, and bleſs thy *Collin*'s ſight!
E'er all their pleaſing ceaſe.

Then we'll together, ev'ry day,
O'er flow'ry meadows rove;
Or, while ſoft gentle *Zephyrs* play,
Frequent the lonely grove.

There, will I tell my tale of love,
Thy beauty's force I'll own;
Invoke each gentle pow'r above,
My bliſs, with thee, to crown.

As from each harm the careful ſwains
Secure their fleecy care;
So I, like them, while life remains,
Will guard my fav'rite fair.

On the Death of Mrs. OSBALDESTON, *Lady to the Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle.

TEMPT me no more with ſchemes of flatt'ring joys;
Adieu ye buſy trifling toys!
O hither, goddeſs, of forlorn deſpair
Thy ſiſter melancholy bear;
Join ſadly-ſuited grief, the frequent ſigh,
And heart-ſelf groan, in mournful ſympathy.
When the ſick ſoul is preſs'd with real woe,
Languid the plaintive numbers flow.
Yetwhere's thy conqueſt, O triumphal death!
See the meek ſaint reſigns her breath;
Aloft th' unfetter'd ſpirit tow'ring flies,
Claps the glad wing, and gains its kindred ſkies.
O could reflection thither with thee move,
Expatiating the realms above!
Fond hope!—the ſad remembrance will return,
And virtue's blameleſs image mourn;
O'er the dim eye again the tear will ſteal,
Again the aching breaſt new anguiſh feel.
Weak rules to fortify the feeble ſenſe
Does vain philoſophy diſpence:
Let higher revelation's ſacred page
Attempt our ſorrows to aſſwage,
Still ſuff'ring nature ſhall with pain recoil,
And all our boaſted reſolutions foil.
Each various grace adorn'd her ſpotleſs mind,
The generous thought, affection kind;
Diſtinguiſh'd bright her ſoft compaſſion ſhone,
She wept miſfortunes not her own.
Smooth as the gentle ſtream her paſſions flow'd,
Her lord her love, her ownly rapture God.
How did theſe diff'rent objects of her care
Her well divided duty ſhare!
The ſweet companion, and the tender wife
Improv'd his ev'ry joy in life;
To God her fervent zeal and pray'rs were
giv'n,
And ev'ry day ſhe liv'd, ſhe liv'd to heav'n.
Pleas'd to admit the not unworthy
friend,
Her ſocial mind would condeſcend;
Nor was her grace promiſcuouſly beſtow'd,
Her fav'rite few, diſcreet, and good;
To theſe her warm profeſſions, void of art,
Where all ſincere, the language of the heart.
How ſteel'd is that obdurate, ſenſeleſs
breaſt,
Where charity, indulgent gueſt;
No friendly entertainment e'er could boaſt!
In her the poor a parent loſt.
She heard with happy ear the ſuppliant's
voice,
And ſooth'd his ſorrows—duty here was
THIS

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

Admiralty-Office, April 27.

ON the 10th of last month his majesty's ship the *Advice*, commanded by capt. *Haddock*, sailed from *Plymouth* on a cruize, and on the 28th she retook an *English* ship named the *Beula*, from *Philadelphia*, laden with sugar and some indigo for *London*, which had been taken on the 19th, by the *Junon* privateer of *Bayonne*. The 3d instant, about 14° 39′ W. longitude from the *Start*, capt. *Haddock* bore down towards a sail seen to leeward, and at 9 in the evening came up with her, and after changing 2 or 3 broadsides with his upper deck guns (it blowing so fresh that his lower deck ports could not be opened) and several vollies of small arms, the chace struck, and proved to be the *Neptune* privateer of *Bayonne*, of 20 guns and 210 men. In the action the *Advice* had 3 men killed and 5 wounded; and the privateer had 8 killed and 15 wounded.

On the 9th instant, capt. *Haddock* took a *French* brigantine from *St. Malo's*, laden with salt for *Newfoundland*; and he has carried his prizes into *Kinsale*.

On the 23d his majesty's ship the *Hastings*, capt. *Wellard*, arrived in the *Downs* with a *French* privateer *Snow* of *Boulogne*, called the *Duke de Rambouillet*, of six carriage and 10 swivel guns, and 66 men, which she took between *Yarmouth* and the *Broad Fourteens*.

York, April 26. By a letter from one of his majesty's justices of the peace for *Lindsey* in *Lincolnshire*, we are inform'd that the distemper among the cattle still rages in those parts; and that it appears, according to an account sent up to the privy-council, dated the 7th instant, that within six miles round about *Barringham* ferry, there had then been buried 1651 head of cattle, besides great numbers since.—How far the following piece of intelligence may be of service to the publick we know not; but it is well worth observation: Mr. *William Mell*, schoolmaster at *Whiterton*, who had 3 cows, upon the first appearance of the distemper in that neighbourhood, made some quicksilver girdles, and fix'd one about the neck of each, and they have every one escaped the distemper.

Whitehall, May 3. Articles of capitulation were signed on the 7th instant, *N. S.* by marshal *Saxe* and general *d'Aylva*, governor of *Maestricht*, for the giving up of the town upon honourable conditions: In consequence of which, the garison was to march out of the town on the 10th instant, *N. S.* with military honours. And the 11th instant, *N. S.* was the day named for the cessation of hostilities in the *Low Countries*.

WEDNESDAY, *May*, 4.

The hearing between *John* and *James Dalrymple*, Esqrs. and the earl of *Dumfreis*, all claiming the earldom of *Stair*, &c. was determined in favour of *James Dalrymple*, Esq; now earl of *Stair*.

THURSDAY, 5.

The anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy was held at *Merchant-Taylors-hall*. The whole amount of the collections at the rehearsal on *Tuesday*, at the sermon on this day, and at the feast, was 906*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Arthur Gray and *William Rowland*, the two smugglers; were executed at *Tyburn*; after which, the body of *Gray* was hung in chains on *Stamford-hill*. (See p. 188.)

Within these few days 30,000 quarters of wheat were bought up for exportation.

THURSDAY, 12.

The collection for the *Foundling-Hospital* was upwards of 650*l.*

The general assembly of the church of *Scotland* met on this day, the Rt. Hon. the earl of *Leven*, as high commissioner, representing his majesty's person.

His majesty in council, declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be lords justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence, *viz.* Abp. of *Canterbury*; lord *Hardwicke*, lord chancellor; duke of *Dorset*, lord president; earl *Gower*, lord privy-seal; duke of *Devonshire*, lord steward; duke of *Grafton*, lord chamberlain; duke of *Richmond*, master of the horse; duke of *Bedford*, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; duke of *Montagu*, master general of the ordnance; duke of *Argyll*; duke of *Newcastle*, another of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; earl of *Pembroke*, groom of the stole; earl of *Sandwich*, first commissioner of the admiralty; earl of *Harrington*, lord lieute-

nant of *Ireland*; viſcount *Cobham*; and *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury.

His majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to declare, that in order to prevent any inconveniencies which his ſubjects may ſuffer, by miſapprehending the purport or effect of his royal proclamation, dated the 5th inſtant, as ſoon as paſſes can be interchanged, they will be delivered to ſuch of his ſubjects as ſhall deſire the ſame for their ſhips, goods, merchandizes and effects, they duly obſerving the ſeveral acts of parliament now in force, with regard to trade or correſpondence with *France*.

The amount of the whole expence of building the *Manſion-houſe* for the lord mayors of *London* (including the ſum of 3900*l.* paid for purchaſing of houſes) is 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

FRIDAY, 13.

At noon his majeſty went to the houſe of peers with the uſual ſtate, and, the commons being ſent for up, and attending, gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, *viz.* The bill for granting one million out of the ſinking fund.—Bill to rectify a miſtake in the mutiny act.—Bill to amend and inforce the window light act.—Bill for the more effectual diſarming the highlands.—Bill to regulate trials for high treaſon in the highlands of *Scotland*.—Bill for rendering more effectual an act for relief of ſuch loyal ſubjects in *Scotland* whoſe title-deeds were deſtroyed in the rebellion.—Bill to regulate courts-martial in the ſea ſervice, and for extending the diſcipline of the navy to the crews of his majeſty's ſhips wrecked, loſt, or taken, *&c.*—Bill for allowing the exportation of tea to *Ireland* and the plantations, duty-free; and for enlarging the time for ſome of the payments to be made on a ſubſcription of 6,300,000*l.*—Bill to amend and inforce an act for prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambricks and *French* lawns.—Bill for encouraging the growth and importation of indigo from his majeſty's plantations in *America*.—Bill for amending and continuing ſeveral laws near expiring.—Bill to explain and amend two acts for the preſervation of the publick roads.—Bill for holding the ſummer aſſizes for the county of *Buckingham*, at the town of *Buckingham*.—Bill to continue the duty of 6*d.* *per* chaldron on coals, for relief of the orphans of the city of *London*.—Bill for relief of the annuitants of the mercers company.—Bill for relief of inſolvent debtors.—And to ſeveral road and private bills. After which his majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes, (which ſee, p. 195.) and prorogu'd the parliament to the 30th of *June* next.

The ſame day, about 4 in the afternoon, his majeſty ſet out from *St. James*'s to embark for *Holland*, in order to proceed for his *German* dominions. He remain'd windbound at *Harwich* till the 19th, when he ſail'd from thence about 2 in the afternoon with the wind at S. by W. Lord *Anſon* commanded the ſquadron that convoy'd his majeſty.

Alterations in the liſt of parliament ſince thoſe inſerted in our Magazine *for* February *laſt*, p. 90.

HON. *James Carmichael*, Eſq; voted duly elected for the burghs of *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, &c. in *Scotland*.—Lord *Offaly*, choſen for *Northumberland*, in the room of *John Fenwick*, Eſq; deceaſed; but Mr. *Allgood*, the other candidate, petitioned againſt an undue election.—Hon. *John Montagu*, Eſq; for *Huntingdon*, in the room of *Kellond Courtenay*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Sir *John Ligonier*, Knight of the *Bath*, for *Bath*, in the room of general *Wade*, deceaſed.—*Edward Bacon*, Eſq; for *Kellington* in *Cornwall*, in the room of *Thomas Copleſton*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*William Herbert*, Eſq; for *Montgomery*, in the room of *Henry Herbert*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Valentine Knightly*, Eſq; for *Northamptonſhire*, in the room of *Thomas Cartwright*, Eſq; deceaſed. There was a very remarkable ſtruggle at this election, *William Hanbury*, Eſq; being the other candidate.—*James Buller*, Eſq; for *Cornwall*, in the room of Sir *Coventry Carew*, Bart. deceaſed.—*Chriſtopher Jeffereaſon*, Eſq; for *Cambridge*, in the room of *Samuel Shepherd*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Robert Henley*, Eſq; for *Lyme* in *Dorſetſhire*, in the room of *Henry Holt Henley*, Eſq; deceaſed.

MONDAY, 16.

This night a meſſenger arriv'd from the earl of *Sandwich*, his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, with the ratifications of the preliminary articles, which were exchanged on the 21ſt inſtant, *N. S.* between the miniſters of his *Britannick* majeſty, the moſt chriſtian king, and the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*.

A pardon has paſſed the privy-ſeal office unto *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, Eſq; late ſecretary to the pretender, for all treaſons, *&c.* that he was guilty of on or before *June* 1747.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was held a general court of the governors of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem* hoſpitals, for the election of a ſteward to *Bethlem* Hoſpital, in the room of Mr. *Birch*, deceaſed; and upon the ballot there appeared for Mr. *Hodges* 97, Mr. *Barton* 39, Mr. *Cooke* 23, and Mr. *Sydebotham* 1; whereupon the firſt was declared duly elected.

By an expreſs from *Haſtings* this night, we had an account, that *William Gray*, who lately broke out of *Newgate*, was retaken by a party of lord *Cobham*'s dragoons, and carried to that place; and that *Kemp*, who broke out at the ſame time with *Gray*, re-

ry narrowly escaped being taken with him. (*See* p. 186.)

THURSDAY, 19.

An order was issued out from the lords of the admiralty to capt. *Lloyd*, commander of the *Glasgow* man of war, at *Sheerness*, to sail with all expedition to *Newfoundland* and *North America*, and to advertise all captains and commanders he meets, belonging to *Great Britain*, to cease hostilities against the *French*.

FRIDAY, 20.

Late this night Mr. *Dick*, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at his grace the duke of *Newcastle*'s office, with the act of accession of the empress Queen of *Hungary* to the preliminary articles, which was signed at *Aix-la-Chapell* by count *Kaunitz* the 25th of this instant *May*, N. S.

SATURDAY, 21.

Two parties of the horse guards marched thro' the city for *Kent*, to bring up *Gray* the smuggler. The marching of the guards thro' the city, and the report of some guns early in the morning, thought to be those of the *Tower*, which were only the guns of a privateer just arrived in the river, occasion'd a rumour that his majesty was come back; and this, with the renewing of the press for seamen, &c. occasion'd a general alarm in the city, as if war with *France* was going to be renewed; when, after all, there was no more in it than what was contained in the following letter.

A letter from Mr. Corbett, *secretary to the Admiralty, to the merchants of this city, dated at the Admiralty-Office,* Friday, May 20.

I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the trading part of his majesty's subjects, that his majesty's proclamation being publish'd for a cessation of arms between us and *France*, they gave immediate orders to discharge the regulating captains; to break up the pressing upon the *Thames*, and about the city of *London*; and call'd in all the tenders and hired ships employed in that service, in order to pay them off.

But as their lordships cannot but think it necessary, in regard to our being still in war with *Spain*, and not under a certainty of peace with *France*, his majesty's ships, which are design'd to serve at sea, should have their full compliment of men on board, to be ready to obey any orders they may receive for that purpose; their lordships have continued to the captains of those ships their power to press seamen, if they cannot get their ships mann'd by volunteers; but with this restriction, that they are only to press for their own ships, until they have made up their complements, and no longer.

And as it is not doubted, but that the ships of the squadrons, under the command of Sir *Peter Warren* and vice-admiral *Hawke*, will want many men when they return into port, their lordships have order'd the captains of his majesty's ships the *Russel*, *Jersey*, and *Diamond*, arriv'd from the *Mediterranean*, to reserve their hands, after 3 weeks leave, to help towards manning those ships, and others wanting men; and they will do the like with such other ships as shall come home from foreign parts, whose seamen have wages enough due to them, to secure their not running away!

From *Ipswich* there was an account of a most shocking murder committed by a boy of about 10 years old, on a girl about 5, who was his bedfellow.

THURSDAY, 26.

Upon advice of his majesty's landing in *Holland*, on *Sunday* last, the lords justices opened their commission, when they appointed *Richard Newil Aldworth*, and *John Potter*, Esqrs. to be their secretaries.

In the apothecaries bill, which did not pass, was the following proviso, That nothing in this act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to give any power to any persons whatsoever, to search or inspect any of the medicines prepared, or hereafter to be prepared by *Joshua Ward*, Esq; or any drugs by him kept to be made use of for that purpose. (*See his petition*, p. 225.)

SATURDAY, 28.

This morning a messenger arrived from the earl of *Sandwich*, at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, with the acts of accession of the king of *Sardinia*, and his most serene highness the duke of *Modena*, to the preliminary articles.

George Cock, for stealing a watch; *Benj. Thomas*, for stealing 212 guineas and ½ and a watch; and *James Watling*, alias *Tom-Tit*, a smuggler, receiv'd sentence of death at the *Old Baily*. *W. Gray*, the smuggler pleaded guilty, and was order'd to be transported for 7 years.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

JOHN *Gay*, Esq; late sheriff for *Norwich*, to Miss *Prisca Dix*.—Rev. Mr. *Thomas Curteis*, rector of *Sevenoaks* in *Kent*, to Miss *Papillon*.—Rev. Mr. *Pye*, of *Knotting* in *Bedfordshire*, to Miss *Anne Alston*, youngest daughter of Sir *Rowland Alston*, Bart.—Dr. *Jeremiah Jones*, rector of *Oakham* in *Rutlandshire*, to Mrs. *Burket*.—*Arthur Graham*, Esq; captain in Sir *John Ligonier*'s reg. to Miss *Ligonier*.—*Horace Walpole*, Esq; eldest son to the Rt. Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; to the Lady *Rachel Cavendish*, youngest daughter to the Duke of *Devonshire*.

ſhire.—*Mathew Lubier*, Eſq; an eminent Merchant in *Prince's-Street*, near the *Manſion-Houſe*, to Miſs *Gualtier*.—*John Dolben*, Eſq; only ſon of the Rev. Sir *John Dolben*, Bart. to Miſs *Engliſh*.—Hon. Capt. *John Dalrymple*, to Miſs *Middleton*.—*John Hall*, gent. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for *Maidenhead* in *Berkſhire*, to Miſs *Freeland*.—The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. *Murray*, brother to Lord *Ellibank*, deliver'd of a ſon.

DEATHS.

THOMAS *Norton*, Eſq; deputy-governor of *Chelſea-College*.—Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of *March*, of *North-Britain*.—Hon. brigadier *John Stuart*, uncle to the Earl of *Galloway*.—Rt. Hon. *John Perceval*, Earl of *Egmont*, Viſcount *Perceval* of *Canturk*, Baron *Perceval*, and Baron *Perceval* of *Burton* in the kingdom of *Ireland*. (See his character, *p.* 219.) He is ſucceeded by his ſon the Lord Viſc. *Perceval*, member for *Weobly* in *Herefordſhire*, now Earl of *Egmont*.—*Thomas Burdus*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for *Middleſex*, and the city and liberty of *Weſtminſter*.—*Thomas Gouge*, Eſq; formerly an eminent merchant, and in the commiſſion of the peace for *Hampſhire*.—*Nathaniel Cowdery*, Eſq; deputy-auditor of the *Exchequer*.—Mr. *Nathaniel Woolfries*, ſteward of St. *Bartholomew's-Hoſpital*.—Mrs. *Strange*, mother of Sir *John Strange*, Knt.—Hon. *Henry Holt Henley*, Eſq; member for *Lyme* in *Dorſetſhire*, and chief clerk of the *Pipe-Office*.—*Andrew Hope*, Eſq; an eminent brewer in *Shoreditch*.—Dr. *Nelſon*, an eminent phyſician.—Sir *Ralph Milbanke*, of *Yorkſhire*, Bart.—*Thomas Lowndes*, Eſq; an eminent and ſucceſsful projector, nearly related to the famous ways and means *Lowndes*, formerly of the treaſury.—Rt. Hon. Lady *Anne* Viſcount. Dowager *Carrington*.—The Lady of Sir *Robert Clifton*, Bart. and Knight of the *Bath*.—*William Bowles*, Eſq; member for *Bewdley* in *Worceſterſhire*. He was cut the day before for the ſtone.—Hon. Mrs. *Carter*, wife of *John Carter*, of *Weſton-Colvil* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq; and only child of the late Lord *Haverſham*.—Mrs. *Mary Hutchinſon*, daughter to the great Sir *Joſiah Child*, Bart. of *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl *Tilney*: She was mother, by a former marriage, to Dr. *Richard Bullock*, rector of *Stretham* in *Surrey*.—Sir *James Clavering*, of the county of *Durham*, Bart. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir *Thomas Clavering*, Bart.—Rev. Dr. *Turnbull*, rector of *Drumachoſe* in the north of *Ireland*, author of ſeveral treatiſes on education, philoſophy, painting, &c. He died in *Holland*.—*Jonathan Warner*, Eſq; chief clerk in the Examiner's-office in the *Exchequer*.—*William Levett*, Eſq; at *Horneſey*, in the 91ſt year of his age.—Sir *Walter Blake*, Bart. in *Ireland*.—Mr. *Richard Baker*, maſter of *Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe* in *Lombard-Street*.—Lady *Smyth*, relict of Sir *Edward Smyth*, of *Hill-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Bart.—Capt. *Thomas King*, at his lodgings in *Mare-Street*, *Hackney*, an eminent merchant and inſurer in *Mark-Lane*. (See the verſes on his nephew Mr. *Thomas Bennett*, in our *Mag.* for *Feb.* laſt, *p.* 89, and his Death, *p.* 93.)—The worſhipful *William Strahan*, L. L. D. advocate-general of the *Admiralty*, official of *Colcheſter*, and one of the advocates of the ſociety of civilians, in *Doctors-Commons*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

THOMAS *Warburton*, M. A. to the rectory of *Sutton* in *Staffordſhire*.—Mr. *Nicholas*, M. A. to the rectory of St. *John*, near *Wakefield* in *Yorkſhire*.—Mr. *Thomas Connor*, to the rectory of *Aſton-Blank* in *Glouceſterſhire*.—*Charles Lyttleton*, L. L. D. made dean of *Exeter*.—Mr. *Cooke*, B. D. preſented to the living of *Weſtbury* in *Surrey*.—Mr. *John Kinderly*, to *St. Helen's* in *Norwich*, and to the rectory of *Hardwicke* in *Norfolk*.—Mr. *Shaw*, to the living of *Eaton* in *Cambridgeſhire*.—Mr. *Haines*, to the living of *Weſtbro* in *Bedfordſhire*.—Mr. *Milles*, to the living of *Maſterdown* in *Kent*.—Mr. *Edward Samuel*, to the rectory of *Llangar* in *Merionethſhire*.—Mr. *Harris*, choſe lecturer of *Weſt-Ham* in *Eſſex*.—Mr. *Tilſley*, preſented to the rectories of *Llandinam* and *Penſtreed* in *Montgomeryſhire*, void by the death of his father.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

JOHN *Dawſon*, Eſq; made deputy-auditor of the *Exchequer*; Mr. *Jennings* ſucceeds him, as clerk of the regiſters and iſſues; Mr. *Lucas*, of the annuity-office, ſucceeds Mr. *Jennings*; and Mr. *Paxton*, made one of the chief clerks in the annuity-office, in the room of Mr. *Lucas*.—Col. *James Pelham*, made deputy-governor of *Chelſea-College*.—Rt. Hon. Lord *Peterſham*, made cuſtomer, collecter, &c. in the port of *Dublin*.—Hon. *Henry Maule*, Eſq; made a Baron of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*.—Sir *William Corbet*, Bart. made clerk of the *Pipe-Office* in the *Exchequer*.—Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury* created Baron *Powis* of *Powis-Caſtle* in *Montgomeryſhire*, Viſcount *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*, and Earl *Powis*.—*Henry Ibbetſon*, of *Leeds* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; made a Baronet of *Great-Britain*.—Capt. *John Young*, made commander of the *Dunkirk* man of war.—*Philip Ludwell Grymes* and *John Roberts*, Eſqrs. made joint receivers-general for *Virginia*.—*Charles Watſon*, Eſq; made governor and commander in chief of *Newfoundland*, *Placentia*, &c.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in MAY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. per l.	s.	d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	Sunday												S.S.W.	fair
2	126	175 ½		98 99 ¼		96 ½ 97	95 96 95 ½	86 ½	58 a 11				W.S.W.	rain
3	125 ½ 125	174	105	100 99	100 99	97	95 ¼	86 ½ 88 87 ½	12s a 14	5	5	0	S.W.	cloudy fa.
4	125 ¼	173 ½ ½	105 ¼	99 98 ¼	99 ¼	97 ¼ 96 ½ 97	96 95 ½	88 89 ½ ¼	13s a 14				S.W.	fair rain
5	125 124 ¼	173 ¼	105 ½		98 ¼	96 ½ ½	94 ¼ 95 ⅜	89 88 ½	15s a 18				S.S.W.	rainy
6	125	174	105 ½ 106	98 ¼		96 ⅜ ¼	95 ½ ⅜ ¼	88 ¼ ¼	20s a 21				N.N.E.	fair rain
7	125 ¼		105 ¼	98 ¼ ⅞	98 ¼ 99 ⅛	96 ¼	96 95 ¼	89 ¼	25s a 30	6	0	0	S.W.	variable
8	Sunday												S.W.	variable
9	125 ¼	175		98 ¼ ⅛		97 ⅛	96 95 ⅜ ¼	89 ¼	29s a 24				S.W.	lowring
10	125 ¼	175 ½ 176 ½	105 ¼	98 ¼ ⅛	98 ¼ 99	97 ⅛	95 ¼ 96	89 ⅛	24s a 24	6	5	0	S.	fair cloud
11	125	174 ¾ 175	105	98 ¼ ½		97 96 ¼	95 ¼ ¼ ¼	89 88 ½	23s a 23	6	5	0	S.W.	fair rain
12	124 ½ 125	175 ¼ ½	105	99 ¼ ⅛	99 ¼ ¼	96 ¼ 97	95 ¼ ¼ ¼	88 ⅜ 89	24s a 25	6	5	0	S.S.W.	variable
13		175 ¼	105 ½ 105	99	99 ⅜	96 ¼	95 ¼	88 ¼ 89 ⅛	23s a 24	6	5	0	N.E.	fair cool
14	125			99	99 ¼ ⅛	96 ⅛	95 ½	89 ¼	24s a 26	6	5	0	N.E.	cloudy co
15	Sunday												N.E.	fair
16	125 ¼		105	99 ⅛ ¼		96 ¼	95 ⅛	89 ⅛ ¼	24s a 25	6	5	0	N.E.	fair
17	125 ½ ¼	176 ½ 177	106	98 ¼ ½	99 ¼ 99	96 ¼	95 ½ ⅛	89 ½ 89	25s a 23	6	5	0	N.E.	fair
18		176 ½		98 ½ ⅛		96 ¼ 96	95 ½ 95	88 ⅞ ⅛	23s a 20	6	5	0	N.E.	fair
19				98 97 ⅞ ½	98 ¼ ½ ⅝	96	95	88 ⅛	22s a 21	6	5	0	S.	fair
20	125	176	105 ½	98 97 ½	98 ¼ ½ ⅜	95 ¼	94 ¼ ½	88 ½ 87 ½	21s a 20	6	5	0	N. E.	fair
21	124				97 96 ½ ¼	95 ¼		87 ¼ 86 ½	13s	6	5	0	N. E.	rain
22	Sunday												S.W.	cloudy
23		177		98 ¼ 98	98	96 ¼	94 ¾ 95	87 ¼ 88 ⅛	17s a 20	6	5	0	S.W.	rain fair
24	125 ½ 126	177 ¼	106 ½ 107	98 ¼ ¼ ⅛	98 ¼ ½	96 ⅛	95 ¼ ½	88 ¼ ⅜	20s a 19	6	5	0	N.E.	rain fair
25		177 ¼	106 ¼	98 97 ⅞	98 ⅛	96	95 ¼ 95	88	20s a 19	6	5	0	S.E.	fair
26	126 125 ½	177 ¼	106 ¼ ¼	98	98 ⅛ ½	96 ¼ ⅛	95 ¼ ⅜	88 ¼ ¾ ½	19s a 17	6	5	0	E.S.E.	fair cloud.
27	126	177 ½ 178	106 ¼ ¼	98 97 ¾ ⅞	98 ⅛ ⅞	96 ¼ ⅛	95 ¼ ⅛	88 ¼ ¼	18s a 21	6	5	0	N.E.	fair
28	126			98 ¼	98 ⅛ ⅞		95 ½	88 ¼	20s a 21	6	5	0	S.W.	fair hot
29	Whit. Sund												S.S.W.	rain fair
30				98	98 ⅛		95	88	20s a 21	6	5	0	S.	mifling
31	126			98 ¼	98 ⅛		95 ½	88 ¼	20s a 21	6	5	0	S.E.	fair

BILL of Mortality from April 26. to May 24.

Christ.	Males 548	Femal. 551	1099
Buried	Males 854	Femal. 898	1752
Died under 2 Years old			508
Between 2 and 5			135
5 and 10			64
10 and 20			42
20 and 30			195
30 and 40			200
40 and 50			184
50 and 60			157
60 and 70			138
70 and 80			85
80 and 90			39
90 and 100			7
			1752

Buried		
Within the Walls		128
Without the Walls		415
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		754
City & Sub. *Weſt.*		455
		1752

Weekly *May* 3		421
10		449
17		434
24		448
		1752

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.
Wheat 29s. to 30s. 6d. per Q.

LOTTERY TICKETS, 1748, 11*l.*

IN conſequence of the preliminary articles of peace, which were ſigned at *Aix-la-Chapelle* on the 30th *ult. N. S.* by the plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain*, *Holland*, and *France*, the duke of *Cumberland* ſent an officer to baron *d'Aylva*, governor of *Maeſtricht*, with orders to deliver up the town to the *French*, upon ſuch terms as had been ſtipulated by the preliminaries; but as the baron thought he could not comply with theſe orders till they were confirmed by the prince of *Orange*, a ceſſation of arms was agreed on between him and the *French*, and he diſpatched general *Graham* to *Breda*, to know his ſerene highneſs's pleaſure; who being returned with a confirmation of the orders ſent by his royal highneſs, the capitulation was agreed to on the 7th, and the garriſon marched out on the 10th, with all military honours, except as to what related to the *French* deſerters among them, of whom no care had been taken; and therefore, as the garriſon marched out, no leſs than 300 of theſe poor creatures were ſeized by the *French*; and as to thoſe that had belonged to the *Walloon* regiment raiſed by the *French* in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, every man of them was hang'd up upon the ſpot; but as to the reſt, they were only decimated. Tho', by the preliminaries, the *French* are to reſtore this important fortreſs; yet, ſince they got poſſeſſion, they are behaving as if they intended to keep it; for they are not only repairing and augmenting the fortifications of the town, but are building redoubts, and throwing up intrenchments at *Haſſelt*, *Murſter-Bilſen*, *Eigen-Bilſen*, and ſeveral other places for five leagues round the town. (*See the* PLAN *in* July *laſt.*)

As by the preliminaries a ſuſpenſion of arms took place the 11th inſt. both armies have retired into quarters of cantonment; the allied army about *Grave*, *Bois-le-Duc*, and *Breda*, and the *French* army about *Maeſtricht*, *Liege*, *Louvain*, *Mechlin*, and *Bruſſels*; and a line has been agreed on, which no one is to paſs without a proper paſſport.

By our laſt accounts from *Italy*, the *Auſtrian* army had rendezvouſed in the *Parmeſan*, and was upon its march to penetrate in three different bodies into the *Eaſtern Riviera* of *Genoa*; and the duke *de Richlieu* was marched with all the forces in that republick to oppoſe them; but as both the queen of *Hungary* and the king of *Sardinia* have now acceded to the preliminaries, a battle or ſkirmiſh may probably be prevented.

As ſoon as the preliminaries were agreed to, the prince of *Orange* returned from *Breda* to the *Hague*, and as his ſerene highneſs has not heard till after his return, that the ſpeech* which he made to the council of ſtate upon taking leave of them, and which he never committed to writing, had nevertheleſs appeared in print in ſeveral *Gazetts*, and that there had been foiſted into it the term of ſubjects, and many other ſuch like expreſſions, of which he never made uſe when he talked of his fellow-citizens and countrymen; his ſerene highneſs could not help ſhewing his extreme diſſatisfaction at fictions of this nature, and declaring that he looks upon them as only invented to maliciouſly deprive him of the affection of the nation; at the ſame time that his ſerene highneſs has always endeavoured, and will ever conſtantly endeavour, to preſerve, cultivate, and merit more and more, by all the means he can imagine, the affection and confidence with which the free inhabitants of the *Low-Countries* have honoured him: He takes glory to himſelf in being born and educated amongſt a free people, and of having the ſatisfaction of living in the midſt of them; and declares, he knows no prerogative more eminent or eſtimable, and which can more flatter the ambition of a mortal, than to be the object of the love and affection of a free people, which can no where be abſolutely found but in a republican ſtate, ſuch as that of the *United Provinces*; for the preſervation and defence of the religion and liberty whereof, he is always ready to ſacrifice every thing.

The people in *France* were become ſo mutinous for want of bread and other neceſſary proviſions, that dangerous inſurrections had happened in ſeveral parts of that kingdom, particularly at *Bourdeaux*, from whence we had lately the following account: "The benefit which peace is likely to bring to this kingdom, began to manifeſt itſelf here, on the arrival of 30 ſhips laden with wheat from *England*. The intendant immediately cauſed their cargoes to be diſtributed to the people, who were in the greateſt diſtreſs, bread being ſold for 12*d.* a pound, and for 11 days together there was none to be had; but the arrival of theſe ſhips ſoon filled the town with plenty and joy, and inſtantly occaſion'd the price to fall to 9*d. per* pound."

Another good effect for that kingdom is, that the ceſſation raiſed their *Eaſt-India* ſtock at once from below 1200 to 1600 *per Cent.* and in order to revive their ruined trade, his moſt chriſtian majeſty has, by an arret, given them leave to make a lottery for 1,200,000 *livres*.

Pr-

* *See our laſt*, p. 188.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1748.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 209.

In the debate begun in your laſt, the next ſpeech I ſhall give you, was that made by T. Potitius, arm. *which was in ſubſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

MODESTY has always been reckoned a ſign of merit, and the people of a country have always been deemed virtuous, when the youth among them ſhewed a becoming modeſty, and a due reſpect to their ſuperiors either in age or character: What then ſhall we ſay of the people of this country? What ſhall we ſay of the young gentlemen who are the undertakers of the bill now before us? They have undertaken, by their ſuperior abilities, to convince the king and parliament of *Great Britain*, of the juſtice and utility of a bill which is manifeſtly a private jobb of their own, and a jobb which is not only in itſelf unjuſt, but an incroachment upon the prerogative of the crown, and an affront to the judges of the realm. To undertake to bring our preſent m——rs into ſuch an abſurd opinion, is not perhaps a ſign of great vanity in the undertakers; but to imagine it poſſible to bring the two houſes of parliament into it, cannot, I think, proceed from the moſt extravagant vanity that ever any man was poſſeſſed with: Therefore they muſt depend for ſucceſs upon ſomething elſe; and I can ſuggeſt nothing to myſelf upon which they can have any dependence, unleſs it be that againſt which they appeared to be the moſt zealous and flaming advocates, till they had, by that means, forced themſelves into the lucrative employments they now enjoy.

Sir, I have called the bill now before us a private jobb, and I ſhall now ſhew it to be one of the worſt ſort of jobbs: For this purpoſe I muſt obſerve, that there are two ſorts of jobbs, one laudable, the other infamous. That I call a laudable jobb, when it happens to be a man's private intereſt to propoſe and promote any thing that tends to the advantage of the publick; for when his chief motives for propoſing and promoting any ſuch thing are founded upon his private intereſt, it may, with reſpect to him, be called a jobb, but it is a laudable jobb; and to this ſort of jobb-work we owe many of the beſt laws and regulations we have amongſt us. The other ſort

ſort of jobbs which I call infamous, are when a man is excited by his private intereſt to propoſe and promote a law or regulation, which manifeſtly tends to the diſadvantage or confuſion of the publick; and that the bill under our conſideration is a jobb of this kind, I ſhall now endeavour to demonſtrate.

The county town is a term or expreſſion, Sir, which our lawyers will tell you, has no determinate ſignification, either by common law or by ſtatute. By cuſtom, that is generally called the county town, where the county courts, the quarter ſeſſions, and the elections for the county uſually are held; but no town in any county has a right by common law, ſtatute, or preſcription, to have the county courts, quarter ſeſſions, or elections held there and there only, a very few excepted. As to the court called the *ſheriffs turn*, it is, as we all know, an ambulatory court, which is held at the uſual place in every hundred within the county; and as to the county or ſhire court, the ſheriff may hold it at any place, where he is not directed otherwiſe by expreſs ſtatute, which is not the caſe of the county of *Bucks*, nor of any other in *England* that I can now recollect, except the county of *Suſſex*, where the ſhire court is directed by ſtatute to be held alternately at *Lewes* and *Chicheſter*; and the county of *Northumberland*, where it is directed by ſtatute to be always held at *Alnwick*: As to the former of which I muſt remark, that the law for that purpoſe was paſſed the 19th of *Henry* VII. when *Empſon* and *Dudley* bore the chief ſway at court, and by that houſe of commons who were ſo obſequious as to chuſe *Dudley* for their ſpeaker; ſo we may ſuppoſe, that either the king or his favourites had money for getting this law paſſed; and as to the latter, it was paſſed in the beginning of the reign of *Edward* VI. when *Dudley*, then [illegible] *Warwick*, the ſon of the [illegible] I have juſt mentioned, had great ſway at court, who probably got this act paſſed to juſtify what had been done by his father, or perhaps with ſome other private view of his own, as he got himſelf afterwards created duke of *Northumberland*, and even contrived and in ſome part executed a plot for ſettling the crown of *England* upon a branch of his family, for which he deſervedly ſuffered in the next following reign.

From hence it is plain, Sir, that except in the counties of *Suſſex* and *Northumberland*, no town in *England* can from the county courts claim being the county town; and as to the laws for ſettling the county courts in theſe two counties, they were paſt by ſuch a parliament, and at ſuch a time, as can give no great weight to the precedent. Then as to the quarter ſeſſions, except in the county of *Angleſea*, they are to be held at any town within the county, or at ſeveral different towns, according as the juſtices ſhall at their diſcretion appoint; conſequently, no town can from thence claim being the county town: And as to the election of members of parliament for each reſpective county, the ſheriff, who could appoint the county or ſhire court to be held where he pleaſed, could certainly have appointed the election at any town within the county where he thought fit, without any reſtraint or limitation, till the paſſing of the act in the 7th and 8th of king *William*, for regulating elections of members to ſerve in parliament. By that act indeed, it is provided, That the county courts for the election of knights of the ſhire ſhall be holden where the ſame had moſt uſually been for *forty* years then laſt paſt; and therefore from that time the ſheriffs have been obliged to hold the county courts for the purpoſe of elections at a certain town

in

in each of thoſe counties, where the elections had for *forty* years preceding that act been held at any one particular town in the county. But if any town in any county is from thence to claim the honour or privilege of being the county town, let us ſee, Sir, how this matter will ſtand with regard to the county of *Bucks*. In that county it neither has, nor can be denied, that the election of knights of the ſhire had been almoſt always held at *Aileſbury* for above *forty* years before the ſaid act of the 7th and 8th of king *William*; and as the county courts and the quarter ſeſſions have likewiſe been uſually held at the ſame place, ever ſince the reign of *Henry* VIII. ſurely if any town in that county has a title to call itſelf the county town, it is the town of *Aileſbury*, and not the town of *Buckingham*.

Now, Sir, with regard to the place for holding the aſſizes in each county, let us ſee how the caſe ſtands by the laws and cuſtoms of this kingdom. By an old, and I may ſay, an antiquated law paſſed in the 6th year of *Richard* II. that is, about 365 years ago, the juſtices of aſſize and goal-delivery are directed to hold their ſeſſions in the chief towns of every county, where the ſhire courts there uſe to be holden; but this law was ſoon altered by an act of the 11th of the ſame king, which recites, that becauſe it was found inconvenient to the ſubject, that juſtices of aſſize ſhould be bound to hold their ſeſſions where the ſhire courts uſe to be held, therefore it is enacted, that the chancellor, by the advice of the juſtices, ſhall have power to order it otherwiſe, as need ſhall be, notwithſtanding the ſaid ſtatute.

Theſe, Sir, are the only general laws we have relating to the places where the aſſizes are to be holden in each county; and from theſe it is evident, that the juſtices never were confined to any one town in any county; for by the firſt of theſe two acts they were confined only to thoſe towns where the ſhire courts had uſually been holden; but as the ſhire courts in every county were, as I have ſhewn, held ſometimes in one town, and ſometimes in another, at the diſcretion of the ſheriff, therefore, even by this law, they were confined only to one or other of thoſe towns in each county where the ſhire courts had uſually been held; and even this confinement was taken off by the laſt of theſe two acts, and the chancellor, with the advice of the juſtices, was impowered, when he thought it neceſſary, to order the aſſizes to be held at any town he pleaſed to appoint within the county, even tho' no ſhire court had ever been held at that town.

Thus, Sir, by the general law as it now ſtands, for there are two exceptions by particular laws, no town in any county has a right to have the aſſizes held there; and if any one town in any county has a better right than another, ſurely it is that town where the county courts, the quarter ſeſſions, and the elections for the knights of the ſhire are uſually held. If ſo, then with regard to the county of *Bucks*, the town of *Aileſbury* has a better right to the aſſizes than any other in that county.

The only other pretence I can think of for intitling one town in any county to have the aſſizes held there, rather then at any other town, is the ſituation and conveniencies for accommodating a great number of ſtrangers; and in every reſpect of this kind *Aileſbury* has a better title than *Buckingham*; becauſe it is more centrical, becauſe it is a larger town, becauſe it has a more plentiful market, and becauſe the county-goal is now fixed there. It may indeed be ſaid, that the ſummer aſſizes ought to be held at ſome place remote from the county-goal, that the priſoners may be purified by the

freſh

freſh air before they are brought into court, in order to prevent thoſe infectious diſtempers which have been fatal to ſome of our judges as well as others attending the court, when priſoners are in hot weather hurried directly from goal into a crowded aſſembly. But if there be any weight in this argument, it operates as ſtrongly in favour of *Wicomb*, *Marlow*, *Colnbrook*, and the other towns at this end of the county, as it can do in favour of *Buckingham*, which is quite at the further end of the county: Indeed, the argument is ſtronger in favour of the hithermoſt towns, becauſe of their being more convenient for ſuch of the inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter* as are obliged to attend the aſſizes for the county of *Bucks*; but at leaſt we ought in common juſtice to the hithermoſt part of that county, to put them upon an equal footing with the farthermoſt part, and conſequently if we remove the ſummer aſſizes from the center of the county, we ought to order them to be held one year at *Buckingham*, and the other at *Marlow*, *Colnbrook*, or ſome other town at this hithermoſt end of that county.

I have now ſhewn, Sir, that *Buckingham*, has no manner of title or pretence to an excluſive right for having either the ſummer or winter aſſizes held there, and that if any town in that county has ſuch a right, it is the town of *Aileſbury*; conſequently, our fixing by act of parliament the ſummer aſſizes at the town of *Buckingham*, will be an injuſtice done to the town of *Aileſbury* in particular, an injuſtice done to every other town in that county, and in ſhort an injuſtice done to the whole county of *Bucks*, except that ſmall part of it which lies about and to the northward of the town of *Buckingham*; and for what are we to do this notorious piece of injuſtice? Not for any publick utility or advantage; for no ſuch has been, or can be ſo much as pretended: Not for preventing any impending miſchief: Not for rectifying any error or abuſe that has been committed: In ſhort, for nothing but for ſatisfying an extravagant ambition in two young gentlemen, which our miniſters have been weak enough to indulge, and which any miniſter of ſenſe and reſolution would have taken care to ſtifle in the birth.

To pretend, Sir, that the bill now before us is intended for reſtoring the tranquillity of the county of *Bucks*, is the moſt groundleſs pretence that was ever ſet up. For Godſake, Sir, when was the tranquillity of that county diſturbed? It is in itſelf a peaceable county, and was in perfect quiet till our two young undertakers ſet this project on foot. The holding of the aſſizes laſt ſummer at *Aileſbury* occaſioned no diſturbance, nor any complaint: On the contrary, it was approved of by the whole county, except our two young undertakers, and ſome of the inn-keepers their friends at *Buckingham*; but when they ſet the petition on foot upon which this bill is founded, and got that petition ſigned by ſome out of complaiſance, by others to get free from their importunity, and by others, perhaps, out of fear of their intereſt with the miniſters, which they magnified as much as they could, and, as now appears, not without ſome grounds, I ſhall grant, it raiſed a combuſtion in the county; for gentlemen ſtood amazed, and could not without indignation ſee an attempt made to ſacrifice the intereſt of their whole county to the ambitious views of a few miniſterialized patriots.

But this, Sir, is far from being the only bad conſequence of the bill now before us; for ſhould it be paſſed into a law, it may probably raiſe a combuſtion in every

county of the kingdom. An exclusive privilege of having the assizes held at any one town in a county, is a privilege that every town will be fond of having, and the success of this bill will encourage many towns to petition for a bill of the same nature in their favour, especially if they have such gentlemen for their representatives as are favourites of the minister, or rather such as have found out the secret of making a timid minister afraid of refusing them any thing. Such petitions will always of course be opposed by some of the other towns of the county, and thus the whole county will be set in an uproar, which may produce tumults and riots, and perhaps dangerous insurrections; so that this bill plainly tends to the disadvantage and confusion of the publick, and consequently is one of that sort of private jobbs which I have called infamous.

Therefore, Sir, if you resolve to treat this bill as it deserves; if you resolve to restore quiet to the county of *Bucks*, and to reconcile the minds of the people to one another; if you resolve to prevent the like disturbance in any other county for the future; you must refuse this bill a second reading. In so doing, whatever some wrong-headed ministers may think, you will do a piece of signal service to every future as well as our present minister, by furnishing them with an excuse for refusing to adopt any such infamous jobbs, as ambition or private interest may prompt their friends or assistants to undertake.

[*This* DEBATE *and* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

From the Westminster Journal, N°. 342.

THE publick curiosity had not for many years been raised so high, and kept so long in suspence, by any other work expected from the press, as it has been by the account of the *voyage round the world in the years* 1740, 1, 2, 3, 4, *by* George Anson, *Esq*; The extraordinary circumstances and various successes attending that voyage; the fortune that hath since followed, and the honours that have rewarded, the commander in chief; the merit of several of his inferior officers, which has been shewn in many signal instances in the stations they have been advanced to; the desire of new information concerning seas and countries so little or imperfectly known; the accuracy expected in a piece so long preparing for the light, compiled from original papers, and published under lord *Anson*'s own direction: All these sufficiently justified the impatient desire excited on this occasion, and the greedy pursuit of gratification as soon as the publication of the book put the means of it in our power.

It happens but very seldom, that our enjoyments bear an adequate proportion to our hopes and expectations. Perhaps they have done so in respect to this book more than on most occasions of the same nature: For it must be confessed, that few volumes contain such variety of entertainment for the reader's amusement, or such a series of nautical observations, made with all the circumstances of authenticity, for the use of future navigators in this longest and least frequented of all voyages.

The beginning of this history, by a modest detail of facts, exposes the scandalous behaviour of those in power in the year 1740, which clog'd the expedition with those obstructions which in a great measure defeated the effect of it, and were the occasion of the loss of so many lives, and almost the total destruction of that part of his

his majeſty's navy employed in this at firſt well-concerned enterprize. Tho' we are not expreſly told who was the chief cauſe of theſe delays, and the author of the traffick and other diſcouraging ſchemes that produced them; Sir *Charles Wager*, the firſt lord of the *Admiralty* at that time, ſeems to be honourably acquitted of them.

Among theſe diſcouraging ſchemes, that of putting the commodore off with invalids inſtead of able-bodied men, and even the moſt infirm of thoſe invalids, and they too in ſcarce half the number required, is a moſt flagrant inſtance how far the publick ſervice has been proſtituted to the narrow and ſelfiſh views of particular men, and a juſtification of the ſtrongeſt ſatire that has ever been publiſhed againſt the corrupt adminiſtration of government.

The dividing a plan of operations, which had been ſo laid that it muſt almoſt have ruined, or at leaſt have brought ſuddenly to reaſon, our then only enemy; the reſolving to execute but half of it, and delaying that half till the enemy had notice and time to prepare for its defeat, which all the vigilance of the commodore could not have prevented without the concurrence of unforeſeen accidents; are teſtimonies that we have not been wrong in our judgment, that we have not been influenced by malevolence, or a mercenary ſpirit of ſcandal, when we pronounced our worſt enemies to be at home, and charged on the *Britiſh* c—b—t, rather than on the councils or forces of the houſe of *Bourbon*, the prolongation of the war, the misfortunes that have attended it, and our inability, now that our wealth is far exhauſted, to command ſuch terms of peace, as will for the future ſecure our trade and marine ſupremacy.

It was not my deſign, to give an analyſis of this curious performance. Let me only tell the artful [illegible] country, who may not have [illegible] book, that the flowery pens and the landſkip painter will find a large field for imagination in the ſmall iſlands of *Juan-Fernandez* and *Tinian*; that never were ſuch ſubjects for ſtorm-pieces, as the paſſage round *Cape-Horn* will afford, and that a tragick muſe, of the temper of her that inſpired *Otway*, may ſhake our ſouls by entering into the ſtory of *Orellana* and his companions, *&c.*

Letter from Hugh Montgomery, *Eſq; concerning the diſtemper'd cattle.*

THE diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle had taken off upwards of 40 in this village, before it began with mine; the firſt that took it I order'd *Venice* treacle, the bigneſs of a wallnut, to be mixed with a wine glaſs of common brandy, and put into two quarts of hot ſmall beer, and immediately given; next morning the beaſt was better; I ordered a lump of tar as big as an egg, with oil of turpentine, in the afternoon; but from thence the beaſt was worſe and died. Next day I had 3 others taken ill, I ordered the *Venice* treacle, as above, to be given every day, and at noon warm water whitened with oatmeal, and at night ſomewhat thicker; they recovered faſt. My man had one taken the ſame way, and uſed as I had ordered, and recovered. The vicar had a cow taken in ſame way, and recovered; and I had a cow ill and uſed the ſame, and recovered: So that hitherto, out of 7 but the firſt died, as I believe, for giving the tar upon the *Venice* treacle. How far others may uſe the ſame method with ſucceſs, is humbly offered (and pray God may have the like ſucceſs) by

North-Cave, June 12, 1748. *Eaſt-Riding*, *Yorkſhire*. *Hugh Montgomery*

The Weſtminſter Journal *of* May 28, *gives us the following extracts from a* 2d *letter to a noble Lord, containing a plan for effectually uniting and ſincerely attaching the* Highlanders *to the* Britiſh *conſtitution, and revolution ſettlement.*

I AM inclined to believe, that *juriſdiction* belongs not *originally* and *properly* to the *crown*, but exiſts in the crown, as being properly and originally *derived* from the *people*, and beſtowed for the ſervice of the people; and if any ſuch maxim as *that* of the *King*'s being the *prime* and *original* cauſe of *juriſdiction* prevails at this day, I can't look upon it in any other light, than as ſuch another *complimentary fiction* in law, as *that* is, which avers that *the King can do no wrong*; altho' nothing is more certain than that *Kings have done wrong*, and in future times *may do wrong*. From all this I would infer, that as juriſdiction belongs neither *primarily*, nor *originally*, nor *properly* to the *crown*, but is *obtained* and *derived* from the *people*; there exiſts *no claim*, or *right*, on the ſide of the *crown*, to the *heretable juriſdictions* in *Scotland*, other than what is founded on the gift and conſent of the legiſlative governors of *Britain*: And that juriſdiction of every kind was *naturally* and *originally*, and is *conſtitutionally* in the *people*.'—

He then propoſes, that the *Scotch* heretable juriſdictions, which are aboliſh'd, ſhould be ſupplied by *annual* judges *elected* by the *people*; and proceeds thus:

Annual elections by the people is a practice moſt *ſuitable* to a *free* and *legal* government: For, as it is the aim and intention of *ſuch* a government, to obtain *good* and *able* judges and magiſtrates to diſpenſe juſtice and execute law; no prince, no miniſtry, can diſcern *ſo* well, or *ſo* truly, what men are *fit* and *proper* for this purpoſe, as the people of the ſeveral counties and ſhires, where the *juriſdiction* is. *Miniſters* may have wrong heads, or falſe hearts: *Miniſters* may have *partial* affections, or *private* views, and even the beſt and wiſeſt of miniſters may be, and often are, *impoſed* on: But the virtue or vice, the honour or infamy, the merit or demerit of particular perſons cannot *eſcape* the notice and obſervation of the people of the countries, where *they* reſide; and, the private intereſt of each making up the publick intereſt of the whole, the people *cannot*, in a natural way, fail of doing *juſtice* to characters; cannot fail of *rewarding* and *honouring* the good, of *rejecting* and *deſpiſing* the wicked; becauſe, by acting *thus*, they *ſecure* and *promote* their *own* intereſt and happineſs.

The *only objection* to this plan, that at preſent occurs to me, is, that great or rich men may be capable to *corrupt* and *bias* the people in their choice; and the only *proper* anſwer is, that the votes of the people may *eaſily* be collected in *ſuch* a manner as to *put it out of the reach* of fortune or power, to deprave or influence the mind. What ſhame! what diſgrace! what ignominy! is reflected on *Britain*, a country which we call the moſt free and independent under heaven, that *corruption* and *undue* influence and power ſhould *triumphantly* exert itſelf; *not* in the *Highlands*, *not* at the utmoſt verge and outlines of the iſland, but *univerſally*, in *every* county, upon *every* occaſion and opportunity of publick election and popular choice, when ſo *expedient*, ſo *certain*, ſo *approved* a remedy is at hand, as is *that* of the *ballot*!

Part of a letter from Mr. William Arderon, *F. R. S. to Mr.* Henry Baker, *F. R. S. concerning the formation of* Pebbles.

Dear Sir,

IN my late ſearches after ſands, pebbles, and other foſſils, in our county of *Norfolk*, I made ſuch occaſional obſervations on the ſituation and condition of the ſeveral bodies

I met with, as reaſon muſt, I think, ſuggeſt to every man that conſiders them.—If a relation of true facts, and concluſions naturally deducible therefrom may prove acceptable, they are intirely at your ſervice.

In all *ſtrata* of pebbles, that I A have yet examined, there are ſome which are broken, and whoſe pieces lie together, or very near each other; but, as bodies of ſuch hardneſs could not be broken without ſome conſiderable force or violence, their ſituation implies, that they B ſuffered ſuch force or violence as broke their parts aſunder, in or near the place where they at preſent lie.

Others again have had pieces broken from them, tho' not the leaſt fragment of thoſe pieces can C now be found: From whence we muſt conclude, that whatever might be the cauſe of their fracture, they muſt either have been broken at ſome place diſtant from where they now lie, or the pieces broken from them muſt at ſome time or other D have been removed to ſome diſtant place.

Several of theſe pieces of broken pebbles have their edges and corners ſo very ſharp, that it ſeems as if they had never been removed from the place where they received the E damage. Others have their ſides and corners ſo blunted, rounded, and worn away, that one cannot help imagining they muſt have been very roughly toſſed backwards and forwards againſt other hard bodies, and that too with great violence, or F for a very long continuance; ſince, without a great deal of friction, ſuch hard bodies could ſcarcely have been reduced to the forms they are now found in.

It may poſſibly be objected, that theſe pieces of ſtones grew in the G figure wherein they now appear; but I am fully ſatisfied, that any man who will take the pains to examine theſe bodies carefully, will ſoon be convinced, from their veins, or grain, or coats, which ſurround each other, ſomewhat like the different years growth in trees, that they muſt once have been compleat and intire: And this will be more fully evident, if they are compared with a ſtone broken by art.

Among theſe *ſtrata* of pebbles are ſeveral fragments of various kinds of marble, various kinds of ſandſtone, and various kinds of *gypſum* (tho' this part of the kingdom affordeth no ſuch things) moſt of which have attained the hardneſs of the very hardeſt of our pebbles, as it ſhould ſeem, by lying amongſt them.

Such pebbles as are found here in *ſtrata* near the ſurface of the earth, are much more brittle, and break eaſier without compariſon, than thoſe which lie in deeper *ſtrata*: For, if the firſt of theſe fall, but with their own weight, upon any other ſtone, from the height of 3 or 4 feet, they will break very frequently in ten or a dozen pieces; whereas ſuch as are found deep in the earth will endure being thrown againſt one another with all the force one can give, and that too 20 times perhaps, before the leaſt ſplinter of them can be broken off.

I have conſtantly found, that the more clean and tranſparent the ſands are with which our pebbles are mix'd, the more beautiful the pebbles themſelve are, however different their colours be.

It is wonderful to obſerve and conſider, with what amazing ſkill the Creator of all things hath diſpoſed the different *ſtrata* of the earth, to ſerve the purpoſes of his wiſdom.

The vegetable mould or ſurface of the earth is compounded or made up of ſands, clays, marls, loams, rotten ſtalks, and leaves of herbs, *&c.* ſerving as a proper bed and covering, as well as a receptacle and conductor of moiſture, to the roots of trees and plants in general.

Sands

Sands and pebbles may be conſider'd as drains for carrying off the redundant moiſture, to where it may be ready to ſupply the place of what is continually riſing in exhalations; but, leſt the *ſtrata* of ſand ſhould be too thick, ſmall ones of clay are often placed between, and ſeem intended to prevent this moiſture from departing too far from where it may prove of general uſe. And, leſt theſe curious but thin partitions of clay ſhould give way, by their ſoftneſs, for the particles of ſand to inſinuate into them, and thereby let the moiſture paſs through, thin cruſts of a ferrugineous ſubſtance are placed above and beneath each of theſe clayey *ſtrata*, and ſerve effectually to keep the clay and ſand aſunder.

The obſervations you have now read muſt be underſtood to relate to the county of *Norfolk* only; for I have never had any opportunity of ſearching the bowels of the earth in other places; but the general uniformity of nature makes me ſuppoſe the ſituation and circumſtances of pebbles, ſands, *&c.* in other countries may not be very different.

From Old England, June 4.

IN all countries where the people have the happineſs to enjoy any *ſocial liberty*, there is nothing more neceſſary for the ſecurity of that happineſs, than a *due diſpoſal* of all publick offices and employments; for when the governors or magiſtrates ſhew no regard to merit, ſervice, or capacity; when they beſtow all the offices and places in their gift upon their own relations, menial ſervants, pimps, or buffoons, the publick ſervice will of courſe ſuffer by the incapacity, negligence, or avarice of thoſe employed; and the leaſt publick misfortune will drive the people to deſpair, and make them reſolve to chuſe for themſelves an *abſolute ſovereign*.

We may find many examples in hiſtory for confirming the truth of this maxim, and the late revolution in the *United Provinces* is a new one, which well deſerves the attention of every man, who has any ſhare in the government of *Great Britain*. The *Stadtholder* of the *United Provinces* is not, I know, by their conſtitution, an *abſolute ſovereign*, and the natural juſtice and mildneſs of the preſent P. of *Orange* is ſuch, that from him they have nothing to fear; but they have already veſted him with ſuch prerogatives as may enable ſome one of his ſucceſſors to render their ſupreme aſſembly, called the *ſtates general*, as ſubmiſſive as ever the *ſenate of Rome* was to the arbitrary will of their tyrannical *emperors*; which a people, ſo jealous of their liberties as the *Dutch* are, would never have done, if they had not been drove to it by the ſelfiſh conduct of the late governors of their republick in the diſpoſal of offices, and the danger they were expoſed to by the *French* invaſion.

This ſelfiſh diſpoſal of all offices and employments we are in a great meaſure guarded againſt by our conſtitution; becauſe the king has the ſole and abſolute diſpoſal of all offices and employments in our army and navy, and of moſt of thoſe in our civil government. Our great officers of ſtate in their ſeveral departments are, 'tis true, allowed to recommend, and it is fit it ſhould be ſo; but the king may chuſe whether he will take their recommendation, and he ought to refuſe it, when he finds it to be in favour of ſome relation, menial ſervant, pimp, or buffoon, without any regard to the merit, capacity, or publick ſervices of the perſon ſo recommended.

This ſecurity, he ſays, we may be depriv'd of, if the members of both houſes ſhould become wholly ſelfiſh and regardleſs of the publick good: Then we ſhould have cowardly or ignorant officers in our fleets and armies, and all the poſts in our civil government wou'd be fill'd with men of no capacity, or no integrity. But he is glad this is not our caſe at preſent.

An ESTIMATE *of the* DEBT *of his majesty's* NAVY *on the heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on* Dec. 31, 1747.

HEADS *of the Naval Estimates.*	*Particulars.* L. s. d.	*Total.* L. s. d.
Wear and tare, ordinary and transports.		
DUE, to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	1507698 18 6	
To pay off and discharge bills register'd on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	18290 4 6	
For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid *Dec.* 31, 1747, as also to several bills of exchange	170470 12 11	2148400 19 2
To his majesty's yards and rope-yards for the ordinary and extraordinary	436538	
For half pay to sea officers, according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	15403 3 3	
Seamens Wages.		
Due, to the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	371800 7 4 ¼	
To ships in sea pay, on the abovesaid *Dec.* 31, 1747.	2408883	2810271 14 0 ¼
To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for pilotage, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c.	39588 6 8	
Victualling debt as per *estimate received from those commissioners,* viz.		
Due, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	20970 14 3	
For paying off all the bills enter'd on their course	658631 7 6	
For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid *Dec.* 31, 1747.	18913 8 3	744535 5 10
For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	18168 10 2	
To the officers, workmen and labourers employ'd at the several ports	27851 5 8	
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per *estimate received from those commissioners.*		
Due, for the quarters and cure of sick and wounded seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service	— — — —	88415 12 0
The total amounts to — — — — —	— — — —	5801623 11 0 ½
From whence deducting the money in the treasurers hands, as on the other side	— — — —	328249 14 3
The debt will then be — — — —	— — — —	5473373 16 9 ½
N. B. In this debt is included for freight of transports between *Jan.* 1, 1746, and *Dec.* 31, 1747.	91496 16 3	
And it appears, by an account receiv'd from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between *Jan.* 1, 1746, and *Dec.* 31, 1747, amounts to	43937 11 3	135434 7 6
The parliament having voted the sum of 135434*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* towards discharging this debt of transports, the same is to be deducted,		
The nett debt of the navy is	— — — —	5337939 9 3 ½

…ere was remaining in the hands of the late and preſent treaſurers of the NAVY *on* Dec. 31, 1747, *in money as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards ſatisfying the aforeſaid debt of the navy.*

…what …aſurers …nds.	In MONEY.	Wear and tare ordinary and tranſp. L. s. d.	On the HEADS of Seamens wages. L. s. d.	Victuals. L. s. d.	Total. L. s. d.
…ecutors …T. Clut…buck, …q;	In money	2672 12 5 ½	1 0 6	152 8 11 ¼	3545 13 7
	Do towards the debt for ſick and wounded ſeamen	— — — —	719 11 8 ¼	— — — —	
…ecutrix …Sir C. …ager	In money	2194 13 9	628 17 3 ¼	37 17 1 ¼	3374 13 8
	Do towards the debt for ſick and wounded ſeamen	— — — —	513 5 6	— — — —	
…Till. Cor…t, Eſq;	In money	3875 10 9 ½	6173 4 6	98 1 8	10411 8 6 ⅛
	Do towards the debt for ſick and wounded ſeamen	— — — —	264 11 7	— — — —	
…t. Hon. …r John …ſbout, …art.	In money	7993 2 6 ¼	80 2 8 ½	1826 10 8	10565 13 10 ¾
	Do towards the debt for ſick and wounded ſeamen	— — — —	665 18 0	— — — —	
…t. Hon. …. Dod…rton, …q;	In money	182687 16 1 ¼	64781 8 3 ½	24443 4 7 ½	300352 4 6 ¾
	Do towards the debt for ſick and wounded ſeamen	— — — —	28439 15 6 ⅛	— — — —	
		199423 15 7 ½	102267 15 7 ½	26558 3 0	328249 14 3

Abſtract of the Mechanical Practice of PHYSICK, *continued from* p. 219.

125. THE earth attracting the fluids of ether and air, with which and its own exhalations it forms the general atmoſphere, the denſity, weight, elaſticity, &c. whereof are greateſt at its ſurface, where the attraction is ſtrongeſt, and decreaſe in receding therefrom, until they vaniſh and are loſt in that univerſal medium, the ether: The terreſtrial, atmoſphere being ever ſtrongly ſaturated and agitated by the ethereal or ſolar rays, like a denſe, warm, elaſtick covering inveſting and ſtrongly compreſſing the whole ſurface of the earth, keeps it in a conſtant vibrating motion, and endow'd with proper degrees of heat, which, like a body in degeſtion, is continually emiting copious vapours and exhalations, which become

come alternately rais'd and precipitated, or circulated between the atmoſphere and earth, which is render'd thereby a proper nurſery and habitation for the generation and production of animals and vegetables, *&c.*

126. Every individual animal, vegetable, or other body, as well as the earth, hath a proper ſphere of attraction, within which the fluids of ether and air being condens'd, form round each body a diſtinct atmoſphere, ſo much the more denſe and elaſtick, the nearer to the body. This particular atmoſphere (conſiſting chiefly of ether, air and the effluvia exhaling out of the body) peculiarly belonging to each body, is of different extents, denſities, and qualities in proportion to the attractive powers, *&c.* originally inherent in each ſpecies of bodies, which atmoſphere, like a warm, elaſtick, heavy mould, matrix or bandage, enveloping and ſtrongly compreſſing the bodies of animals and vegetables outwardly, with a variable degree of preſſure, is one principal cauſe of the circulation, and ſerves to keep them in a conſtant oſcillatory motion and progreſſive mutation from one ſtate to another. The particular atmoſphere of each animal and vegetable, by being in contact with the body, becoming hotter and rarer than the remoter ether and air, muſt be continually changing place therewith, and carrying off with it the vapours perſpiring out of the body, whereby a conſtant ſucceſſion and circulation of freſh ether and air is maintain'd round all bodies, without which the perſpirable matter iſſuing thereout, finding no diſcharge, would put an invincible ſtop to the circulation and life of animals, vegetables and fire.

127. The earth and atmoſphere being ſtrongly impregnated with ether, are the two general magazines for ſupplying animals and vegetables therewith, there being a conſtant reciprocal circulation of ether, more or leſs, between the earth and atmoſphere, and likewiſe between the earth and every animal and vegetable; and as the circulation of the ether is render'd ſtronger or weaker by the different exciting force of the ſun, in the ſeveral ſeaſons, and by day and night, accordingly animals, *&c.* put on different appearances, and manifeſt greater or leſs degrees of life, health, ſickneſs, *&c.* at thoſe times and ſeaſons.

128. The earth being an oblate ſpheroid, revolves together with its atmoſphere about its axis once in 24 hours, at the rate of about 1600 feet in one ſecond of time, by the conſtant impulſive action of the ſun, that immenſe body of concentrated ether or elementary fire; the ether or matter of light circumfuſed every where round him, is kept ever agitated with an intenſe vibrative motion, propagated ſucceſſively therein with incredible velocity, and to immenſe diſtances, and being determin'd into parallel rectilinear rays, ſerves to enlighten and warm the whole ſolar ſyſtem. As the earth by the diurnal motion preſents the ſeveral parts of its ſurface ſucceſſively to the ſun, they receive a briſk oſcillatory motion from the ethereal rays falling thereon (as may be plainly ſeen by looking horizontally upon the earth's ſurface, when the ſun ſhines thereon in the ſummer) ſo that the earth's ſurface, from its extreme ſwift motion, and the attrition it receives from the rays of light impinging thereon, becomes thereby conſtantly excited, in like manner as an artificial glaſs ſpheroid, uſed for exhibiting the common phenomena of electricity in experimental courſes, becomes excited by bringing a hot body near one ſide of it, and put in a ſtate of communicating electricity or the ether, whereby all animals and vegetables are conſtantly more or leſs electrified, or have the ether kept circulating re-

reciprocally between them and the earth. But as the velocity of the earth's diurnal motion is vaſtly greater than can be given to any artificial glaſs ſphere, its electrifying force and effects, ſo far as they depend on the velocity of motion, A muſt be proportionally greater alſo. And here likewiſe the velocity of the earth's annual progreſſive motion in its orbit may be conſider'd as a conjunct co-operating cauſe.

129. Animals, vegetables and all other bodies, that either move upon B the earth's ſurface, or are rooted and grow therein, are really and properly to be conſider'd as conductors of electricity in reſpect of the earth, which by revolving daily round its axis, and having its ſurface ſucceſſively apply'd and excited C by the ethereal rays falling thereon, becomes the great univerſal electrifying ſpheroid, ſerving to electrify or communicate the ether to all bodies on its ſurface; which reciprocal circulation of the ether between the earth and the bodies thereon, is D ſtronger or weaker in proportion to the exciting cauſes, and the different force of the ſun's influence upon the earth's ſurface, which becomes ſtronger or weaker in proportion as the rays fall more or leſs oblique upon it, and as the ſeveral parts of E its ſurface have a greater or leſs velocity: Thus the velocity of the diurnal motion being greateſt at the equator, and decreaſing from thence to each pole, from which concurring cauſes the ether is much more excited and circulates more ſtrongly between F the earth and all bodies upon its ſurface within the tropicks, or annual path of the ſun; whence it comes to paſs, that all animals and vegetables become more ſtrongly electrified (or more properly etherified) and have the growth and ex- G panſion of their ſolids accelerated, and arrive much ſooner at their full growth, maturity and final diſſolution, than thoſe who live in greater latitudes.

130. From theſe principles it is manifeſt the earth is in a continual ſtate of exciting and communicating the ether to the whole atmoſphere, and to all bodies on its ſurface; which ether thus univerſally diffuſed by the earth, ſerves as the general ferment, ſpirit and cauſe of action in matter, whereby all bodies are kept in a conſtant oſcillating motion, and diſpoſed to undergo thoſe fluxionary changes neceſſary to their generation, growth and corruption; and from theſe ſame principles we can account moſt rationally for many of the moſt abſtruſe appearances in nature, as the production of meteors, vapours, exhalations, rain, thunder, lightning, ignes-fatui, aurora-borealis, wind, water-ſpouts, tails of comets, *&c.*

131. All animal bodies (beſides being conſtantly electeriz'd, or rather etheriz'd by the earth) are naturally of themſelves, by virtue of their ſtructure and mechaniſm, conſtantly in a ſtate of exciting and communicating electricity or the ether more or leſs, from the vital force and action, with the vibrating tonick motion of their ſolids. Thus animals and vegetables are ſubject always more or leſs to a ſtate of heat, fire or burning, in proportion to their different attractive powers, and the denſity of the ether therein, which is different in the ſame body at different times; ſo that animals and vegetables, like to a culinary fire, are conſtantly waſting and repairing, the chyle, ether and air being forced thro' the lacteal veſſels of animals and the roots of vegetables by the preſſure of the air, *&c.* to ſupply the waſte of the animal and vegetable fluids, in like manner as the fuel ſerves to maintain the circulation and life of artificial fire. The foregoing principles furniſh the beſt account of thoſe ſingular inſtances of ſympathy and antipathy, or attraction and repulſion, which ſome perſons have to certain objects, and why yawning is catching, as alſo for

for that kind of vital fire, phoſphorus, or electricity, obſervable in the glow-worm, and in the eyes of ſome animals, as cats, rattle-ſnakes, *&c.* by which the latter are ſaid to faſcinate, or rather electrize their prey; and likewiſe the force of the mother's imagination in marking the fœtus, *&c.*

132. If all bodies had an equal quantity of ether, air and elaſticity in their compoſition, and in the particular atmoſphere inveſting them, none of the uſual phenomena of electricity could be made appear ſenſible by any experiments; but as every individual body and its particular atmoſphere, hath a greater or leſs quantity of ether and elaſticity, in proportion to the different denſities, attractive and repelling powers in each ſpecies of bodies; from the different quantity of which principles, *viz.* ether, air and elaſticity, in the compoſition of bodies, ariſes their diſtinction into elaſtick and unelaſtick, as alſo into electrick and non-electrick; hence it comes to paſs, that a non-electrick being ſuſpended or inſulated by an original electrick, the ether or electrical power may be condenſed and accumulated upon the non-electrick body or conductor, until the atmoſphere of the non-electrick, is ſaturated as ſtrongly with ether, as that of the original electrick body, by which it is circumſcribed and terminated; but if any more ether is thrown upon the non-electrick above that quantity, it becomes diſſipated into the air, earth, or other ambient bodies. The ether is communicated from the electrizing to the electriz'd bodies or conductors, let them be ever ſo many, tho' not inſtantaneouſly, yet with incredible celerity, and with the ſame velocity as light is propagated from the ſun.

133. To obviate an apparent objection to this doctrine it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that, as there are no bodies perfectly elaſtick or unelaſtick, and as the laws relating thereto hold true only in proportion as the bodies partake more or leſs of theſe two properties; ſo, in like manner, neither the earth, atmoſphere, or any animal, are perfectly electrick or non-electrick bodies, but partaking of theſe two oppoſite qualities in different degrees; whereby providence, as in all other things, hath wiſely temper'd and reſtrain'd the power of the earth's electricity (by a juſt alloy of its oppoſite quality) within ſuch limits as are neceſſary and compatible with animal life; ſo that its effects, though both conſtant and neceſſary to animals, are not however ſo ſtrong (excepting in particular caſes) as to be ſenſible, or diſturb their natural quiet and eaſe.

134. The principle here advanced, of the earth's being in a continual ſtate of exerting and communicating electricity to all bodies upon its ſurface, appears moreover to ſuggeſt ſome probable hypotheſis for diſcovering the cauſe of magnetiſm; as both theſe powers may probably be found to have ſome mutual relation and connexion; the earth being both the great electrical, as well as the great magnetical ſpheroid.

135. Electricity (which ought much more properly to be called ethericity, as being nothing but the ether properly modified and put in motion by excited electrick bodies) having a very ſenſible ſtimulating force and effect, was firſt of all propoſed by the author, as uſeful for preſerving the health, and curing the diſeaſes of animals and vegetables. The truth whereof is demonſtrable from the laws of the animal oeconomy, and the mechaniſm and ſtructure of the animal ſolids, with the nature and contrary effects of ſtimuli, as well of the grateful, as of the dolorifick kind; as hath been confirm'd by ſome late experiments: But the efficacy and ſucceſs of this new method of applying the ether for promoting perſpiration, *&c.* needs no proof or demonſtration, if we only conſider, that the ether is an eſſential

eſſential part in the compoſition both of the ſolids and fluids of animals and vegetables, and is the moſt catholick agent by which the Author of nature accompliſhes all the alterations reſpecting their generation, growth, health, diſeaſes, and diſſolution, &c. The many great uſes of electricity, or more properly the ether rightly applied, the author hath propoſed by way of queries in the *Magazines* for *March* and *April*, 1747; and the divers methods of applying the ether to the body and its parts, either ſingly by itſelf, or in conjunction with the vapours and effluvia of other bodies, with the ſalutary good effects following therefrom, have alſo been ſhewn in general in this treatiſe, but more fully and particularly in the *Magazines* for *May*, *June* and *July*, 1747.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Of ſome Hyperboles *in* Pope's Homer. *By the author of* Quintilian's Complaint. (*See* Mag. *for* 1735, p. 40.)

AN *hyperbole*, uſed with diſcretion, is a noble and majeſtick figure in rhetorick; it pleaſes, and ſurprizes at the ſame time; but if it be not us'd with caution, it becomes *monſtrous*, or *ridiculous*. I have a great eſteem for Mr. *Pope*'s writings, not only as a *poet*, but alſo as a maſter of the *Engliſh tongue*; yet, as diamonds have their *flaws*, and there are *ſpots* in the moſt glorious of all viſible bodies, the ſun, ſo I cannot think that celebrated author's works without their faults. I am going to give an inſtance or two in the *hyperbole*, which I think cannot be defended by any rules in criticiſm.

The firſt is this, taken from the 5th book of the *Iliad*, where *Æneas* kills the two brothers, *Crethon* and *Orſilochus*.

Proſtrate on earth their beauteous bodies lay, [they,
Like mountain firs, as tall and ſtraight as

The words, *as tall and ſtraight as they*, have the air of a falſe ſublime, and are contrary to *Longinus*'s direction, in the uſe of this figure; who ſays, that *thoſe hyperboles are the beſt, which carry in them the leaſt appearance of an hyperbole*. Beſides, his original has only ἐλάτῃσιν ἰσυφύτοις ὑψηλῇσι, i. e. *like lofty firs*.

A ſecond inſtance I ſhall quote from the eighth book of the *Odyſſey*, where deſcribing a dance of the *Phæacians*, he ſays,

Light bounding from the earth, at once they riſe,
Their feet half viewleſs quiver in the ſkies.

This is really *monſtrous*. The *hyperbole*, as *Longinus* again obſerves, is intirely deſtroy'd, and *loſes all its force, as the ſtring of a bow, by being ſtrain'd too far*. If any, in defence of ſuch *hyperboles*, ſhould urge ſome examples from *holy writ*, as that paſſage in *Deut.* i. 28. where it is ſaid, *The cities are great, and walled up to heaven*: Here the genius of the *eaſtern languages* is to be conſider'd; which are full of pomp, and amplification, and are no ſtandard for the purity of ours. Were we to copy after their *ſublime*, our ſtile would become, in many caſes, ridiculous and bombaſtick. Beſides, the *Greek* of *Homer*, whom Mr. *Pope* was tranſlating, the μαρμαρυγὰς ποδῶν, i. e. *the vibrating ſplendors of their feet*, does not in the leaſt countenance that extravagance of expreſſion, that our *Engliſh Homer* falls into.

Proteſt of the imperial miniſter at Aix-la-Chapelle, *after the preliminaries were ſign'd by the miniſters of* Great Britain, France *and the* States-General.

HIS majeſty the king of *Great Britain*, and their high mightineſſes the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, having thought fit to conclude with *France* preliminary articles for peace, without the know-

ledge and participation of her majesty the empress-queen, the underwritten minister plenipotentiary of her said majesty cannot dispense with himself from protesting by the present act, as he has already done verbally, in the strongest and most solemn manner, against those preliminaries, and against every thing contain'd therein that is prejudicial to her majesty's interests.

Nevertheless, as her majesty the empress, ever since the commencement of the present troubles of *Europe*, has constantly testified her ardent desire to see a general peace restored, the underwritten declares, that with a view to obtain so desirable an end, and put a period to the horrors and calamities which so many nations have but too long experienced, her majesty condescends to grant, even at her expence, a temporary establishment for the most serene infant Don *Philip*, until, by a vacancy of the throne of *Naples*, or that of *Spain*, that prince may succeed to either of those two kingdoms.

The underwritten however declares, that her imperial majesty agrees to that establishment on the footing abovemention'd, upon no other condition, than that all the cessions she made by the treaty of *Worms*, in favour of the king of *Sardinia*, be revoked and annulled, and her majesty the empress put again in possession of the towns, territories and districts contain'd in the said cessions. It is most evident, that the high contracting parties in the treaty of *Worms*, having made the same with no other view than to prevent any further settlement of the house of *Bourbon* in *Italy*; and the empress in particular having been obliged to make the cessions in question, only from that motive, and in consideration of the advantages promised her in return for them, reason and equity do not permit, that her majesty should be held to engagements so burdensome to her, whilst, instead of procuring her the advantages that were stipulated in her favour, they directly overthrow the end, the basis, and the foundation of the treaty, by the new sacrifices which are required of her majesty for the infant's establishment.

'Tis on the terms of this declaration, that the underwritten is ready to treat with the ministers of the powers concern'd, and concur immediately in a general armistice, as well as in all other measures that may be deem'd reasonable for accelerating the salutary work of peace.

By this temperament peace may be made, without any being a loser thereby but her majesty alone; every other expedient, instead of answering the end one ought to have in view in a reconciliation, which is to restore a good understanding with enemies, and increase confidence among allies, will produce nothing but effects diametrically opposite.

Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *May* 4, 1748. *N. S.*

(Sign'd) *C. Kaunitz Rittberg.*

However, the count *de Kaunitz*, notwithstanding this smart protest, did sign the preliminaries on the 25th of the same month, purely and simply. (*See p.* 235.) And according to a letter from *Aix-la-Chapelle*, if the courts of *Madrid* and *Turin* accede, as the latter has already done, (*See p.* 235.) 'tis because they can't do otherwise; and that is likewise the very reason why the court of *Vienna* accedes; for, in the main, they are all three dissatisfy'd, and not without cause.

From the Westminster Journal, June 4.

Mr. Touchit,

AS we are now at the eve of a *peace* with our old enemy (which how long it will last let those known and avow'd *perfidiousness* decide) it is high time, one may think, that our rulers, and such

are at the *helm*, ſhould bethink themſelves a little, and look after a latent fire ſilently kindling amongſt us, which, if not quenched betimes, will infallibly conſume at laſt, and utterly deſtroy our church, the proteſtant religion, our liberties, *&c.*

You will find it no hard matter to underſtand my meaning. The reſtleſs and indefatigable ſpirit of the *papiſts* to overthrow our conſtitution, and extirpate the proteſtant religion in theſe kingdoms, and to bring upon us their damnable idolatry, is ſo very well known, that it is to many thinking and ſincere chriſtians a matter of the greateſt wonder, to ſee the g——t ſo regardleſs of the progreſs that *popery* daily makes, in open defiance of all laws hitherto enacted for the proteſtant religion againſt their helliſh deſigns.

I would not be thought hereby to arraign the wiſdom of our g——rs: I would only lay before them the apparent danger of any remiſſneſs at this juncture in the execution of the preſent laws againſt all popiſh prieſts, jeſuits, and others, who not only ſwarm in this great city, but daily increaſe in numbers in all parts of the kingdom, enſnaring and perverting, with unwearied diligence and aſſiduity, the ignorant, the wavering and unwary, by their abominable doctrines, and making them *proſelytes* (and what they call *converts*) to popery, and thereby making them moſt inveterate and bitter enemies to his m——y and the proteſtant ſucceſſion, to the overthrowing of all that is dear and valuable to us.

This is no vain ſurmiſe; we all know the boundleſs, the matchleſs villanies the *papiſts* have been guilty of, nay, have prided themſelves in, to get the advantage over proteſtants; and the bloody cruelties they have exerciſed upon us whenever they got the upper-hand: And we have plain indications, that the ſame furious and helliſh ſpirit of miſchief and rage againſt us and our religion, and of rebellion againſt our proteſtant kings, is ready to vent itſelf upon any occaſion they can lay hold of.

Tho' we have always been ſo kind to them as never to moleſt them on account of their religion, we muſt never expect to find any mercy at their hands. It is one of the main articles of their creed, to keep no terms, and ſhew no mercy to *hereticks*; for ſo theſe arrogant idolaters have the impudence to call all proteſtants.

And will our g——rs ſupinely and tamely ſuffer ſuch to go on in their deſtructive attempts?——Will they with a careleſs eye indolently look on, whilſt theſe locuſts of the bottomleſs pit are ſkulking in every corner, plotting our deſtruction?——Are our b——ps and c——y grown ſo lukewarm, that they think it not worth their while to remedy this evil, and apply to the k——g and p————t for a ſpeedy reſtraint on ſuch bold enterprizes?

Are there not wholeſome laws againſt *popiſh prieſts* and *jeſuits* here?——Are there not laws againſt their making of *converts* here? Or do the *popiſh prieſts* and *jeſuits* dare to do the like in *Sweden*?

Are the *popiſh prieſts* and *jeſuits* to be allow'd with impunity to ſet up, in the face of this proteſtant nation, chapels of their own in almoſt every county, in oppoſition to the church and all the laws in being? Or, are the laws for preventing the growth of popery only a *noſe of wax*, as they are pleaſed to ſay of the ſcriptures, the written word of God?

Are thoſe of them, that under the lenity of our laws are permitted to live peaceably and quietly amongſt us in the poſſeſſion of their eſtates: Are they, I ſay, to be allowed to ſend their children abroad to *popiſh ſeminaries*, to be educated in the principles of rebellion, and an indelible hatred and rancour againſt his preſent ma-

jesty and the protestant succession, with the most inveterate malice to our pure and holy religion?—Is there no stop to be put to these practices, so destructive of the peace and quiet of this kingdom?—Or, are they, indeed, to be countenanc'd and encourag'd in their proceedings, that there never may be wanting a constant and a fit supply of mischievous heads and hearts, whether priests or others, to disturb the peace of these realms, lay our country once more in blood, and at length totally subvert our excellent religion—and bring upon us, in its stead, all the damnable errors and innovations of the *Romish persuasion*, with their inseparable attendants, *slavery*, tyranny and arbitrary power?———

EVANGELICUS.

Remembrancer, June 11, N°. 27.

TO be fantastical in a fine lady is privilege, in a great lady prerogative: But, tho' custom and false gallantry have left the ladies in possession of a right to be ridiculous, what shall be urged in defence of any male creature, who not only adopts every effeminate foible, but glories in them?

Should it be asked by any villager, who had never been out of the hundred where he was born, (and none but such could ask the question) if we really had any such *epicænes* amongst us, I would, if possible, persuade him to take a step to town for information; I would lead him to the park, the play, the opera, the c—t, and the parade. In all which places I would entertain him with a view of the scholars, gentlemen, s-n-t-rs, and heroes of the age.

Should I farther tell him, that the fate of his country were in the hands of such *things* as these; that they were to be the props of the present age, the fathers of the next, and perhaps the examples of many more; would not this very peasant, knotted as he grew, blush with shame, tremble with fear, and glow with rage, at so dire a prospect?

The politicks of our great state pilots have, in this one fatal particular, become the politicks of the nation.——Every gay young fellow now-a-days glories in pursuing pleasure as his *summum bonum*.—Hence let our m——l miners sap the constitution below, let the progress they make from day to day be pointed out ever so plainly, still they dress, dance, wench, and fiddle on, as if no way concerned in the general ruin.—Hence, let nations league against us, let war burst upon us with all its terrors, let the sorceress peace beset us with all her enchantments,—still they dress, dance, wench, and fiddle on; alike trusting *mercenaries* to save them, and permitting *mercenaries* to undo them.

In storms at sea every passenger rouses himself, and no hand is found too delicate to lend assistance; because all are embarked in the same bottom. The commonwealth is, likewise, a huge bark; and when endanger'd, if every man on board had the eyes of *Argus*, and the hands of *Briareus*, he ought to employ them all for the general preservation.

But we have observed a quite opposite conduct; and provided our mess was serv'd, and our bowl full, have, on all occasions, shewn an utter indifference, whether the ship sunk or swam.

A war is the storm of a state; and from what quarter so ever it blows, it ought to be esteemed a very serious interval by every body on board.

But when we were beset with two wars at once, I appeal to every man's own observation, whether history affords us any parallel instance of a people so thoughtless, and so secure? Did we so much as dream of any reform of manners?

Did

Did we addreſs ourſelves to reduce any one article of expence? Did we, as individuals, think it incumbent on us to make the leaſt preparation againſt either of thoſe ſtorms, which at laſt roſe to ſuch a height, as required all our ſtrength and addreſs to weather? On the contrary, did we not wallow, as before, in riot? Did we not continue the ſlaves of luxury? Were not oſtentation and prodigality the great buſineſs of our lives? Did we not eſteem every moment loſt that was diverted from thoſe favourite purſuits, and every monitor impertinent, who endeavoured to rouſe us from that fatal lethargy?

Peace, on the other hand, is that *Halcyon* calm, in which it is ſuppoſed a matter of indifference, if not a claim of right, to throw up all concern for the publick, and to give a looſe to every kind of ſenſuality, even under the very eye of *Cato* himſelf: But when the bark is leaky, and the rigging rotten, the ſtores exhauſted, the mariners mutinous and corrupt, the officers careleſs and unſkilful, and the very pilots ſtudious of nothing but to run away with the ſhip; when ſuch is the ſtate of the commonwealth, even in peace itſelf, a life of frolick and extravagance, ſupineneſs and inſenſibility, is a life of infamy.

Poſſibly, every conceited, libertine young man, and every poſitive, mercenary old one, who has long been hackney'd in the paths of proſtitution, will throw down this paper (if ever it falls into ſuch hands) with an air of ſuperiority and contempt; and cry out, What would this declaimer be at? Is he really ſuch a fool as to love his country? Or, has he the vanity to think he can perſuade others to do the ſame? Does he fancy himſelf to be among the old *Romans*, when avarice and ſenſuality gave the firſt ſhock to their virtue? Or in *Sparta*, when the droſs of *Lycurgus* began firſt to ruſt for want of uſe or value?

And to ſuch interrogatories as the two laſt, it is plain from what has been ſaid, that I cannot give ſuch anſwers as I could wiſh.—But, on the other hand, neither do I think myſelf among the modern *Greeks*, who are born ſlaves, and have neither capacity to form one elevated thought, or ſpirit to take one brave reſolution; or among the degenerate *Italians*, who have loſt the very reliſh of liberty, and, with underſtanding enough to know and feel their wretchedneſs, have not the courage neceſſary to deliver themſelves from it.—Tho' the *Britons* are miſerably depraved, tho' the leproſy of corruption has infected us far and wide, I cannot as yet apprehend our caſe to be deſperate. No, we are ſtill within the call, and, I hope, the reach of virtue; when the echo of her voice is heard even from the ſtage, it generally commands attention, and enforces applauſe; when ſhe addreſſes herſelf to the publick, and, either by word or action, makes herſelf known, that perſon is ſcarce to be found among us, who does not regard her with veneration, and half incline to obey her dictates.—'Tis, therefore, ſtill my ſincere opinion, that no nation in *Europe* has better inſtincts; or, in other words, is more diſpoſed by nature to act up to the nobleſt examples, than our own: Thus among our youth, I mean ſuch as are not debauch'd at the very threſhold of life, we generally find the dawnings of whatever contributes to elevate, and ennoble human nature. But as ſoon as they grow intimate with the world, and obſerve that every individual ſails in a ſeparate bottom, with intereſt for their pilot, and pleaſure for the only port to which they are all bound; when they find ſelfiſh maxims every where propagated, and whatever tends purely and ſimply

to

to the good of ſociety, expoſed, ridiculed, and condemn'd, as little better than downright *Quixotiſm*, and what ought to be puniſhed with *Bedlam*, they have not firmneſs enough to oppoſe their own ſenſe to that of the age; but, as they cannot turn the tide, give way to it, purſue the ſame gay voyage with the reſt, and, provided they ſteer their own barks in ſafety, laugh at the wrecks that happen to others.

This, I muſt own, is but a melancholy picture; but, to our great misfortune, 'tis taken from the life: As, therefore, the preſent ſtate of our publick affairs is likely to be attended with very ſerious conſequences, it is not only ſeaſonable, but neceſſary, to give this timely warning, and call upon the patriot in particular, if there are any yet remaining who have a right to anſwer to that venerable name, to make good his title to it, by devoting ſome part of his time to, and placing ſome part of his pleaſure in, the ſervice of his country.

To be of conſequence to the publick, a man ſhould be amiable in private life; and whoever would puniſh the faults of a miniſter, ſhould firſt qualify himſelf to proſecute by amending his own. *Cromwell* in his family, as well as the field, reſembled a *Spartan*; having no vices of his own, he was authoriz'd to give no quarter to thoſe of others. Whoever, therefore, whether friend or foe to thoſe in power, would be thought to conſult the welfare of *Great Britain*, let them endeavour, in earneſt, to put a ſtop to the licentious manners of the times, let them correct, if poſſible, the extravagance of youth, and venality of age: 'Tis from theſe two fatal ſprings the venom flows, that has already more than half ruined our conſtitution; and, unleſs theſe are purified, we can never hope for a thorough cure.

I ſhall add no more than this: *Cræſus* being aſk'd by *Cyrus*, how he ſhould effectually enſlave a nation he had conquer'd, anſwer'd, *By debauching their manners. By letting looſe intemperance among them. The chains of luxury are the eaſieſt borne, and the hardeſt to break of any in the world.*

A diſſertation on the STONE, *addreſſed to Sir* T. de Veaux, *phyſician to queen* Katherine, *and F. R. S.*

AS I was peruſing ſome of Mr. *Leeuwenhoeck*'s papers, I found ſeveral ſorts of trials that he had made upon ſuch ſtones as were taken out of a man's bladder when he was cut. He put one of theſe ſtones in a glaſs receiver, and, by the ſtrength of fire, extracted out of it the volatile ſalt and oil; upon this extract he poured clean rain-water, which preſently mixed with it; then giving time to the water to evaporate in part, there remained an inexpreſſible number of ſalt particles, all ſo very little that many thouſands of them would perhaps not have amounted to the bulk of an ordinary grain of ſand; ſo that their various figures were altogether imperceptible, even with the beſt microſcope. But by ſome particles which had remained ſticking at the ſides of the vial, he obſerved that many of them were oblong, thick in the middle, and ſharp-pointed at both ends; others reſembled little parallelograms, and others again had the figure of a trapezium, a pentagon, and heptagon; but they were all as glittering and bright as cryſtal. He kept this water ſeveral days in his cloſet, and perceived that it did not evaporate but with great difficulty.

He likewiſe pour'd clean rain-water on the caput mortuum, or the remaining parts of the ſtone, which lay burnt to pieces at the bottom of the receiver. Then draining thoſe aſhes, by giving paſſage to the water, he obſerved in it, after

after it was partly evaporated, a prodigious number of fixed ſalt particles, which in many places coagulated together in the form of the ſun-flower, however ſo as that each of them preſerved its proper figure. Other ſalt particles lay unevenly upon one another, and others again ſeparately. Some would grow liquid by a moderate heat, and the heat abating revert again into ſalt particles; but a ſtrong fire made them harder, and thoſe that were like the ſun-flower were altogether unchangeable.

He mixed of his blood with the water drained out of the caput mortuum, and perceived that by this mixture the globules of blood, which gave it a red colour, took moſt of them a particular figure, as if by a foreign heat the natural moiſture had been driven out of them. He alſo mixed of his blood with that water, in which the volatile ſalt was melted; whereupon followed ſuch a change in the globules of blood, as that they were no longer diſtinguiſhable, eſpecially when the quantity of the water exceeded by much that of the blood.

The volatile oil extracted by that diſtillation is yellow, and mixed with ſo many ſalt particles that it is not fluid.

Both volatile and fixed ſalt particles are as bright as cryſtal, but all ſo very hard that they do not melt by cold and wet weather; neither have they any conformity with the particles of common ſalt, which tho' ever ſo well diſtilled preſerve their own orginal figures, and are eaſily melted by the moiſture of the air.

Amongſt the volatile ſalt is an earthy matter that will not incorporate with water, nor change its nature even by diſtillation.

The ſtone before the diſtillation, is to the remaining aſhes or caput mortuum, as 29 to 10; ſo that 19 parts are either conſumed or go over to the volatile ſalt and oil. Water being poured on the ſaid aſhes and drained out of them, they loſe again two parts; ſo that upon the whole there remains but 8 parts of 29. The ſame proportion and phenomena, our author has obſerved in 4 or 5 other ſtones, which he has diſtilled or calcined in the like manner.

He took one of theſe ſtones uncalcined, broke it with a hammer, and reduced part of it into a fine powder, whereupon he poured clean water, and made it boil in a receiver, that ſome of the volatile, and fixed ſalts might incorporate with it. The liquor being cold, and the groſs matter ſunk to the bottom of the glaſs, he mixed of his blood with the water that ſwam on the ſuperficies, and obſerved no other change in it but ſuch as common water uſes to make in blood, *viz.* to dilute, or make it thinner. However afterwards, he perceived in this water a vaſt number of volatile ſalts, of incredible ſmallneſs.

Mr. *Leuwenhoek* has not only obſerved, with his microſcopes, the figure of the inſenſible ſalt particles, whether volatile or fixed, but alſo the ſhape of the ſtones themſelves. Even thoſe that appear ſmootheſt are made up of ſcales, or little thin leaves, lying upon each other, and are ſeen thro' the magnifying glaſs as a heap of ſmall grains of ſand, glittering here and there, by reaſon of the ſalts mixed amongſt them, which alſo are apparent on the ſides or extremities of theſe ſcales.

Theſe obſervations would be as profitable as curious, if they could bring us to a right underſtanding of the cauſes and nature of the ſtone.

The hardeſt ſtones, as marble and diamonds, are not one ſolid and continued body, but an aggregate of ſeveral corpuſcles to a vaſt and indefinite

indefinite number, which the more compact and contiguous they are, or the leſs pores they have amongſt them, the harder and heavier is the whole. But what is moſt admirable of all is, that hard and heavy bodies preſerve theſe qualities, even in inſenſible particles; for it is known, that not only wood, but the very marble and diamonds, have ſome certain grains or veins, that is, a determinate tendency of their fibres, or of the thin plates they are made of, along which they may be eaſily ſplit if the workman hits them. On the other ſide we know not but that it is the ſame moiſture of the earth, which entering the pores of a ſeed, ſwells it up to a plant; being transformed into the ſubſtance of the ſaid plant, the ſame moiſture, I ſay, that joining itſelf to the principles of a ſtone, ſerves to cauſe its increaſe. This conjecture is as probable as any phyſical hypotheſis; for we ſee in a little ſpot of ground a ſtone and a plant growing together; neither have we any reaſon to doubt whether the drops of rain that fall upon it be of the ſame nature; nor can we preſume any diverſity of ſoil in ſuch a little ſpot of earth, conſidering the ſmall depth to which the rain penetrates. Add to this, that it is not poſſible to conceive how the various complication of the moiſt particles of the earth, ſuppoſed to be homogeneous, can produce bodies of ſuch different natures, as are herbs, plants, trees, ſtones, metals, minerals, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, May 27, 1748.

YEſterday there appeared a very remarkable phenomenon in the Sky, to the great Surprize of the whole city, at eight o'clock. It remained till ten in the following manner, *viz.* on the right of the ſun there was a large circus, reſembling the colours of a rainbow, but more bright, which was croſſed in 3 places with a flaming colour, mixed with an azure blue; with ſtreamers interſperſed, and others darting out from the outermoſt circle, like a glory. The compaſs of the whole to the naked eye ſeemed to occupy the ſpace of 50 yards. During its continuance the ſun was very bright, the ſky clear, and the air quite ſerene, no rain for 48 hours before, nor ſince.

'Twas reported, that the like appearance was ſeen in two or three different places in the north of *Scotland*, the ſame day.

On this occaſion we ſhall inſert, from the Philoſophical Tranſactions, *the following obſervation of an* uncommon gleam of light *proceeding from the* ſun, *by Mr.* Peter Collinſon, *F. R. S.*

ON *March* 8, 1746-7, near 8 o'clock in the morning, as I was riding within 3 miles of *Brentwood* in *Eſſex*, there appeared a ſingular *Phenomenon* in the heavens.

The morning was fine and clear, the ſun ſhone bright, no cloud to be ſeen, but the air a little hazy; where the phenomenon appeared, which was a bright cloudy ſpot, ſeem'd a very ſmall portion of a rainbow, only the colours very faint. It was in a horizontal direction north of the ſun, and from it projected a long luminous ray, which terminated in a point. — It continu'd very ſtrong for more than half an hour after I ſaw it, and then vaniſhed away by degrees.

Copy of the declaration *delivered by the deputy of the* Moravian *and* Bohemian *brethren to the ſeveral offices.*

THE brethren of the antient *Bohemian* epiſcopal church, obſerving themſelves involved in that univerſal diſeaſe of this time, that writers do acquaint the publick with things about us entirely unknown to the ſaid writers themſelves; after a ſilence of ſeveral years, ſupported by the happy correſpondence

respondence the late primate of *England* was in with their presidents, whose grace has been acquainted with all our principles and designs, yea with the least observations or emendations in relation to them, which the nature of a free church of Christ supposes.

The foresaid church now, with all that modesty and deference, newcomers in any country seem to be obliged to, towards all the persuasions of what kind soever, which preceded her arrival, and particularly towards the christians of the national church, who, besides the reciprocal laws of hospitality, claims a kind of *respectus parentelæ*; declares by this,

1. That the publick is abused by our being confounded with certain sects, which part of the clergy now finds in its way.

2. In order to prove the foregoing, we will willingly submit to any ordinary or extraordinary legal examination of our principles, confessions, ritual customs and daily practice, in that respect, with the guardians of our constitution.

3. That the conservation, to the end of the world, of the present happy constitution of these realms, *in politicis & ecclesiasticis*, is the hearty desire and real aim in the prayers of all the brethren.

4. That, notwithstanding the natural contempt, an antient apostolical church, which, after its restoration by divine providence, walks 25 years in the very face of all *Europe*, with all the freedom of a good conscience, may have against that commerce of pamphlets, which the empirical *spiritus novandi* establishes, and the customary impatience or uneasiness of the sufferers furnishes: Nevertheless,

5. By these advertisements sincere offers are made to the publick, in order that if any man of undoubted sense and candour will take the pains upon himself to fix the accusations against us in their real point of view, hitherto unattainable by the brethren, and perhaps the publick too, then we will answer to the expectations of the publick as free and directly, as may be expected from honest subjects of the constitution of these realms.

The PARADOX, *p.* 173; *answered.*

LET the 3d daughter (who had 10 apples) sell any portion of them (as 2) at any price, suppose 2 a penny. And let the eldest daughter (who had 22) sell such a number of hers (as 16) at the aforesaid price, that what shall remain, may be less than the 3d daughter had left; then will the difference of their receivings be 14 half-pence: the eldest having 6 apples left, and the other 8. Now, 'tis required to find a number, which being multiplied into 6 and 8 respectively, the difference of the products will be 14; which may be obtained by this rule: Divide the difference of the products (14) by the difference of the numbers (2,) and the quotient (7) will be the number sought, which is the price they must sell their remaining apples at, namely 3*d* ½ each, that the whole of their takings may be equal. What remains, is to find how many the 2d daughter (who had 16) sold at each of the foregoing rates, which may be obtained by this method: Put what she sold at 2 a penny = *n*, then will those she sold at 3*d* ½ each, be = 16 — *n*. But $n \times 1 + 16 - n \times 7 = 58$ (= the half penny, each of the other daughters receiv'd) therefore $6n = 54 \therefore n = 9$.

Thus it appears, that the youngest daughter sold

	2	at 0*d* ½ each	0s 1*d*	
and	8	at 3 ½ ea	2	4
total	10	for	2	5

The second daughter sold

	9	at ½ ea	4	0 ½
and	7	at 3 ½ ea	2	0 ½
total	16	for	2	5

The eldeſt daughter ſold

	16 at	$\frac{1}{2}$ ea	8	
and	6 at	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ea	1 9	
total	22 for		$2\ 5$	

Note, this paradox will admit of A ſeveral ſolutions in whole numbers, as well with reſpect to the number of apples ſold, as the prices; but in fractions the anſwers are infinite.

JOHN JOHNSON.

The Arithmetical QUESTION, B p. 173, *ſolved.*

'TIS manifeſt, that if a number will divide exactly by 6, 'twill have the ſame property with reſpect to 2 and 3.

Therefore, if a number can be found that will divide by 7 without C a remainder; but, if divided by 4, 5 and 6 reſpectively, unity ſhall remain, 'twill anſwer the conditions of the queſtion.

Now $4 \times 5 \times 6 = 120$, which divided by 7 quotes $17\frac{1}{7}$.

'Tis evident alſo, 1ſt, that if 120 D be multiplied by any whole number, the product will be exactly diviſible by 4, 5 and 6 reſpectively. And, 2dly, that if it be multiplied by 2, and the product be divided by 7, the remainder will be 2.—If it (120) be multiplied by 3, and di- E vided by the aforeſaid number (7) there will remain 3, &c. Conſequently, 3dly, if it be multiplied by 6, and unity added to the product, the ſum will be the number of guineas required.—Thus $120 \times 6 = 720 + 1 = 721$. F

JOHN JOHNSON.

A Solution of the Geometrical PROBLEM, p. 174.

PUT $A = 7$ feet the altitude, and $D = 2$ feet the diameter of the given erect cone; and $a =$ altitude of the cylinder required: Then will $\frac{A-a}{A} \times D =$ diameter of the cylinder: Put $\pi = 7854$, and $x =$ an infinite ſmall part of the altitude; then the difference of the cylinders, whoſe altitudes are $a + x$ and $a - x$, may without any ſenſible error be equated to nothing.

Thus from $Aa^2 + Ax^2 - 2Aa^2 - 4Aax - 2Ax^2 + a^3 + 3ax^2 + 3ax^2 + x^3 : \times \frac{\pi D^2}{A^2}$

Subtract $Aa^2 - Ax^2 - 2Aa^2 + 4Aax - 2Ax^2 + a^3 - 3ax^2 + 3ax^2 - x^3 : \times \frac{\pi D^2}{A^2}$

Reſts $2Ax^2 - 8Aax + 6ax^2 + 2x^3 : \times \frac{\pi D^2}{A^2} = 0$.

Hence $a^2 - \frac{4}{3}Aa + \frac{1}{3}A^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 = 0$ *per* reduction; reject $\frac{1}{3}x^2$ being infinitely little.

Then $a^2 - \frac{4}{3}Aa + \frac{1}{3}A^2 = 0$, And *per* 5 *Eu.* 2. $a = \frac{1}{3}A = 2$ feet 4 inches.

Hence $\frac{A-a}{A} \times D = \frac{2}{3}D = 1$ foot 4 inches, the diameter of the cylinder.

Conſequently, $\frac{4D^2}{9} \times \frac{\pi A}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{27} AD^2 =$, 1163555, &c. $\times AD^3 =$ cylinder's ſolidity $= 3$ feet 445,7449 inches.

JAMES HEMINGWAY.

An anſwer to the aſtronomical paradox in Feb. *laſt*, p. 84.

WHene'er the ſilver queen of night we view,
'Tis plain, we ſee the old moon,—and the new.

MORTON.

We ſhall be much obliged to our mathematical correſpondents for the continuance of their favours; only beg them to excuſe us from entering into any algebraical controverſies, as not agreeable to our deſign.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

G

SIR,

IN anſwer to the letter in your *Magazine* for *April*, p. 173, dated from *Bedford-Row*, you may obſerve,

ſerve, when it beſt ſuits you, that the ſame power which is capable of winding up the propoſed weight, will raiſe the water *prima facie*, that the ſaid weight will be capable of raiſing, when wound up.—

But if the author of the letter can content himſelf with the aſſiſtance that mechanicks will afford; it is as follows: An engine may be erected for him, which will raiſe a very large quantity of water out of a dead well by the help of wind, and when that fails, a horſe may be apply'd to the very ſame engine, and continue the work. Pleaſe to obſerve, at the ſame time, that the wind-mill may be ſo conſtructed, as not to be annoyed when it overblows.

Some obſervations upon Gems *or* Precious-ſtones; *more particularly ſuch as the ancients uſed to engrave upon, by* Robert Dingley, *Eſq*;

GEMS or precious ſtones, of all ſpecies, are ſometimes found of regular ſhapes, and with a natural poliſh; and ſometimes of irregular ſhapes, and with a rough coat. The firſt ſort may be conſider'd as of the pebble-kind; and they are ſaid to be found near the beds of rivers, after great rains: The others are found in mines, and in the clifts of rocks.

The gems of the firſt ſort were what the ancients moſt uſually engraved upon: Theſe are commonly called *Intaglio's*; and they are moſtly of a long oval figure, inclining to a point at each end, convex as well on the engraved face, as on the others, with a ridge running from end to end on the under ſide, which is hereby, as it were, divided into two faces; both which are alſo, tho' not ſo diſtinctly, parted from the upper face, by another ridge running quite round the oval.

The ſtone moſt commonly found engraved is the *beryl*; that moſt frequently found next is the *plaſm* or prime *emerald*; and then the *hyacinth* or *jacinth*. The *chryſolite* is ſometimes, but rarely, found engraved; as are alſo, but that very ſeldom, the *cryſtal*, or *oriental pebble*, the *garnet*, and the *amethyſt*.

Of the *beryl* there are 3 ſpecies; the red, inclining to orange-colour, tranſparent and lively; the yellow, of an ochre-colour; and the white, commonly called the *chalcedon*, of the colour of ſheer milk. Theſe two laſt have leſs life than the firſt.

The *plaſm* or prime *emerald* is green, nearly of the colour of ſtagnated water; ſometimes tolerably clear, but, for the moſt part full of black and white ſpecks, and rather opaque.

The *jacinth* is of a deep tawny red, like very old *Port* wine, but lively and tranſparent.

The *chryſolite* is of a light-green graſs-colour, and is ſuppoſed to have been the *beryl* of the ancients, tranſparent, but not lively.

The *cryſtal* or *oriental pebble* is harder and more lively than the common rock *cryſtal*; is of a ſilveriſh hue, and but very little inferior to the white *ſapphire*.

The *garnet* is of the ſame colour as the *jacinth*, but more inclining to the purple, and not ſo lively.

The *amethyſt* is of a deep purple, tranſparent and lively.

There were ſome other ſpecies of ſtones engraved upon by the *Romans*; but rarely before the latter times of the empire, when the art itſelf was greatly upon the decline.

All the before-mention'd ſorts of ſtones are ſaid to have been of the produce of *Egypt*, or of the *Eaſt-Indies*; and to have been brought from the borders of the *Nile*, or of the *Ganges*.

Here follows a general table of what are uſually called precious ſtones.

The *beryl*, red, yellow, or white; —*plaſm*, green; —*jacinth*, of a deep tawny red; —*chryſolite*, of a light graſs-green; —*cryſtal*, or *oriental pebble*, of a ſilveriſh white; —*garnet*, of a deep red claret-colour; *amethyſt*, purple; —*diamond*, white; —*ruby*, red or crimſon-colour'd; —*emerald*, of a deep green; —*aqua marina*, of a bluiſh ſea-green, like ſea-water; —*topaz*, of a ripe citron yellow; —*ſapphire*, of a deep ſky-blue, or of a ſilver white; —*cornelian*, red or white; —*opal*, white and changeable; — *vermilion-ſtone*, more tawny than the *jacinth*.

All theſe ſtones are more or leſs tranſparent: The following are all opaque.

The *cat's-eye*, brown; —*red jaſper*, called alſo thick *cornelian*, of the colour of red ochre; —*jet*, black; —*agates*, of various ſorts; — *blood-ſtone*, green, vein'd or ſpotted with red and white; —*onyx*, conſiſting of different parallel *ſtrata*, moſtly white and black; —*ſardonyx*, of ſeveral ſhades of brown and white; —*agate-onyx*, of two or more *ſtrata* of white, either opaque or tranſparent; —*alabaſter*, different *ſtrata* of white and yellow, like the *agate-onyx*, but all opaque; —*toad's-eye*, black; —*turquoiſe*, of a yellowiſh blue inclining to green; —*lapis lazuli*, of a fine deep blue.

Of moſt of the ſpecies before-mention'd there are ſome of an inferior claſs and beauty. Theſe are commonly called by jewellers *occidental ſtones*: They are moſtly the produce of *Europe*, and found in mines or ſtone-quarries; and are ſo named, in oppoſition to thoſe of a higher claſs, which are always accounted *oriental*, and ſuppoſed to be only produced in the more eaſtern parts of our continent.

The *onyx*, *ſardonyx*, *agate-onyx*, *alabaſter* of two colours or *ſtrata*, as alſo certain ſhells of different coats, were frequently engraved by the ancients in *relief*; and theſe ſorts of engravings are commonly called *cameo's*. They alſo ſometimes ingrafted a head, or ſome other figure in *relief* of gold, upon a *blood-ſtone*.

Beſides which there are ſome antiques, moſtly *cornelians*, that are cover'd with a *ſtratum* of white. This *ſtratum* has by ſome been look'd upon as natural; but it was really a ſort of coat of enamel that was laid on. This was uſed only in the times of the lower empire.

The ſtones eſteemed the beſt for engraving upon, were the *onyx* and *ſardonyx*; and next to them, the *beryl* and the *jacinth*.

The ancients engraved moſt of their ſtones, except the *onyx* and the *ſardonyx*, juſt as they were found; their natural poliſh excelling all that can be done by art; but the beauty of the ſeveral ſpecies of *onyx's* could only be diſcover'd by cutting.

The merit both of *intaglio's* and *cameo's* depends on their erudition, on the goodneſs of the workmanſhip, and on the beauty of their poliſh.

The antique gems of *Greek* work are the moſt eſteemed; and next to them the *Roman* ones, in the times of the higher empire.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, N°. 33[illegible]

WHERE is your *Cape Breton for ever* now, friend *Touchit*? To what purpoſe has a large quantity of *Britiſh* blood been ſpilt, and treaſure expended? —— Is it not demonſtrated by ——, that he that has done leaſt to annoy the enemy has done beſt?—If ſaving of blood and avoiding danger is beſt, then muſt be. Every one will readily perceive, that I have an eye to the enemy's ſettlements only.

What a ſad figure, friend *Touchit*, you, myſelf, and many more of the ſcribbling fraternity now make? How did we rejoice at the taking of *Porto Bello*, and levelling the forts of *Carthagena*? And how did we

pine at the *Mediterranean* transaction! at the *galleons*, under *Torres*, and several other *Spaniſh* chiefs, gaining a free paſſage to *Europe*! ——at *D'Anville's* departure for the *Weſt-Indies*, unmoleſted by a ſquadron of ours, who, we were told, lay in wait for him! And how did we again rejoice at the behaviour of *Anſon* and *Warren*, and of *Hawke*! And have we not more than once fooliſhly pleaſed ourſelves with intimating, that *Vernon* was ſtill amongſt the living?——

What wretched politicians we have been! You, with your lanthorn, and your ſtaff, and your cap; and I, with my dull pate only; when 'tis plain, from the grand maſters in politicks, that when we wept, we ſhould have rejoiced, and when we rejoiced, we ſhould have wept? —— How buſy have we been with our hints and our rebuffs, with our pointings-out and remonſtratings?—and now we find to how very little purpoſe! —— What availed my being ſo warm on the *Mediterranean* affair, and, from the firſt appearance of the thing, my eſpouſing the cauſe of *Matthews* rather than that of *Leſtock*? And what his zeal, who appeared ſo angry at my letter, and in full cry vindicated *Leſtock* and condemned *Matthews*? If theſe diſputes were of account at all, they were ſo only by promoting the means of running the nation to a great expence.

Why was I uneaſy at the late *rebellion*, and much ſo that *England* ſhould be terrified, and put in confuſion by a handful of mad unthinking mountaineers? Why, upon this their behaviour, did I take upon me to point out a way of puſhing the bayonet, when perhaps I might have been much more approv'd of, could I have ſhewn the means whereby they might have ſubſiſted a little longer, and have done a little more miſchief?—Their puſhing into the heart of *England* was, to be ſure, of ſome detriment to us, and had a conſiderable effect upon buſineſs: But what then? *Engliſhmen* at preſent are in a better ſituation than the ſlaves on the *continent* —— *England has money enough!*

I dare ſay, there is not one of us *little wittlings*, who fancy we have the love of our country at heart, but were pleaſed at the proſpect of the approaching ſeaſon—when *Boſcawen*, according to human probability, has deſtroyed, or is nearly about deſtroying, the whole of the *French* ſettlements in the *Eaſt-Indies*; —*Pocock* blocking up *Martinico*;—*Knowles* having demoliſh'd their famous *Port-Louis*; (ſee the PLAN, as alſo that in our laſt, *p.*198.) and the brave *Warren* and *Hawke* looking after *wiffs* and *ſtrays*, or any thing more material to be met with in *Europe*——Add to all this, that our good friends, the *Dutch*, were about to actually look big, and to put on their fighting faces. ——But what comes of all this?

Well done *France!*—Spread devaſtation and deſtruction on this hand and on that;—and as ſoon as you find your neighbours thoroughly alarmed, and fully bent on returning the uſage they have met,—— knock up a peace immediately;—— agree to a reſtitution of the conqueſts made, during the war, on all ſides:——But take care for yourſelf to have ſomething elſe contiguous, and as commodious as any thing you ſhall give up.——Thus from a bloody-minded ravaging monſter, thou mayſt become in a trice —— a ſincere, a *moſt chriſtian* power.

Alas! alas! that thoſe on the *continent* will neither for themſelves, for *Britiſh* treaſure, nor animated by *Britiſh* blood, defend their own territory.——How ſhall we account for thoſe reins of government which are held with ſuch a griping hand, that

that 'tis indifferent to the people whether their houſes appear in beauty or in flames?——Is it not a terrible pity (I know it is in your way of thinking) that ſuch a beautiful country as *Flanders* undoubtedly is, is not governed by ſome power or other, who will give its inhabitants cauſe to think it worth their while to defend it?

But why ſhew I ſo much concern for thoſe? The war with them is at an end; they may now reſt in peace, and enjoy the fruits of their labour: But 'tis not ſo with *G—— B——n*, whoſe generous good-nature ſeems to be her bane.—— She, poor lady,—is ſtill left to mourn;—and, be as it will with all the world beſides, the farce is ſtill carrying on upon her theatre.

A TRUE BRITON.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

I Met not long ago with a paper, in which was contained a letter ſaid to be written from *Yorkſhire*, recommending, in caſe of a general peace, the breaking of our troops abroad, to prevent certain ill conſequences that might be apprehended from throwing ſo many men into the wide world at home. This propoſition I can by no means approve of, and am very much aſtoniſhed, that it ſhould come from a part of *Yorkſhire*, where a conſiderable cloathing trade is carried on; ſo that I apprehend this to be a hint, that ſome care ought to be taken in the diſbanding of theſe men upon a peace, that they may get into ſome way of procuring themſelves an honeſt livelihood; conſidered in which light, it is both right and reaſonable, whereas, taken in the literal ſenſe, I am very ſure it can ſerve no good purpoſe.

It is to be conſidered, that in this nation, moſt of thoſe who enter into the army, have been bred up to ſome kind of work or buſineſs, to which conſequently they may return upon their being diſcharged out of their military life, and to which, no doubt, they will return. It was therefore looked upon as a very great error in politicks, when this method was purſued at the concluſion of the laſt general war; and to this it was generally imputed, that many flouriſhing woollen manufactories, of different kinds, were ſet up in other countries, and ſome in the dominions of our natural and implacable enemy; and to commit the ſame fault twice in an age, would be certainly unpardonable. Beſides, it is very well known, that we want manufacturers here; and ſome of our countrymen, who have had their eyes about them in their travels, may poſſibly bring ſome improvements from abroad, which may be uſefully introduced here.

The common opinion, that nothing contributes ſo much to the wealth of a country as its being populous, is directly in the teeth of any ſuch a ſcheme as this; and indeed to tranſport 15 or 20,000 able-bodied men at a time, upon a bare ſurmiſe, that ſome of theſe may turn highwaymen if they come home, is very ſtrange doctrine, and ſeems to be but a very indifferent reward for their having hazarded their lives in the ſervice of their country. We may indeed ſuppoſe, that there muſt be a good many of theſe who enliſted from a ſpirit of idleneſs, and to avoid working; neither is it at all improbable, that a good number might be driven to the neceſſity of taking up a brown muſket to avoid being ſent to a goal for debt. Yet of theſe, labour and fatigue may have cured many of the former, and the fugitive clauſe in the late act of inſolvency will ſecure the latter; ſo that we need not deſpair of their becoming good men upon their return home.

But if we ſhould be miſtaken in theſe points, there is ſtill another and a very effectual remedy left, even

even in regard to such as are not inclined to return back to their labour, and get their bread by the sweat of their brow; which is this, to send them down to *Scotland*, and plant them in the new towns which it is reported are to be erected there, assigning them a certain quantity of land, together with a reasonable subsistance for a certain short time, till they may be able to support themselves; during which time they may be considered as, and save the expence of, other soldiers. Neither can it be doubted, that their descendants would be as good a check upon the natives, and as much to be depended upon, as the *Cromwellian* race of heroes in *Ireland*.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

BEHAVIOUR is the key of the mind, and discovers the soundness or deficiency of the understanding. Weakness will shew itself by an attachment to trifles, as superior talents display themselves in more rational pursuits and manly exercises. To prevent being ridiculous, then, our actions should be suitable to our age, agreeable to our situation, proper for our profession, and consistent with our scene of life; for whenever we deviate from this rule, we expose ourselves to contempt. But these are things beneath the care of the generality of modern youth, who despise character, and laugh at reputation; who run wild after foreign follies, ridiculous fashions, and effeminate employments, which engage the time, impair the fortunes, and emasculate the courage of our countrymen. Instead of doing honour to the place of their nativity, by a strange degeneracy in a circle of vanity or vice, they discredit their families, unmindful of the virtues which gave their ancestors the arms they bear, or the fortunes they abuse. Publick places abound with instances of this sort, too numerous to doubt the existence of such a species of beings, distinguished only by some ridiculous affectation in dress, indecency of conversation, idleness in behaviour, and absurdity in action.

I passed a few weeks at *Bath* lately with *Aristus*, a man of distinguished birth, but more eminent for his amiable qualities; when one of these animals, a relation of his, of title and a vast fortune, just returned from his travels, made him a visit. I was in hopes to find in the young gentleman an heir to the virtues, as well as fortunes, of a race of heroes: But how great was the disappointment! Instead of pleasure, he gave infinite pain to myself, and a room full of company, who were entertained with nothing but narratives of amours and intrigues, rencounters, hair-breadth 'scapes, risques, duels, and variety of accidents, the effects of amorous adventures; without one sensible remark on the people and nations he had seen; not one mature reflection on their policy, their governments, their customs, civil or religious.

The productions of art or nature he had little regarded; the ruins of old *Rome*, or the beauties of the new: The works of the *Literati* on celebrated pieces, whether in architecture, painting, or sculpture, either of *Greece*, or *Italy*, he had seen indeed, but carelessly, without leaving any lasting or useful impression on the mind. One thing was very remarkable, and on which he plumed himself greatly; it was this: When the conversation at last dropped upon the ridiculous folly of *Pantins* *, the now reigning favourites of belles and petit maitres; he assured us, he was the first who had the pleasure of introducing them into this island, and envied marshal

* *Paper or pasteboard puppets, contriv'd to move in all postures, so call'd from mademoiselle* Pantein, *one of the marshal* Saxe's *ladies, who is said to be the inventer.*

S—xe

S—xe the honour of the invention, more than his conqueſts in the *Netherlands*. *Ariſtus* look'd confuſed at the expreſſion, but more ſo at what followed; for opening a pocket-book he produced one, and exhibited its ſeveral actions, which he accompanied with a ſimilitude of geſture, ſinging all the time the puppet diſcovered its ſeveral movements; till a little boy cried for the play-thing, and would not be quiet till the great boy, with reluctance, reſigned it to him.

While the child was employed with it, the other infant gave us an hiſtorical account of the figure, and its additional improvements ſince. After all, to give a ſpecimen of his religion, as he had of his underſtanding, he aſſured us he had one of a particular contrivance, to perſonate a parſon (a word he drolled out contemptuouſly) in his canonicals, which he diſrobed occaſionally, when an innocent girl was to be put to the bluſh; and that to confound the clergy too, he had a female figure, of ſimilar contexture, which he exhibited alſo to abaſh an old *Levite*.

Tired with his impertinence and folly, all but myſelf and *Ariſtus* withdrew; who thus addreſſed himſelf to his giddy kinſman.

"Sir, I am ſorry to tell you, you are as great a ſtranger to the virtues of your family, as they were to your follies. Your ſituation in life, like a bad picture in a proper light, will only expoſe you the more by a ſtronger diſcovery of your defects. It is honourable, indeed, to be nobly deſcended, as you are; but where the deſcendant, like yourſelf, does not regulate his life by an imitation of illuſtrious family examples, give me leave to tell you, the glory of your deceaſed anceſtors ſerves only to upbraid your indolence, and render you more conſpicuouſly infamous.

I am ſorry you cannot diſcern the marſhal's view in the invention of the *Pantein*, by whoſe uniform and empty ſhew he deſigned to typify the *Engliſh*, copying from ſuch originals as you, whoſe fervid imitation of the *French* would carry with them a bauble he intended as a ſatire on themſelves; and thus convince the world, no foible would be too ridiculous for the imitation, no folly too extravagant for the example of ſome of the degenerated *Britiſh* youth, whoſe behaviour had given foreigners an unfavourable idea of their country. Thus contemptuouſly treated are the deſcendants of *Edward*, *Henry*, and *Anne*, ſovereigns who had chaſtized their indolence, humbled their pride, and ſtruck ſuch a terror into their ſouls, which their commander, by this artifice, intended to efface, inſinuating this figure to be the emblem of the foe his men were to engage, and in the eyes of his hoſt render a people deſpicable, whom their predeceſſors dreaded to meet in the field; and among whom, to latest poſterity, we hope, there will be a race of heroes to ſcourge their impudence, and prove *Britons* can fight *ſtrike home*. Your boaſt of improvement upon this invention merits the ſame praiſe the aſſaſſin deſerves, who ſhould poiſon the weapon with which he intends to wound. When I obſerve ſuch inſtances of ſtupidity patronized, I bluſh to ſee thoſe who call themſelves reaſonable creatures, act ſo inconſiſtent with rationality, running into the greateſt puerilities. For obſerve that child, how properly is each hand employed with the rattle and *Pantein*? for ſhame, then, lay aſide ſuch trifles, marks of deficiency of underſtanding, abſence of judgment and uſeful ideas, nay, want of reaſonable employment; for be aſſured, folly will be contemptible however patronized, and impropriety of action mean and abſurd, in ſpite of multitude, faſhion or example."

So

so much good sense, such reproof, so justly apply'd, embarrassed the youth, who confessed, as he withdrew, that he had resigned the toy into proper hands. Had the great boys, who carry these trifles, seen their brother's shame and confusion at the time, they would forego the plaything to escape such perplexity. For my part, I thought the appearance of the one so contemptibly foolish, and the rebuke of the other so sensibly and so justly apply'd, that I could not forbear communicating the incident for extirpating a practice, ridiculous in itself, and promoting in its place some more manly, as well as rational amusement.

From the FOOL. N°. 294.

Complaint is the largest tribute heaven receives, and the sincerest part of our devotion.

SWIFT's Aphorisms.

MANY years are now past since disputations concerning monopolies were carry'd very high, but the point I think never well adjusted. It appears by the quantity of paper scribbled over on that subject, that monopolies were carry'd on and supported much against the genius of the nation; but whether those for or against trade being invested in the hands of a few, and the best of the argument, or rather were most in the right, depended on futurity to evince.

The dispute now subsisting between the *India* company and tea-dealers has brought this matter pretty fairly to light; I shall therefore make some remarks on the nature of this particular monopoly.

The great argument in favour of establishing this, as well as some other monopolies, is a presumption that trade cannot be carry'd on abroad, or in the *East-Indies*, without having fortified factories, and such factories not supported but by a combin'd body of men, incorporated by authority. The same side likewise urge, that merchants trading at will, not under one special direction, beat down and undersell each other, consequently destroy a beneficial commerce.

As to fortified factories, I believe it will appear that they have not only been extremely expensive, but absolutely unnecessary, as trade has been carry'd on in many full as well without them, as in those, properly so call'd, with them; and that residents at the courts of the respective princes with whose subjects we trade, especially at those of *Ispahan* and *Delhi*, would have secur'd our trade as well as fortified factories, and at infinitely less expence. And as to the injuries private traders are to receive from an open trade, it needs only to be remark'd, that while we hinder our own merchants from trading freely, other nations reap the benefit, and do the same thing we are so cautious of suffering our fellow subjects to do, and which our monopoly can by no means prevent.

The benefit of a monopoly consists in this, That it makes the directors the dupes of a court and ministry; but, at the same time, the directors have it in their power to make their own, and this or that man's fortune, at the expence of the community. This, whatever other arguments are used, is the basis whereon monopolies are establish'd, and fortified factories erected, free trade prevented, and all manner of arbitrary measures grounded.

After this it will not be difficult to shew the evils naturally resulting from the *India* trade being monopolia'd, as they more particularly concern our situation at home. It is the very foundation and support of smuggling; and, instead of bringing us a balance of trade, has, in the article of tea only, been the means of carrying millions out of the kingdom; and by trading as a company, given the main benefit of that commodity to the *Dutch*, *French*, *Danes* and *Swedes*; and some other nations, I presume, will soon put in for a share of what is drawn out of the blood and vitals of the *British* people.

It was long pretended, that the high duties on tea was the true cause of smuggling; but the *India* company, to convince us of this notorious error, have shewn, that no sooner had the government consented to lower the duty, but they immediately rais'd the price of tea, as if resolved, that let the gentlemen at the head of affairs give what encouragement they would for the lowering the price of tea, and for preventing foreigners running away with our money, the community shall not be at all the better, unless at the expence of those who purchase immediately from the company, and who must be considerable losers by dealing with them.

This evinces the happy effects of monopolies, and sufficiently shews which of the disputants, principally concern'd in the argument, was most in the right. For if this trade was open, it follows that combinations to keep up the price of goods would be impracticable; yet would not any body trade for loss: But to shew in the

About the company's putting the tea in small lots, &c. which, 'tis alledg'd, must increase the price.

article of tea only how much the dealers are impos'd upon, and consequently how arbitrarily the community are taxed by the *India* company, I shall here present the publick with a critical and exact account of the prices lately given for tea in *China*, from an authority which is out of the power of any man to question; wherein I shall not trouble the reader with the price of the *Pecull*, by tale and by catty, or the average of the *China* money adjusted with our *Sterling*, but only the plain *English* account, allowed and consented to.

	£.	s.	d.	
Tea singlo, *per* pound,	0	1	2	9 10ths
Tea bing, ditto, —	0	1	3	9 10ths
Tea hyson, ditto, —	0	2	5	5 10ths
Tea souchong, ditto, -	0	1	6	5 10ths
Tea bohea, ditto, —	0	0	10	1 10ths
Tea congo, ditto, —	0	0	11	6 10ths
Total for six pounds	0	8	3	9 10ths

This, upon an average, is something more than 1*s.* 4*d.* ½ each pound; and with freight, commission, factory charges, *&c.* may bring it to about 1*s.* 6*d.* each pound. In which case I shall not take notice, that their outward-bound cargo pays all expences, and purchases this tea for nothing: For I will suppose, that an entire 1*s.* 6*d.* ought to be clear profit to the company, to keep up their stock and pay the directors, *&c.* Nor shall I take notice at present of the profit on other goods, purchased at the same market, nor of the evil resulting from bringing them here, because I do not mean to open and expose trade too much; but as these people manage so arbitrarily, and by the power of engrossing, seem to exact what they please for their goods, it is necessary some notice should be taken of them; more especially as many of those should have the company's interest at heart, as connected with the good of the community; and therefore ought to sell as low as possible, in order to prevent foreigners running away with both our trade and money. I say, that such gentlemen should be told, that a little more attention and regard to what is done in parliament would be much to their reputation; and it is expected that they make it clearly appear, that they had any regard to what was transacted last session: Or whether any, and which of the directors took the least pains to inform the house, or the ministry, of the mistake in relation to package for *America* and the *West-Indies*? Or, in short, whether they have their salaries for throwing the company's affairs in confusion, and for re-inflating and encouraging of smuggling, in contradiction to the good intention of the legislature, who judiciously reduced the duties to prevent the profession of those villanies, and the running away with our cash to *France*, *&c.*

On occasion of the late violent mobs and tumults in several parts of the United Provinces, *(of which see an account in the* Foreign Affairs,*) his serene highness the Stadtholder made the following proposition to the states of* Holland *and* West-Friesland.

Noble and mighty lords,

IT is not at all new to observe among the inhabitants of these provinces, a willingness to abolish the farms of the publick revenues upon the general consumption; and even persons of good understanding have thought, and have employed their utmost skill to demonstrate, that means more proper and convenient might be found to bring into the treasury of the state, in a manner less troublesome, as well as less burthensome on the inhabitants, sums as considerable, and even more so than those which are now obtained by the farms. How warm soever this desire might be, we have not hitherto seen it burst out in commotions, like those which have happened within these few days, the impetuosity of which motions could not be restrained even by the most convincing reasons set forth in the edict of your noble and great mightinesses, of the 19th instant, the object of which was, to prevent things from being carried to extremity before convenient remedies could be sought for and applied; which, however, made no impression upon their minds, and was not capable of restraining many persons from pursuing those violences into which they had already run, and which, had they been pushed even a little farther, must have been attended with the most fatal consequences.

In the midst of these commotions, and of these perilous consequences, how unjustifiable soever they may be, it is, notwithstanding, very remarkable that this violent passion, this strong inclination for abolishing the farms, does not draw its origin from a bad principle at the bottom; nor have those influenced thereby any dishonest design, to avoid contributing whatever is requisite for the support of the common cause; but, on the contrary, the same zeal, the same glorious principle, which from all antiquity has shone forth in the true citizens of this country, distinguishing them from all other nations, by their readiness to sacrifice their private properties for the preservation of the state, is by no means extinguished in their heart, but is on the contrary cherished there as much as ever, of which a stronger proof could not be given, than in the ready manner, and the surprising willingness with which the sum

has been hitherto furniſhed, and is actually furniſhed at this hour.

Having conſidered in this point of view, the object of all theſe commotions, as alſo the preſent ſituation of affairs, how little ſoever able, through my want of ſtrength, and the feeble conſtitution of my body, juſt recovering from a great fit of ſickneſs, I could not, ſeeing on one ſide the dangers and miſchiefs to which our country is expoſed, by the continuance and progreſs of the troubles that have ariſen; and conſidering on the other hand, that there is nothing farther from being impoſſible, than to ſatisfy the people without prejudice to the country, by introducing other means of raiſing money, to replace the farms, defer any longer appearing in the aſſembly of your noble and great mightineſſes, and ſetting before your eyes, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the dangerous and dreadful conſequences that muſt reſult from delaying any longer to embrace theſe meaſures, beſeeching in the moſt ſerious manner, your noble and great mightineſſes would be pleaſed for the preſent, to aboliſh the farms, and to employ your deliberations to find out the quickeſt and moſt effectual methods, by which, without any farther burthens upon the people, the ſums raiſed by the farms may be replaced. The eſtabliſhment of the capitation ſeems to me one of the ways to which we ought to have recourſe. I cannot likewiſe defer longer, having this occaſion, to requeſt of your noble and great mightineſſes, in the moſt ſerious manner, to remove at length from the people, all juſt reaſons of complaining of abuſes, that may have crept into the manner of diſpoſing of offices, and to embrace, without farther delay, thoſe methods of redreſs ſettled by your noble and great mightineſſes yourſelves, in your reſolution of *Nov.* 11, 1747, and to apply yourſelves without any farther procraſtination, to the carrying in execution, with all poſſible ſpeed, the reſolutions, which after mature deliberations you ſhall take, for applying in time to come the revenue of the *poſts* for the benefit and ſervice of the ſtate.

Delivered June 25, 1748.

State of the duchy of Courland, *being an extract of a letter from* Riga, May 25.

THE neighbouring duchy of *Courland*, at preſent without a head, is known to have formerly belong'd to the knights of *Livonia*, who conquer'd the idolatrous inhabitants. *Gottard Ketler*, grand maſter of that order, having embraced the *Lutheran* faith, got poſſeſſion of this country and *Semigallia*, ſtill united with it; for which he did homage to *Sigiſmund-Auguſtus*, king of *Poland*, in 1558. In return for this, this ſovereignty, he reſigned his grand maſterſhip of *Livonia* to the king, to whom he confeſſes himſelf a vaſſal.

The *Ketlers* held *Livonia* by hereditary ſucceſſion till the preſent century. In 1710, the heir being a minor, the ducheſs his mother, the king of *Poland* his uncle, and the nobility of *Courland* had a warm diſpute who ſhould be his guardians. During this, the *Saxons* and *Muſcovites* over-run the country, which they were ſoon obliged to abandon to the king of *Sweden*: But the latter, not long after, was compelled to yield it again to the *Muſcovites*, who, upon the duke's marrying the Czaf's niece, reſtored him to his duchy.

This duke dying ſoon after his marriage, and without iſſue, there was a ſtruggle for the ſovereignty betwixt *Ferdinand* uncle of the late duke, and the young widow, who had the protection of the *Ruſſians*. *Ferdinand* bore the title of duke of *Courland* till his death in 1737, and ſeems to have been fully acknowledged by the *Poles*; nor does it appear that the poſſeſſion was diſputed with him after the death of *Peter* the ſecond, emperor of *Ruſſia*, when the widow ducheſs *Anne*, daughter to the elder brother of *Peter* the great, was called to the throne.

During the life of *Ferdinand*, and more than 20 years ago, *Auguſtus*, king of *Poland*, in virtue of his ſupremacy over the *Courlanders*, cauſed his natural ſon count *Maurice*, the preſent famous marſhal *de Saxe*, to be declared ſucceſſor to that laſt prince of the line of the *Ketlers*.

This ſtep of the king's diſpleas'd the *Poliſh* nobility, whoſe view was to get this duchy re-united to their republick. They alſo claim *Livonia*, in conſequence of the *Donation* by *Gottard Ketler* abovementioned, and blamed the court of *Ruſſia* not only for interfering in the affairs of *Courland*, with which it had no right, but for withholding from them a province, which the Czar *Peter* had won by conqueſt, and got the ceſſion of by a peace from the crown of *Sweden*. The Czarina heeded them little; but their limited monarch, the nominal king of a real ariſtocracy, was in 1726 obliged to revoke the declaration in favour of his ſon, and leave the re-union to take place.

The *Courlanders* however did not ſuffer this: Upon the death of *Ferdinand Ketler*, in 1737, the empreſs *Anne*, their late ducheſs, then reigning in *Ruſſia*, relying on her protection, they choſe her favourite count *Biron* to be their ſovereign. *Biron* was acknowledged in that character till about 1741, when his diſgrace at the court of *Ruſſia*, and baniſhment into *Siberia*, put an end to his ſovereign power, together with his prime-miniſtry.



2.

From sweetest airs I sought relief,
And hop'd from musick cure for grief;
Fool that I was, the thrilling sound
Serv'd only to encrease the wound;
And while for rest I fondly strove,
Forgot that musick strength'ned love.

3.

To pleasures of a diff'rent kind,
Soon, undeceiv'd, I bent my mind;
I sought the fair, the gay, the young,
And dress'd, and play'd, and laugh'd, and sung;
Vain joys! too weak my heart to move,
Ah! what were you to her I love?

4.

When drooping on the bed of pain,
I look'd on ev'ry hope as vain;
When pitying friends stood weeping by,
And death's pale shade seem'd hov'ring nigh;
No terror could my fleeting moments,
Or steal a thought from her I love.

5.

Absence may bring relief, I cry'd,
And straight the dreadful hope I try'd:
Alas! in vain was ev'ry care,
Still in my heart I bore my fair:
Ah! whither, whither shall I rove
To shun despair, or fly from love?

The HOOP-PETTICOAT:

An heroi-comical Poem. By a young gentleman of Oxford. *Continued from* p. 230.

CANTO IV.

In this Canto Lucinda *is described at her toilet.—Her first appearance in publick is describ'd—the variety of opinions that ensu'd.—Her being at a birth-night ball is particularly describ'd, where her mischief-making instrument demolishes a large quantity of glass and* China-*ware.—The whole concludes with marriage between* Lysander *and* Lucinda.

NOW had the sun with new-returning light
Expell'd the sable shades of gloomy night,
When grateful birds began their thanks to pay, [ing day;
And hail with warbling hymns the dawn-
Mean while *Lucinda* leaves her roseate bed,
And all the phantom dreams of fancy fled.
Impatient now her conquests to display,
And reap the honours of th' important day,
In eager haste she to her toilet moves,
And ev'rycharm with added grace improves;
Her maids around obedient to her will,
With equal care exert their utmost skill:
Here files of pins, like some well-order'd band,
In marshall'd ranks of equal distance stand;
Here rich brocades with sparkling brilliants glow,
And there in curls her wanton tresses flow;
Her breasts beneath transparent muslin swell,
Betraying charms, they fain might conceal;
Each fault the fair one in her glass repairs,
And practises a thousand killing airs;
Each look, each gesture she refines with toil,
And learns with art to force the studied smile. [shield,
Encompass'd now within her ev'n'ng fold
The female warrior issues to the field;
Full nine long yards the vast rotund display'd
The brilliant lustre of the rich brocade.
So great *Pelides* thunder'd o'er the plain,
And heap'd the ground with mountains of the slain;
Not half the numbers to his sword did yield,
Nor half so large the orbit of his shield,

At *Hyde-Park* circus now survey the fair,
While beaux and belles attend her presence there;
Venus with grace divine her form improves,
And gazing crowds admire her as she moves;
Thus on *Eurota*'s banks, or *Dauna*'s plain,
The huntress-queen leads forth her active train;
High on her shoulder hangs the silver bow,
And her loose locks in gentle motion flow;
Her stately walk displays her heav'nly mien,
Supreme she moves, and looks at large their queen.
Not less admir'd *Lucinda* pass'd along,
And drew the wonder of th' applauding throng:
Ten thousand eyes were fixt on her alone,
While meaner beauties innocently shone.
So glowing *Phœbus* with too pow'rful light
Outshines the stars, and puts their beams to flight. [trump of fame
Now with her hundred tongues, the
To parts remote had spread *Lucinda*'s name;
Loud rung her praise of ev'ry beau the boast,
The woman's envy, and the lover's toast.
Now distant tea-tables with great applause
'Gainst hostile tongues espous'd *Lucinda*'s cause; [breeds,
Strange, where foul scandal, and detraction
And at each word some reputation bleeds,
That each young hoyden with one common voice [her choice.
Should praise her judgment, and applaud
Yet ev'ry female speaks *Lucinda*'s praise,
And to the fav'rite name due honour pays;
Ev'n rural nymphs forsake their groves and woods, [floods,
Thy walks, O *Bath!* and long frequented
Who 'round the beauteous nymph all gazing stand, [hand,
And praise the work, but more the artist's
But see how various are the turns of fate!
On sublunary bliss what changes wait!
Now falls the fury of *Diana*'s rage,
Whose hot resentment nothing could assuage;
Sad ills unseen ensue at her command,
And vengeance glows for modestly profan'd.
Avarr once, as ancient records say,
Prepar'd to celebrate some festal day;

There

There met the flow'r of youth, and 'mongſt the reſt
Lucinda came, an ever welcome gueſt:
Not all the omens of the former day,
Nor nightly viſions cou'd engage her ſtay;
Thrice ſhe to go th' unhappy nymph eſſay'd,
Some guardian pow'r unſeen her ſteps delay'd;
Thrice with tremendous ſcream from out his cage
Prophetic *Poll* expreſs'd his inmoſt rage;
Thrice *Pug* diſorder'd ſhook his brazen chain,
And ſtrange convulſions ſeiz'd the creature's brain.
Vain cares, alas! a woman's ſettl'd mind
No rules can alter, and no force can bind.
Thus to th' appointed place *Lucinda* came,
The op'ning valves admit the radiant dame.
With mirth and joy the pompous dome reſounds,
And all the vary'd melody of ſounds.
Nocturnal lamps their mingl'd beams diſplay,
Whoſe glaring rays outſhone the face of day:
And now in act to form the mazy dance,
In marſhall'd ranks the coupl'd pairs advance:
But, oh! what mortal can be too ſecure
From the ill-natur'd frowns of fortune's pow'r?
As round the room the flutt'ring wanton flew,
And chairs and tables in her haſte o'erthrew;
Down from a neighbouring height with dreadful ſound
Huge *China* veſſels iſſu'd on the ground;
Here jars and tea-cups mingl'd with the ſlain,
And ſpread their brittle honours on the plain,
Doom'd now no more to touch *Amanda*'s lips,
And from her mouth receive ambroſial ſips;
Loſt ever now is that enchanting ſcene,
So late at viſits eminently ſeen!
Not all *Amanda*'s care, nor guardian pow'r,
Could ought avail them in that dreadful hour.
There lay the fragments of an ample bowl,
The only comfort of *Avaro*'s ſoul;
Ordain'd at laſt its deſtin'd fate to meet,
It fell a victim at *Lucinda*'s feet:
Once much admir'd for its capacious ſize,
See where the uſeful, and the beauteous lies!
That now no more ſhall raiſe the mirthful jeſt,
Or gently ſooth intruding cares to reſt.
Ah! hapleſs wretch am I, *Avaro* cries,
And lifts aloft to heav'n his hands and eyes:
O murd'rous deed! O inſtrument accurſt!
Of all inventions thou art ſure the worſt!
Henceforth may calumny degrade thy fame,
And blaſt the glory of thy riſing name!
— Mean while new love *Lyſander*'s boſom warms,
Well pleas'd he hears *Lucinda*'s boaſted charms;
Her former love and preſent fame conſpire
To raiſe the flame, and fan the growing fire.
At length the lover burns to meet the fair,
And both their breaſts an equal paſſion fir'd.
Dreſt out like modern beaux for birth-night ball,
His locks in ringlets on his ſhoulders fall;
His ſword with ſparkling gems diverſify'd
For ornament hung idly by his ſide.
— 'Twas noon of day, the chariot of the ſun
Had half the progreſs of his circuit run;
When faint and languid with the ſummer's heat
Lucinda ſought the garden's cool retreat;
And 'midſt the verdant walks, and tufted bow'rs,
Alone beguil'd the leaden-footed hours.
Thither, ſo *Venus* wills, *Lyſander* came
To ſeek the lovely object of his flame.
Ye gods! what pen could paint the nymph's ſurprize,
When on the dear ingrate ſhe fix'd her eyes!
But he, the happy minutes to improve,
Well vers'd in all the artful ſprings of love,
With double force his former flame renews,
And all the melting words that lovers uſe.
At length he diſſipates her virgin fears,
And ev'ry doubt with ſtrong perſuaſion clears;
And now more ſtrongly to enforce his flame,
In ſofteſt accents he addreſs'd the dame.
Why thus alone, my charming fair! he cries,
Averſe from *Venus*, and all youthful joys?
When pleaſure courts thee, canſt thou linger here?
Charms great as thine have grac'd a nobler ſphere:
Or art thou, conſcious of thoſe charms, ſo kind
To hide their beams in pity to mankind?
Long has my boſom own'd their killing pow'r,
Since firſt I knew thee to this happy hour;
O chaſe this melancholy gloom away!
Let's go where pleaſure paints the flow'ry way!
In youth alone we hapleſs mortals live,
But ſhort the longeſt bleſſings it can give;
Conſuming *Time* is ever on its way,
Soon love ſhall ceaſe, and beauty will decay.
In this unguarded hour, the queen of love
Commiſſions *Cupid* from the realms above,
The wily god with his accuſtom'd art
Diſcharg'd the pois'nous arrow thro' his heart.
Now all the godhead ruſh'd upon his ſoul,
In love's ſoft fires his ſick'ning eye-balls roll;
Whoſe languid beams appear'd like humid light,
Such as divides the wane of day and night,
Or falling ſtars whoſe dying fires decay,
Or pale-ey'd *Cynthia* at the noon of day.

Thus

Thus *Venus* triumphs o'er her conquer'd slave,
Disarm'd, and impotent his heart to save;
Love lights the lambent flame within his breast,
That all his nobler sentiments suppress'd:
In ev'ry vein he feels the glowing fire,
And burns at length impatient with desire.
In *Hymen*'s pleasing bonds the pair unite,
And mutual transport crown'd the nuptial rite. [sung
Thus has the muse, ye *British* beauties!
The source from whence the Hop's production sprung;
To you alone she dedicates the song,
To you the poet and the strains belong!
For you all nature in her youthful spring
Exulting hastes her earliest wreaths to bring;
For you th' *Italian* worm her silk prepares,
And distant *India* sends her richest wares!
—Then may your beauteous charms, by heav'n design'd
To bless the world, still triumph o'er mankind!
Proceed to conquer with unbounded sway,
And teach man's stubborn race with pleasure to obey!

Verses to lord March *and lord* George, (*sons to his grace the duke of* Richmond) *on their dangerously falling in the pool thro' the ice at* Goodwood, January, 1747-8.

LEAVE, rustick muse, the cott and furrow'd plains, [swains;
The loves of rural nymphs, and shepherd
Lay by the lowly reed, whose simple notes
Die on the lonely hills round wattled cotes:
For strains sublime, screw up the pompous lyre, [wire;
And boldly son'rous sweep the trembling
While condescending nobles circle round,
In bending attitudes to judge the sound.
Fancy delighted touches o'er the strings,
And warbling to the groves of *Richmond* wings.
When *January*, newly in his reign,
With frosty fetters bound the rugged plain,
And o'er the pool outspread the icey sheet,
Tempting to slip'ry sport the school-boys feet; [ence claim,
Two youths whose births the highest rev'r-
Sweet buds of honour, rip'ning into fame,
Left the warm hearth to taste the freezing air, [bare:
'Twixt hissing woods by rocking winds stript
The starting deer before their footsteps fly,
And turning shiver with astonish'd eye.
On nature's fingers turn'd, their locks embrac'd
Their vi'let temples, pittoresquely grac'd.
The furious blasts, with which the forest mews, [lose.
Dancing the curls, their salvage nature
Their sparkl'ing eyes bespoke their dignity,
Beaming sweet tenderness and majesty.
Their lovely cheeks, like rosy ensigns show,
On a fair bed of unpoluted snow,
When orient gleams display *Aurora*'s charms,
And the bright scene with brighter glory warms.
Each taught by wisdom, love humility,
And kiss the angel-cheek of charity:
An easy task, where nature is inclin'd.
True beauty's sun-shine rising o'er the mind,
That gleaming out in radiations bright,
Blesses the poor with beams of golden light;
Like *Phœbus* shining on a cottag'd scene,
Not suff'ring pride to hide him from the mean.
Lonely they wander'd thro' the leafless shade,
And now beside the frozen water play'd:
Doubting its strength, they try the brittle sides,
Now lighter *George* towards the centre glides;
March views his vent'rous feet, while gen'rous fear
Tortures the eye-brows of the tender peer.
The trembling trees their lengthen'd arms extend,
And leaning, push'd by winds, towards him bend;
But vainly stretching out their fingers gray,
They whisp'ring call, and beckon him away. [treat,
The ice with crackling voice bids him re-
And from the centre underneath his feet,
Darts to the banks his shining character.
The sun beholds the silver beaming star,
And veils in thick'ning clouds his melting light,
The winter monarch shivers at the sight,
While from his isicle-string'd seat of snow,
In frozen equipage, amid the blow
Of ice-lip'd winds, o'er hail-white pavements roll'd, [cold;
He breathes from marble lungs increasing
Swift from the puff descends a saline show'r,
The knitting winds exert their utmost pow'r;
In vain—in vain—the lucid footing gone,
The youth is swallow'd in the broken lawn.
Death from the pool rose grinning for the prize, [ed;
March view'd the boney form with fright-
Yet from his reach to reach his brother flies.
The fractur'd cover bursts beneath his weight,
He sinks, the waters round him circulate;
He finds the bottom e'er the liquid strife
Rose up to kiss the passages of life.
Long in the muffled firmament, the rain
Belly'd the cloudy spunges of the main,
Left falling, running to the pool beneath,
Too high't should hold the silver share of death;
Dark canopy of earth, reluctant show'rs,
Longing to pearl (the naked) *Richmond*'s bow'rs,

Or into the * shells it polish'd in the deep,
Where pow'rs marine their crystal caverns keep;
Where join'd in rills thro' sea-green bow'rs they ring,
While pearled nymphs in coral-grottos sing,
Culling the gayest of the shelly store,
By lab'ring billows swept upon the shore,
For *Marvel* design'd, by each fair watry dame,
To write his character, or crowd his name.
Sketch, muse, the grief, had fate suppress'd their breath,
And press'd their eye-lids with the seal of death.
See from the pool the lifeless lords convey'd,
And in the presence of the parents laid.
How weak are words their mis'ry to devise,
Who melt when death shuts up a sparrow's eyes?

The fretted roofs with lamentations sound,
Peace leaves her antient seat, while grief is crown'd
By soul-sat'ed woe; in flattern garb appears
Sorrow red-ey'd, with ever gutt'ring tears;
Hope perish'd lies, smote with the horrid glare,
That lightens from the eye of curst despair,
O'er the lov'd graceful bodies of the dead,
Convulsive sobbings shake affection's head.
Distraction wrings the hands, or throws 'em wide,
And turns the frantick eye from side to side.
Grief breaks the spring of sorrow, rivers flow,
And beauteous anguish shines thro' crystal woe.
Heart-breaking looks are planted in the sides,
While piteous sounds from shudd'ring lips arise.
Thus o'er the form of righteous *Abel* spread
The first fond pair, uniting o'er the dead
Their humid clouds of sorrow's bitter rain,
Dissolv'd in streams that trickled o'er the slain.

Infectious sighs upon the winds take flight,
Joy fainting hears, and death pursues delight.
The shepherd droops beside the gloomy park,
And plowmen cease to whistle up the lark;
With melancholy murmurs † *Ciffa* groans,
Suited in raven dye all *Sussex* moans.
Nor here alone would sorrow joy exile,
But spread her danky pinions o'er the isle,
Increasing in the sky o'er distant seas,
Chasing delight from *British* colonies,
Far as the sun's bright orb sheds gaiety
On lifted hands imploring liberty.

[*The rest in our next.*]

EPITAPH;

Intended for St. Pancras *church-yard.*

REmarking passenger, who, curious, led,
Inspects these dreary mansions of the dead,
Caught by sad sympathy to fast recalls his
Here let a tear impearl thy pitying
A grandrous youth, in all the
Reads future each in
strife:
Dear to his friends, by all the just
Kindred to theirs his soul, nurs
luv'd a
Inspir'd by virtue, true to reason's
More genuine goodness scarce was
fore:
Bending from this vain world to
his flight,
Ecstatic raptures wait his opening
Remote from all the gloom of
night.

‡ *The Prayer of the archbishop of Cambray, author of* Telemachus. *Paraphrased.*

*Inscribed to the right honourable the
of* SHAFTESBURY.

IF of mankind, O God, the greater part
Discern thee not amid the glorious
Of nature thou hast plac'd before our eyes,
'Tis not thy distance from us; thou art
More intimately present to our minds,
Than all the objects which our hands
touch'd.
It is our senses and the rebel crew
Of passions they produce, which turn
Our most-deserv'd attention. In the
Of darkness burns thy light! and yet,
The darkness sees it not. Thou
where
Display'st thy boundless pow'r. In all
Tho' disregarded by th' unthinking
Of heedless men, thou shin'st. About
thee
The whole creation talks, and echoes forth
Repeated praises to thy holy name.
Yet such th' insensibility of man
Deaf to great nature's voice he shuts his ear
Around thou art and in us; but, good
heav'n!
We wand'ring from ourselves oblivious be-
Mere strangers to our souls, and blind to
Thy sov'reign presence.—Thou, th' eternal
source
Of beauty and of light! Ancient of days!
Who never didst begin, and ne'er shalt end!
The life of all that live! whoe'er will turn
The secret temple of his sacred breast,
To find thee shall not fail.—Alas! the
Which gracious thou bestow'st, so fix our
thoughts,
They prove our hindrance to adore, and
The bounteous hand which sends them.
'Tis by thee
Alone we daily live, and yet we live
Without reflecting on thee!—Where is
If ignorant of thee? An inert lump
Of lifeless matter; a decaying flow'r;

* *Shells in the grotto at* Goodwood, *part of which cipher the young lords names.* † Ciffa,
Chichester *antiently so call'd, built by* Ciffa. ‡ *See the* Guardian, N°. 99.

A gliding ſtream; a painted piece compos'd
Of fading colours; all aſpiring domes
Now haſtning to its fall; a ſimple's graſs
Of ſhining ore our dazzled ſenſes ſtrike,
And make each fond ſpectator ſmile with joy
At their exiſtence. Partial we regard
Theſe as affording pleaſure, but forget
From whence the pleaſure, which to us they give,
Originally ſprings. Such empty toys
Suit beſt our low deſires! this flatt'ring world
With all its various beauties, like a veil
Conceals thee from our ſight. And ſince thy being
Is too exalted and refin'd to paſs
Thro' human intellects, thy righteous laws
Are ill obſerv'd by thoſe who have debas'd
Their natural dignity, and as the beaſts
That periſh ſpend their hours. They well perceive
What wiſe and virtuous is, to whom belong
Nor ſound, nor colour, figure, taſte, nor ſmell,
Yet queſtion if thou art, becauſe above
Their groſs conceptions. Fools! who ſhadows view
As ſubſtances, and as a phantom truth.
That which indeed is nothing is our all,
And that which is our all as nothing ſeems.
What, O my God, in nature but thyſelf
Behold we, wond'ring? thou, and only thou
In ev'ry act appear'ſt. When I reflect
On thy omnipotence, O Lord, I ſtand
Abſorpt in contemplation; ev'ry thing
Beſides thee vaniſhes; I ſcarce believe
My own exiſtence. He who ſees not thee
Hath nothing ſeen; his life is but a dream,
And vain his being.—Riſe, O! riſe, that all
May gaze upon thee. As before the fire
The melting wax conſumes, and ſmoke is driv'n
To mix with yonder cloud, ſo let thy foes
Sink from thy preſence!—how forlorn the wretch
Who walks unconſcious of his God, and knows
No inward peace! how bleſt the man who ſtrives
His duty to perform, and pants for thee
With inextinguiſh'd thirſt! but happier ſtill
Is he on whom direct thy rays divine
Dart all their influence; whoſe repenting tears
Thou kindly wip'ſt away; and who in thee
Finds ev'ry wiſh fulfill'd. — How long, O Lord,
How long muſt I expect that bliſsful day,
When with thy beatifick viſion crown'd
I ſhall poſſeſs uninterrupted joys,
And everlaſting pleaſures? O my God!
Strong in this hope my bones exult and cry,
'Where is thy likeneſs?' both my heart and ſoul
Grow faint within me when to thee I lift
My aſking eye, who art my all in all,
Till time in round eternity is loſt.

Poole, H. PRICE.
June, 1748.

On ſeeing APPLEDURCOMBE.

DOn that fair riſing ſtructure let the gaze,
Where ſpleen dwells, let wealth have its praiſe,
Of happieſt iſland happieſt retreat!
Ah once the patriot's and the muſes ſeat!
For here the wiſe, the good, the learn'd retir'd;
Such *W—rſ—y* lov'd, and *C—rt—t* admir'd.
O had the muſe then tun'd her heav'nly lyre
(For noble actions noble thoughts inſpire)
Thy virtues, *W—rſ—y*, then had been her theme,
Not faithleſs *Celia*, nor a purling ſtream.
But *W—rſ—y*'s gone—gone the rewards to ſhare
Of that religion, which was here his care.
Yet worth ſucceſſive ſtill theſe manſions grace, [we trace;
Whilſt *W—rſ—y*'s candour in a *H—ln—s*
Whilſt all that's great, benevolent and kind,
Endears his friendſhip and expands his mind
Such ſocial virtues juſt applauſes claim—
The firſt in friendſhip is the firſt in fame.

VECTENSIS.

Epitaph on the tomb of miſs Roſe (*niece of* Hugh Roſe, *Eſq; of* Kilravock) *who died lately in* Scotland;

HERE lies a roſe, a budding roſe,
Blaſted before her bloom,
Whoſe innocence did ſweets diſcloſe,
Beyond that flower's perfume.

To thoſe who for her loſs are griev'd,
This conſolation's given;
She's from a world of woe reliev'd,
And blooms a roſe in heaven.

An EPIGRAM, *tranſlated from the* Latin.

THree learned *Gothicks*, in their furious zeal,
To cruel death decree a captive *eel*. [be,
Long they conſulted what this death ſhould
At length ſays one, *let's bang it on a tree.*
No, ſays the next, who better did contrive;
Let's dig a grave, and bury it alive.
Then thus the third, and wiſeſt of the three,
Take my advice, and drowned it ſhall be. T. S.

On Miſs C——n C——n.

PAinters and poets! who, with mimick art,
Expreſs each lineament of face and heart:
Behold a ſubject worthy to inſpire
The niceſt pencil, moſt melodious lyre:
Her perſon tender, fair,—the beauteous whole
A faithful mirror, that reflects her ſoul.
Here ſmiling innocence, and artleſs eaſe,
Adorn each look, make ev'ry geſture pleaſe:
Here *Venus* meets *Minerva*'s rival crown,
And the ſoft *Graces* center three in one.

Monthly Chronologer.

ON *May* 22, the general assembly at *Edinburgh* was dissolved by his grace the high commissioner, with the usual solemnity; after having made an act, that every minister of the church of *Scotland*, shall preach the first sabbath of every quarter, upon revolution principles, and against popery, &c.

On the 30th, the anniversary of the births of her royal highness the princess *Amelia Sophia*, second daughter to his majesty, and of her royal highness the princess *Caroline Elizabeth*, his majesty's third daughter, was celebrated; the former then entering the 38th, and the latter the 36th year of her age.

SATURDAY, *June* 4.

Advice came, that the *Swallow* packet, capt. *Phillips*, was arrived at *Falmouth*, from *Jamaica*, and brought the following account, *viz.* that after the reduction of *Port Louis*, (see *p.* 198, 224, and the annexed PLAN,) admiral *Knowles* sailed immediately for *St. Jago de Cuba*, (*see the* PLAN, *p.* 198.) where capt. *Dent*, of the *Plymouth*, being senior, demanded, as his right, that he might go in first, seconded by the *Cornwall*; but on his approach found a chain across with booms, also two large ships, and two small ones filled with combustibles, and ready to be set on fire on the first attempt to break the chain. They fired several broadsides at the castle, and the *Cornwall* had some men killed. Then capt. *Dent* consulting his officers, they all agreed that they must lose their ships if they attempted to break the chain; and therefore gave over the enterprize, and returned to *Jamaica*.

THURSDAY, 9.

This morning his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, set out for *Harwich*, where he embarked for *Holland* in his way to *Hanover*.

FRIDAY, 10.

This being the first day of term, the earl of *Traquair* appeared at the court of *King's-bench*, and was farther continued on his recognizance: As was Sir *John Douglas*, Bart. late knight of the shire for *Dumfries*. (See *p.* 91. 139.)

SATURDAY, 11.

A special free pardon passed the great seal, granted to *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, Esq. and *Hugh Fraser*, Gent. of all treasons, misprision of treason, and all other crimes committed or done by themselves alone, or either of them, on or before the 6th day of *May*, 1748. (*See* p. 234.)

The following was published in the Gazette.

Whitehall, *June* 11. These are to give notice to all owners or masters of ships, being his majesty's subjects, that they may be furnish'd with proper passes, upon application to the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The disputes between the hon. the *East-India* company and the dealers in tea run very high about this time. These gentlemen loudly call'd out for what they term'd a redress of grievance, insisting on the company's altering a new method they began in this sale, of putting up a single chest of tea in a lot, and that to prevent *some people* from being customers, the lots should be as large as formerly. They presented a memorial to the court of directors, which was taken into consideration, and deputies admitted to speak in support of it: After which the court declared they would proceed in this sale on the plan before concerted, and that they would have another sale in *November*; and immediately continued the sale without much interruption. (*See* p. 273.)

SUNDAY, 12.

There was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompany'd with hail of an extraordinary size in some places; particularly at *Addington-Place*, in *Surry*, where the hail storm lasted about 30 minutes: The smallest hail-stones were as large as middling wallnuts, not round, but of an irregular form; many of them were 7 inches in circumference, and fell on the ground with such force that they rebounded above two feet. All the gardens round about were entirely cover'd with the hail, which lay in shady places full two hours before it was dissolved. There were also melancholy accounts from several parts of the country, of the great hurt done by the thunder and lightning: At *Streatham* in *Surry* it beat in a chimney next door to the *Black-bull*, and knock'd down a servant-maid,

who was just call'd from the window to avoid it, but did her no considerable damage; but what is more remarkable, at the next door to that, it sing'd the painting off a landscape, which hung over a chimney piece, and likewise the gilding off the frame, but did no farther mischief. At *Springfield*, near *Chelmsford*, two boys were said to be instantly killed in the church, during the time of divine service, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

George Cock, *Benjamin Thomas*, and *James Watling*, were executed at *Tyburn*. (See p. 235.)

THURSDAY, 23.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was order'd to be farther prorogued to *Aug.* 30.

FRIDAY, 24.

Edward Ironside, Esq; alderman and goldsmith, and *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq; alderman and grocer, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

SATURDAY, 25.

From the London Gazette.

Aix, *June* 28, *N. S.* The acts of accession of his catholick majesty, and the republick of *Genoa*, to the preliminaries for a general pacification, were signed here this day by their respective ministers.

LETTER *from the Duke* de Richlieu *to General* Brown, *in* Italy.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to send to your Excellency a Copy of the Act of Accession of her Majesty the Empress to the Preliminaries, which I have received from my Court, and by which you will see that all Hostilities betwixt our Armies ought to cease on the 15th Instant at farthest. I entreat your Excellency to communicate to me the Measures you shall think proper to take, to prevent all farther unprofitable Effusion of Blood, and to re-establish Tranquillity in *Europe*. I have the Honour to be, with a most particular Esteem and Veneration,

From the Camp of Casarza, *June* 10, 1748.

Your Excellency's, &c.
Sign'd.
The Duke de RICHLIEU.

The Latitude of *Cape St. Vincent*, in which Hostilities were to cease in six Weeks from the 19th of *April*, is about 36 Deg. 0 Min. N. and runs along thro' *St. Maria*, the most southerly of the *Azores* or Western Islands, to *James-Town* on *York* River in *Virginia*: So that all Captures North of the Entrance of *Chesapeak Bay*, on the Coasts of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, the *Jerseys*, *New-York*, *New-England*, *New-Scotland*, *Newfoundland*, &c. and in the whole *Atlantick* Ocean betwixt those Coasts and *Europe*, must be restor'd if not made within the Compass of the said six Weeks, which ends *May* 31, according to our Stile. In the *Mediterranean* the same Latitude includes all *Italy*, with the Islands of *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, and most Part of *Sicily*, which made the 11th of *June*, N.S. the proper Time for ceasing Hostilities there, as observ'd by Admiral *Byng*.—But the whole Coast of *Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Florida*, the *West-Indies*, *Terra-Firma* and *Guiana*, on one Side; and on the other, Part of *Spain*, and the Coast of *Africa* South of *Guinea*, including the *Canary* and *Cape Verd* Islands, are open to our Men of War and Privateers to the Extent of the second Limitation, which is 12 Weeks from the 19th of *April*, O. S. or the 30th, N. S. and ends on the 12th of *July*.

In the year 1472, a compact was made between the then elector of *Brandenburgh* and the duke of *Mecklenburgh*, that whenever the male line of the dukes of *Mecklenburgh* should be extinct, that of the electoral house of the *Margraves* of *Brandenburgh* serviving, all the territories or lands of the princely house of *Mecklenburgh* should fall to the said electoral house of *Brandenburgh*. This compact was confirmed by the emperor *Frederick* III. at that time reigning, and the college of princes of the empire gave their consent to it; and the same has from time to time been ratified by all the succeeding *Roman* emperors. Agreeably to this compact, and by virtue of a new convention in 1693, and confirmed by the emperors *Leopold* and *Joseph*, his *Prussian* majesty, and the reigning duke of *Mecklenburgh* (as head of that princely house) agreed that his said majesty, and the *Margraves* of *Brandenburgh*, should, as a publick mark of his incontestable right to the aforesaid succession, bear the title and arms of the duke of *Mecklenburgh*, conformably to the practice of former electors of *Brandenburgh*, when they are in like expectation of successions; and the kings of *Prussia*, at the beginning of the present century, began to bear the said title and arms accordingly.

ISLINGTON AIR,

By a gentleman who was mentioned in the papers to be dead.

FROM filthy compounds, boluses, and pills,
And the whole trade of medicinal swills;
From noisy visits, suffocating smoke
Of sea-coal fire, and stinking fogs that choke,
To open lawns I happily repair, [air.
To breathe for life, and court th' enlivening
Come sweet *Aurora* wake the morning trees,
Come, *Zephyrs*, fan me with your evening breeze,

Riſe noon-tide fragrance of the new-mown hay,
Beneath the rake refreſhing in decay!
Ye new-blown daiſies all your ſweets diſcloſe,
Pour all around, ye early grazing cows,
The wholeſome breathings of your herbage feed,
Cull'd with ſagacious care from noxious weed;
Cleanſe me of all the town-contracted filth,
And quicken up my faculties of health.
So ſhall my ſicken'd ſoul again revive,
Gratefully praiſe your kind reſtorative,
Reviſit weekly theſe delightful ſcenes,
Of ſweet relief, and ſanity's demeans;
Their pow'r for ever and their virtue own,
Spite of the lure of yon deteſted town;
Where ev'ry vice commercially prevails,
And virtue long has reef'd her uſeleſs ſails;
Where villains triumph with oppreſſive might,
And juſtice lies beyond the reach of right,
Where frauds engroſs the day, and wild debauch the night.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

HON. *John Grey*, Eſq; brother of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Stamford*, to Miſs *Lucy Danvers*. — Rev. Mr. *Philip Barton*, of *Broughton* in *Bucks*, to Miſs *Robinſon*, of the ſame place. — *William Farrer*, of *Brayfield* in *Bucks*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hope*, only daughter of *John Hope*, Eſq; one of the directors of the *Eaſt-India* company. — *Chandos Hoſkyns*, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir *Hungerford Hoſkyns*, Bart. to Miſs *May*. — —— *Pomereau*, Eſq; of *Spital-Fields*, to Miſs *Barrington*, of *Groſvenor-Square*. — Sir *Thomas Grey Egerton*, of *Heaton*, Bart. memb. of parl. for *Newton* in *Lancaſhire*, to Miſs *Copley*, of *Wakefield* in *Yorkſhire*. — *Richard Baker*, Eſq; one of the directors of the *S. S.* company, and brother of alderman *Baker*, to Miſs *Wood*. — *James Dickenſon*, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in *Rutlandſhire*, to Miſs *Jane Jordan*, of *Threadneedle-Street*. — *James Fermor*, Eſq; a relation to the earl of *Pomfret*, to Miſs *Mayes*. — *George Bowen*, Eſq; an eminent merchant in *Cannon-Street*, to Miſs *Margaret Honeywood*, of *Red-lion-Street*, *Holbourn*. — Counteſs *Fitz-williams*, deliver'd of a ſon and heir. — Lady *Byron*, of a ſon and heir. — The lady of Sir *Jacob Hakes*, in *Kent*, of a ſon and heir. — Counteſs of *Glencairn* of a ſon and heir. — The lady of his excellency count *Czernichew*, the *Ruſſian* Ambaſſador, of a ſon and a daughter. — Counteſs of *Carliſle*, of a ſon. — The lady of *John Jeſſe*, Eſq; accomptant-general of the *Poſt-Office*, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

HON. Sir *George Mackenzie* of *Granville*, Bart. at *Cromartie* in *Scotland*. — *Edward Aſhe*, Eſq; at *Heytſbury* in *Wiltſhire*, who had been a commiſſioner of trade and plantations above 20 years. — *Lewis Ayres*, Eſq; formerly a merchant in the Turkiſh trade, in the 103d year of his age. — The lady of *Benjamin Lethieullier*, Eſq; an eminent *Turky* merchant, and one of the directors of the *Bank*. — The lady of *Watkin Wynne*, wife of Sir *Watkin Williams*, Bart. after a ſore and tedious illneſs, borne with a truly chriſtian reſignation. She was reported to have died ſome time before, which occaſioned the miſtake in our *Mag.* of *March* laſt, *p.* 141. — *Alexander Cruden*, Eſq; who was captain of the invalids on board the *Centurion*, commanded by commodore *Anſon*, now Lord *Anſon*, and admiral, in the voyage round the world. — *John Bacon*, Eſq; at *Newton-Gap* in the biſhoprick of *Durham*. — Dr. *John Stanley*, an eminent phyſician at *Leiceſter*. — Mr. *Thomas Wright*, a farmer, at *Waldeſhare* in *Kent*, aged 117. — Rev. Dr. *Henry Briggs*, rector of *Holt* in *Norfolk*, and one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary. — *Jeremiah Dawſon*, Eſq; formerly one of the directors of the *Bank*, and a *Virginia* merchant. — Sir *Henry Harpur*, Bart. member of parl. for *Tamworth*, at his ſeat in *Derbyſhire*. — *Francis Fuller*, Eſq; a major-general of his majeſty's forces, and col. of a reg. of foot. — Rev. Mr. *Richard Biſſee*, rector of St. *Martin's Outwich*, miniſter of *Northwood* near *Epping*, and one of the minor canons of St. *Paul's*; formerly a diſſenting miniſter. — Her grace the dutcheſs of *Ardel*, wife to the preſent duke. — Her grace the dutcheſs of *Kent*, relict of *Henry de Grey*, the laſt duke of *Kent*. — Mr. *George Raper*, an eminent merchant, and ſon of *Matthew Raper*, Eſq; one of the directors of the *Bank*. — *Henry Bradley*, Eſq; at his houſe in *Charterhouſe-Square*. — Sir *Wm. Honywood*, Bart. at his ſeat at *Evington*, near *Canterbury*, in the 95th year of his age: He is ſucceeded by his grandſon, now Sir *John Honywood*, Bart. — *Matthew Raper*, Eſq; one of the directors of the *Bank*, at his houſe at *Newington-Green*, a few days after his ſon above-mentioned. — Mr. *William Readman*, in *Old-Street*, aged 106. — Lady *Anne Weſton*, relict of Sir *James Weſton*, in *Surry*, Bart. — Dr. *Oldfield*, a phyſician of very great practice, and one of the phyſicians of *Guy's* hoſpital. — *John Dorriſon*, Eſq; formerly a noted interpreter of foreign languages.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Alexander Pye*, preſented to the living of *Weſton-brook* in *Hampſhire*. — Mr. *Prince*, to the rectory of *Bawdſey* in *Suffolk*. — Mr. *Hutchinſon*, to the vicarage of *Banham* in *Cambridgeſhire*. — Mr. *Griffith*, curate of St. *Margaret*, *Weſtminſter*, to the living of *Camace* in *Montgomeryſh*. — Dr. *Ford*, L. L. D. appointed commiſſary to the archdeaconry of *Sudbury* and town of *Bury St. Edmund's* in *Suffolk*. — Mr. *Boyce*, of *Great*

end, presented to the living of St. *Nicholas* in the city of *Rochester*.—Mr. *White*, to the vicarage of *Blyton* in *Lincolnshire*.—*Thomas Baldwin*, M. A. had a dispensation to hold the mediety of the rectory of *Liverpool*, with the vicarage of *Lieland* in *Lancashire*.—Mr. *Christopher Stephenson*, presented to the rectory of *Rawmarsh* in *Yorkshire*.—Mr. *Charles Addington*, to one mediety of the vicarage of *Pattishall* in *Northamptonshire*.—Mr. *Pindar*, to the vicarage of *Luddington*.—Mr. *Lawrence*, chosen lecturer of St. *Peter le Poor*, in *Old Broad-street*.—Mr. *Atwood*, appointed curate of St. *Margaret*, *Westminster*, in the room of Mr. *Griffith*.—*Tobias Rustat*, M. A. presented by the Rev. Mr. *Tipping*, to the rectory of *Stutton*, *Suffolk*, worth 300*l. per annum*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

ANDREW *Fletcher*, Esq; made secretary to the signet in *Scotland*.—Mr. *Ramsden*, chosen usher to the *Charter-house* school, in the room of Dr. *Samuel Patrick*, deceased.—*Henry Read*, Esq; made comptroller and examiner of duties on windows, houses, &c.—Lieut. *George Blanchley*, made capt. of his majesty's ship, the *Porcupine*.—Mr. *Richard Long*, chosen steward of St. *Bartholomew's*-hospital.—Rt. Hon. *Somerset Hamilton Butler*, Visc. *Ikerrin*, created Earl of *Carrick* in the kingdom of *Ireland*.—Sir *Robert King*, of *Rockingham* in *Ireland*, Bart. created Baron of *Kingsborough* in the said kingdom.—Sir *James Somervell*, Knt. made a Baronet of *Ireland*.—Mr. *Lewis Crucius*, chosen head-master of the *Charter-house* school, in the room of the Rev. Mr. *Hotchkis*, who resign'd.—*William Gill* and *Foliot Herbert*, Esqrs. made comptrollers of the customs in the port of *Chester*, and all places and creeks thereunto belonging.

NEW MEMBER.

HON. Mr. *Charles Maitland*, for the burghs of *Brechin*, *Aberdeen*, &c. in the room of the Hon. *John Maule*, Esq; made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT *Downs*, of the parish of *White-Chappel*, collar-maker.—*West Digges*, of the parish of St. *George*, *Southwark*, distiller.—*Edward Legg*, of *Frowfield*, *Wilts*, dealer.—*John Smith*, of *Totton*, *Hants*, timber-merchant.—*John Peter Gorge*, of *Green-Lettice-Lane*, merchant and dealer.—*Richard Gill*, late of *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, mariner.—*Joseph Wildman*, of the liberty of the rolls, *London*, bricklayer and builder.—*Jones Haisey*, of the parish St. *Mary-Magdalen*, *Bermondsey*, fellmonger.—*William Tourgood*, of *Danbury*, in *Essex*, shopkeeper.—*Alex. Bell*, of *Little Warwick-Street*, taylor.—*Philip Church*, of St. *Mary White-Chappel*, dealer.—*Noah Chandler*, of the parish of *Randwicke* in *Gloucestershire*, clother.—*Edward Haytley*, of *Compton-Street*, *Middlesex*, linen-draper.—*James Richardson*, late of *Birchin-Lane*, *London*, glass-grinder.—*Stephen Beverly*, late of *York*, tanner and brewer.—*Roger Hall*, of *Chillham* in *Kent*, shopkeeper.—*Alex. Williamson*, now or late of *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, barber and perriwig-maker.—*Zachary Marley*, late of *Aysleby*, in *Yorkshire*, butcher.—*Robert Parker*, of *Ebbisham*, otherwise *Epsom*, in *Surrey*, brewer.—*Thomas Blathwayte*, of *Warrington*, cheese-factor.—*William Williams*, late of *Newport* in the isle of *Wight*, chapman and dealer in wood.—*William Kent*, of the parish of *Acton*, in the county of *Middlesex*, butcher.—*Earlsman Sparrow* of the parish of St. *Mary Rotherhith*, shipwright and dealer.—*John Blyth*, of the parish of St. *Anne*, *Soho*, apothecary.—*Abraham Webb*, of the parish of St. *James*, dealer in coals.—*Robert Barcham*, of *Norwich*, worsted weaver.—*John Cowling*, now or late of the parish of *Wake*, in *Somersetshire*, Clothier and Dealer.—*Mary Thomas*, Widow, late of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, vintner.—*James Winstanley*, of *Spital-Fields*, victualler.—*Thomas Harrison*, late of *Clifton* in *Yorkshire*, maltster.—*Nathan Wells*, late of *Guildford*, bargemaster.—*Mary Brown*, of *King's Lynn* in *Norfolk*, widow and merchant.—*Joseph Browne*, of *Nine-Elms*, in the Parish of *Battersea*, *Surrey*, *Oilman*.—*Robert Chennery*, of *King's Lynn*, merchant.—*Jehosephat Postle*, of *Wymondham* in *Norfolk*, money-scrivener.—*John Pescod*, in the parish of St. *James*, carpenter.—*John Mills*, of *Charing-Cross*, toyman.—*Charles Nevelle*, of *Sion-Hill*, *Middlesex*, dealer.—*John Rothery*, of *Steuart-Street*, in the *Old-Artillery*, weaver.—*Matthias Cotton*, of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, wine-cooper.—*David Jeffries*, late of *Norton Falgate*, now of St. *James*, *Westminster*, Jeweller.—*William Morin* and *Henry Duqueroy*, of *London*, merchants and partners.—*Thomas Benbow*, of the parish of St. *Paul Shadwell*, bricklayer and dealer.—*John Weston*, of *Broadstreet*, *London*, packer.—*Matthew Wainwright*, of *Ipswich* chapman and dealer in spirituous liquors.—*Henry Matthew*, late of *Stratford* upon *Avon*, grocer.—*John Hotham*, of *York*, mercer and maltster.—*Salem Owen*, of *Bread-Street*, *London*, merchant.—*Edward Atkinson*, of *Richersgate* without, in *Cumberland*, grocer.—*William Woodgate*, of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, mercer and dealer.—*Thomas Atkinson*, of *St. Mary*, *Newington-Butts*, in *Surrey*, gardener.—*Samuel Stephenson*, late of *Scarborough*, merchant and mariner.—*Christopher Bennet*, of *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, linen-draper.—*George Crumpe*, late of *Downton* in *Salop*, dealer in timber.

PRICES of STOCKS in JUNE, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1		177 ½	107	98 ¼	98 ¼	96 ¼ ½	95 ¼ ⅜	88 ¼	19s a 21	6 10 0	S.W.	cloudy fa.
2	126			98 ⅜	98 ⅜ ½	96 ⅜	95 ⅜ ½	88 ¼ ⅜	20s a 19	6 10 0	S.W.	cloudy fa.
3	126 ¼ 126	176 ¼	106 ½	98 ⅜ ½	98 ⅜ ½ ⅝	96 ⅜ 96	95 94 ⅞	88 ¼ ⅜	19s a 20	6 17 6	E.S.E.	rain
4				98 ¼	98 ½ ⅝		95 ½	88 ⅜	19s a 20	6 17 6	S.W.	fair
5	Sunday										S.W.	clou. fair
6											S.W.	rain
7	126 ¼	176 ¼		98 ⅛ ¼	98 ⅛ ⅜ ⅝		95 ⅛	88 ⅛	19s a 20	6 17 6	N.N.W.	cloud. fai.
8			106 ¼	98 ⅛ ⅜	98 ⅛ ⅜ ⅝	96 ¼	95	88	18s a 19	6 17 6	N.	rain thun.
9	125 ¾ 126	176		98 ⅛ 97 ⅞	98 ½ ⅝	96 ¼ 96	95 94 ¾ ⅞	87 ⅞ 88	19s a 18	7 0 0	N.E.	fair
10	126 ¼	176 ¼	106 ⅛	98 ⅛	98 ½ ⅜	96 ⅜ ⅛	94 ⅞ 95	87 ¼ ⅞	18s a 16	6 17 6	E.N.E.	fair
11	126 ¼		106 ½			96 ½ ⅛	95	88	17s a 17	6 17 6	S.W.	very hot
12	Sunday				98 ¼						N.W.	thun. rain
13			106 ½ ¾ ⅛	98 ¼ ⅛		96 ¼	95 ⅛	87 ⅞ ¼	17s a 15	6 17 6	S.	rain fair
14	126 ¼		106 ¾	98 ¼	98 ⅞ 99	96 ⅜	95 ⅛ ¼	87 ⅛ ¼ ⅜	14s a 15	7 0 0	S.W.	clou. mild
15		178 ¼	107 ¼ 107	98 ⅜	99	96 ⅝	95 ¼ ½	87 ⅛ ¼ ⅜	1 s a 16	7 0 0	S.W.	rain
16	126 ¼ 126	178	107	98 ⅜ ¼	99 ⅛		95 ⅛ ¼	87 ¼ ⅜	16s a 14	7 0 0	N.W.	cold rain
17	126 ¼ ⅜	178 ¼	107	98 ½ 99 ¼		96 ⅛ 97	95 ½ 96	88 ¼ ½	16s a 14	7 0 0	N.N.E.	cold rain
18		178 ½		99 ¼		97 ¼	96	88 ½ 89	15s a 17	7 0 0	N.E.byE.	fair
19	Sunday										N.E.	fair
20	127 ⅛	178 ¼	108 ½	99 ¼ 100 ¼		97 ¼ 98 ¼	96 ⅛ 97 ½	89 ⅛ ¾	17s a 21	7 0 0	E.byN.	fair
21	127 ½		108 ⅛	100 ¼		98 ½	97 ¼ ¼	89 ½ ¼	20s a 19	7 0 0	N.E.	fair
22			108 ½ 109	100 ¼ 101 ⅛		99 100	98 ¼	90 91 ½	19s a 21	7 0 0	N.E.	fair clou
23	128	178		101 ¼			98 ⅛		20s a 24	7 0 0	N.N.E.	fair cloud.
24	128 ½ ¼	184 ½ 185		101 ¼ 102			98 ¼		23s a 29	7 2 6	N.E.	fair
25	129			102 ¼ ⅛			98 ½ ¼		29s a 30	7 0 0	N.E.	fair
26	Sunday										N.E.	fair
27	129		110 ¼	102 ⅛ 103			98 ⅛ ½		30s a 24	7 0 0	N.E.byN.	fair
28	129 ¼ 129	184		103 102 ⅜			98 ⅛ ⅜	92 ½	23s	7 0 0	N.N.E.	fair
29	129	184 ⅛		103			98 ¼	92	22s a 23	7 0 0	N.E.	fair
30	129 ¼	184		103 ⅛			98 ⅛	92	24s.	7 0 0	N.E.	fair

LOTTERY TICKETS 11l. 8s. 6d.

Bill of Mortality from May 24. to June 21.

Christ.	Males 487	Femal. 488	975
Buried	Males 866	Femal. 775	1641
Died under 2 Years old			510
Between 2 and 5			136
5 and 10			48
10 and 20			58
20 and 30			147
30 and 40			193
40 and 50			156
50 and 60			160
60 and 70			118
70 and 80			75
80 and 90			43
90 and 100			4
			1641

Buried

Within the Walls	165
Without the Walls	368
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*	706
City & Sub. *West.*	402
	1641

Weekly *May*	31	452
June	7	434
	14	395
	21	360
		1641

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
Wheat 45s. 10d. per Q.

AS the insurrections in *Holland*, and the alteration thereby occasion'd, is one of the most importunant occurences since our last, we shall begin with an account of that affair. A part of the publick revenue of the united provinces was raised by small duties or taxes, call'd *pachts* in *Dutch*, upon almost all the necessaries of life: These *pachts* were farmed out to private men, who for that reason were called *pachters*, and who were impowered by law to raise and collect them by their own officers, of whom they kept a great number in daily pay, besides a good many informers; and as they generally had good bargains, they not only grew rich, but lived in a more sumptuous manner than most private men were able to do, which raised both the envy and jealousy of the people in every one of the seven provinces. The populace in the province of *Groningen* were the first that began, about the end of last month, to appear in a tumultous manner against these *pachters*, and to demand an abolition of all these duties, as well as a redress of some other grievances. In this province the states were so wise as to prevent any fatal consequences by an immediate compliance with the demands of the populace; but the states of *Friesland* being a little more obstinate, the tumults of the populace in that country came to a greater height, especially as they had not yet settled the stadtholdership, in the same manner as it had been settled by most of the other provinces. The mob not only plundered and demolished all the houses of the *pachters* in that province, but also the houses of some of those gentlemen who were thought averse to any alteration in the government; so that the states were at last obliged to comply with all their demands, which consisted of 14 articles, the chief of which were, 1st, That the stadtholdership and succession thereunto should be established in the family of *Orange*, as it was in most of the other provinces. 2dly, That all the farms of the country and cities should be so abolished as never to be re-established. 3dly, That a commission should be appointed to examine into the state of the finances and treasury of the province; another for abolishing certain superfluous employments, and diminishing the appointments of others, and their power to extend to military as well as civil employments; and a third, to examine the book of suffrages or poll-book, and to reform all abuses therein. The populace of the province of *Utrecht* began likewise to shew the same tumultuous spirit; but the states prevented their committing any violence, by a ready compliance with their demands. At last the infection reached the province of *Holland*, where the states thought to have prevented any violent proceedings, by a sort of dehortatory proclamation, setting forth the inconveniencies that would attend the abolition of the taxes, and threatening the refractory with severe punishment; but this had a quite contrary effect, for the mob rose at *Harlem*, *Amsterdam*, *Leyden*, and the *Hague*, and were more outrageous than they had been any where else; and as they were fired upon by the burghers both at *Amsterdam* and the *Hague*, a great many were killed, wounded, trod to death, or drowned in the canals, which redoubled their fury, so that the houses and goods of every one of the *pachters* in or about all those places were utterly demolished, and much worse consequences might have ensued, if it had not been for the seasonable speech beforementioned *, made by the Prince of *Orange*, to the states of *Holland* and *Westfriesland*, and their resolution thereupon, to abolish all the farms, and to contrive some other methods for supplying the deficiency thereby occasioned in the publick revenue; which will of course greatly add to the power and influence of his serene highness, as all those *pachters* were the favourites or relations of the party opposite to him; and the new officers to be appointed, as some must be, for raising and collecting any new taxes that may be imposed, will all be of his nomination.

As to the progress of the conferences for a general peace at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the Count *de Kaunitz*, the Queen of *Hungary*'s minister, acceded to the preliminaries, with some restrictions, on the 27th ult. *N. S.* What these restrictions are we are not told, but it seems that the Count *de St. Severin*, the *French* minister, thereupon resolved to take a trip to *Paris*, for which place he set out in a few days after, and did not return till the 23d inst.

After his return both the marquis *Doria*, the *Genoese* minister, and M. *Sotomayor*, the *Spanish* minister, received orders to accede under certain limitations, which they did on the 28th inst. *N. S.* but what those limitations are we know as little of for certain as we do of the preliminaries, nor will the secret be probably cleared up till the next meeting of the *British* parliament.

His *Britannick* majesty having arrived at *Helvoetsluys* the 2d inst. *N. S.* early in the morning, set out at six the same morning on his journey to *Hanover*, had an interview with the princess of *Orange* at *Maasslandsluys*, another with the prince of *Orange* the same day at *Utrecht*, and on the 4th arrived in perfect health at *Herenhausen*.

* *See before*, p. 274.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Dictionary and Concordance of *M. Marius de Calasio*, with great Additions and Emendations. By *W. Romaine*, A. M. Vol. 3. *Hodges.*

2. Explanatory Notes on the 4 Gospels, in a new Method. By *Joseph Trapp*, D.D. In 2 Parts, compleat, pr. 6s. *Russel.*

3. Remarks on the Preface to, and some Passages in the first Part of the Letters publish'd under the Title of *The Convert.* By a Clergyman, to whom they were address'd, pr. 6d. *Woodfall.*

4. A Letter to Mr. *S. Chandler*, occasion'd by his late Discourse, entitled, *The Case of Subscription*, &c. pr. 6d. *Owen.*

5. An Abridgment of Mr. *D. Brainerd*'s Journal among the *Indians*, pr. 1s. 6d. *Oswald.*

6. Remarks on Mr. *Kennicot*'s Discourse on the Tree of Life. By *R. Gifford*, B. A. pr 1s. 6d. *Cooper.*

7. The Christian Instructor; or, Religious Exercises. By *Isaac Toms*, pr. 1s. 6d. *Hett.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

* 8. The *British* Carpenter: Or a Treatise on Carpentry. By *Francis Price, Surveyor to the Cathedral Church of* Salisbury. The second Edit. Illustrated with sixty-two Copper-Plates. Printed by *C.* and *J. Ackers*, in St. *John*'s-*Street*; for *C. Hitch* at the *Red-Lion*, and *R. Baldwin*, jun. at the *Rose*, in *Pater-Noster-Row*, pr. 10s.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1748.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, July 2.

Mr. Touchit,



THO' I hope we have the permiſſion of the Almighty to kill his good creatures for our ſuſtenance, yet I cannot but believe, that the kind, the merciful and good Being, who created them, expects us to uſe them tenderly, and when, thro' neceſſity, we kill them, to take away their lives in the moſt merciful manner.

Now, I am afraid, our practice is the direct contrary. Our delicacy and luxury are grown to ſuch a height, that there are perhaps as many devices made uſe of by us among the creatures when living, as when dead, in order to ſuit them to our moſt fantaſtical appetites; and ſome of theſe are of a moſt barbarous nature; ſuch as cutting off a part or parts of the creature, and conſequently drawing away its blood and life by drops, and killing it by ſlow degrees of torture.

And the poor young and moſt innocent creatures always ſhare this cruelty to a large degree; witneſs our calves, and alſo, our lambs, thoſe beautiful emblems of innocence, whoſe name we have borrowed to repreſent to ourſelves an idea of the moſt holy Son of God, the Saviour of the world, and Redeemer of mankind. In *London*, the capital of a nation profeſſing chriſtianity, it is no uncommon thing to ſee thoſe creatures bound and bleeding, and dying a lingering and cruel death; a death, as I have thought, in ſome meaſure, reſembling the barbarity of a crucifixion. This is almoſt any day to be ſeen about the bloody markets of this fountain-head and metropolis of profuſion and luxury; while the actors in theſe cruel tragedies, a large herd of creatures in the ſhape of men, ſeem void of all ſenſe of humanity. So high is luxury, and *white meat* ſo much in faſhion, that I am afraid we have many perſons amongſt us, that would put a poor dumb creature to the greateſt degree of torture, in order to ſuit its fleſh the more to the delicate taſte of the market, if there were but the leaſt probability of ſelling it for only a farthing a joint the more.

I have mentioned *luxury* in the conſumer, and *covetouſneſs* in the vender, as reaſons of our cruelty: And to theſe, I am afraid, I may juſtly add another reaſon (if it be not included under them) I mean, *wantonneſs*. We have men, as they are call'd, who are brutiſh enough to be cruel to poor creatures for ſport. We have wanton, high-fed, pamper'd men-cooks, who can entertain themſelves with boiling and roaſting ſenſible creatures alive: And we have butchers alſo, who have by habit ſo metamorphos'd their

their nature, as to be capable of finding diverſion in cruelty and barbarity. To theſe I join thoſe who kill only fowls, which they alſo, for the reaſons abovemention'd, have a way of doing in a very lingering and cruel manner, without any viſible regard to the miſery of the poor innocent and defenceleſs creatures.

Our heavenly Father, whoſe mercy endureth for ever, hath in ſeveral places of holy writ expreſly declared the greateſt regard and compaſſion to the beaſts of the field; and hath commanded us to let them ſhare equally with us in the reſt of the *Sabbath*: But to our other cruelty we in a great degree add a denial of this benefit and mercy. This is true, eſpecially, in reſpect to thoſe noble creatures the horſes, which are, doubtleſs, a moſt valuable part of our cattle.

I am here an advocate, Mr. *Touchit*, for a prodigious multitude of poor creatures not able to ſpeak for themſelves: And as they are a ſenſible part of the animal creation of a merciful and righteous God, we have, I think, much reaſon to fear, that their cries and groans will be heard by their kind Creator; and that they will, without the power of ſpeech, curſe us in effect, and bring down the judgment of heaven upon us, if we continue to them our luxurious, weak, wanton, and moſt unreaſonable cruelty and barbarity.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

I Am juſt come to town from a long journey, and found the roads filled with ſhoals of common ſailors, who are now turned looſe to get their bread how they can. Some of theſe poor wretches demanded my money in the *ſupplicatory form*: How long it will be before they alter their tone, time only muſt determine; but undoubtedly there is too much reaſon to fear, that it will be very ſoon. I joined to my charity a little expoſtulation on their former extravagance, and wiſhed they would be more prudent in their conduct for the time to come; all which I am to ſuppoſe they forgot at the firſt alehouſe they came to.

But tho' it would be a vain attempt to *reaſon* with creatures of their diſpoſition, yet I hope what I am going to offer will be conſider'd more maturely by perſons of another caſt, if they have any ſentiments either of humanity or true patriotiſm remaining in their breaſts.

We are now upon the concluſion of a general peace, and muſt reduce our forces both by ſea and land, and give up likewiſe the only conqueſt we have made, *Cape-Breton*. Indeed, as to the giving up this place, I am really of opinion, it is as neceſſary, in our preſent circumſtances, ſo to do, as to reduce our forces. For if we had kept this fortreſs, it would only have been a dead weight upon us of at leaſt 20000*l.* yearly expence to maintain the garriſon, *&c.* without any advantage as to the fiſhery; ſeeing that we have as much room on *Newfoundland* already, as we can poſſibly make uſe of. And it would be idle to imagine, that we ought to be in a perpetual ſtate of war with the *French* and other nations, to prevent their fiſhing on thoſe coaſts; eſpecially as no farther attempt was made to diſpoſſeſs the *French* of their ſettlements in *Canada*, after the taking of *Cape-Breton*.

To return: It is computed, that there will be diſcharged by the peace, out of the royal navy, at leaſt — — 30000 ſailors.
Add to theſe — 10000 marines.
And it will be a very moderate computation to allow no more than } 10000 privateers.
50000

Here

Here are now at leaſt 50000 poor wretches, turned adrift, without a viſible way of livelihood, and without the leaſt degree of thought or prudence to find out any for themſelves, that is good and uſeful. It is impoſſible for the merchants to take the tenth part of them into their ſervice: For tho' we will ſuppoſe and hope, that there will be a much greater number of merchantmen fitted out than during the war, yet the number of hands in each ſhip will be much leſs, ſo that the poor ſailors, of whom there is a greater number now then ever, will be ſtill without employ.

Now in ſuch a circumſtance, ſuppoſe that a proper encouragement was given for their ſettling in the *Highlands* and *Northern Iſles* of *Scotland*, and commencing fiſhermen. What I would propoſe, is this, *That a bounty of* 5s. per *barrel ſhould be given for all herrings caught and cured within certain precincts of the iſles and* Northern Coaſts *of* Scotland, *and by inhabitants reſiding within thoſe limits.* This would be ſuch an encouragement, as would infallibly tempt (if not our own ſeamen) at leaſt the *Scotch* ſeamen, and multitudes of inhabitants on the *Glaſgow* ſide (who have the ſincereſt attachment to the preſent government of any of the people of *Scotland*) to remove farther northward, in order to enjoy theſe premiums. And then this would cauſe many other removes from ſouth to north; ſo that our more ſouthern ſailors would quickly find their account in theſe migrations. I ſay, this would certainly be the caſe, even tho' we ſhould ſuppoſe, that none of our preſent diſcharged ſailors would travel immediately ſo far northward themſelves. But the advantage to the publick, as well as to the adventurers, and the country inhabited by them, would be almoſt infinite, and every day increaſing. And I have this further to offer in recommendation of the preſent propoſal, that the ſcheme itſelf is eaſily executed, and both a cheaper, and much leſs liable to abuſe and corruption, than any that I have heard yet propoſed.

If the whole 20000*l.* the ſavings of *Cape-Breton*, were expended in ſuch a bounty as here ſuppoſed, of 5*s. per* barrel, it would procure the curing of 200,000 barrels of the beſt herrings in the world, which, if exported, would bring as many pounds *Sterling* in to the nation, and would people and cultivate thoſe waſtes of *Scotland*, which are at preſent only a harbour for the barbarous clans, who are bred up in ignorance, poverty, and dependence, and are the ſcandal, as well as a nuſance to their mother country.

Some thoughts occaſion'd by the eclipſe of ſun on the 14*th inſtant.*

IT was a point univerſally believed in the heathen world, that the ſun and moon were deities, and conſequently that when they were eclipſed they were in a ſtate of pain or ſuffering; and indeed this the very word teaches us, by which this diminution of light is expreſſed, for it ſignifies ſtrictly a fainting or a failing. It is true, that this ſeems to imply ſomewhat of an abſurdity; but that ſignifies little, ſince it is very difficult to find any peculiar notion of falſe religion that does not include an abſurdity. But be that as it would, this doctrine was of great uſe to the prieſts, as it ſerved to impreſs a great terror on the minds of the people; and therefore, as they had many myſterious rites and ceremonies, by which they pretended to aſſiſt their afflicted divinities, ſo in eclipſes of the moon eſpecially, they permitted the populace to aſſiſt them by beating of braſs pans and kettles, in the ſame manner that is uſed by the country people

people to make bees ſwarm, in order to relieve the labouring goddeſs. Of theſe ſuperſtitious and ridiculous notions they were, for the reaſons that have been before aſſigned, ſo very tender and circumſpect, that they endeavoured to repreſent it as a point of impiety, and even of atheiſm, to advance any opinions contrary to thoſe they mantained.

It muſt be however allowed, that in the midſt of theſe pious frauds, and while this popular ſuperſtition prevailed in the higheſt degree, there were ſome, who, as they were not impoſed on themſelves, had no hand in impoſing upon others; but by the quickneſs of their own parts, and a diligent application to the ſtudy of nature, came to know things as they really were. Theſe were the philoſophers, of whom *Thales* was the firſt that had the ſkill to predict an eclipſe in *Greece*. Yet their notions were ſubject to ſuſpicion, inſomuch that we are told that *Pericles* was obliged to ſend away *Anaxagoras*, from whom he received all his knowledge, to ſcreen him from the reſentment of the *Athenians*, who were at this time ſo ignorant, that they had certainly loſt a battle at ſea, by the terror they were under from an eclipſe of the ſun, if *Pericles* had not wrapped his cloak about the head of the maſter of his ſhip, and then aſked him, *Whether he was frighted with that?* To which the man anſwering *No*; *Can you not*, replied *Pericles*, *conceive that this other darkneſs proceeds from ſomething bigger than a cloak?* This learning he had from *Anaxagoras*, who thereby rendered himſelf obnoxious to the prieſts. In *Rome* again it was much later before aſtronomy was ſo well underſtood; for *Pliny* tells us, that *Sulpicius Gallus* was the firſt who underſtood how to calculate an eclipſe; and that by predicting one of the moon the day before it happened, he ſaved the army of *Paulus Emilius*, and on this account was eſteemed ſomething more than man by the ſoldiers. As this knowledge was in thoſe days confined wholly to the philoſophers, ſo there was a great incertainty amongſt them. On the whole, tho' the *many* and *few* remains a diſtinction with us, as well as the antients, yet the number of the intelligent amongſt them was infinitely ſmaller, ſo that what between prieſtcraft and tyranny, the maſs of the people were kept in wretched ignorance.

But with us it is in every reſpect different. The *Chriſtian* religion is ſo far from being inconſiſtent with, that it is founded upon reaſon, and the more free, and the more ſtrongly a man thinks, provided he thinks rightly, the more clearly he will be convinced of the certainty of its doctrines. So far is the goſpel from laying reſtraint upon our inquiries, and ſo little does it diſcourage any diſcoveries, that, on the contrary, it makes them our duty, by teaching us, that this is the ſublimeſt exerciſe of our faculties, and the nobleſt worſhip we can pay to their almighty Author. True religion is the foundation of true ſcience, and whoever is ignorant, or ſuperſtitious, cannot be truly religious. There are, indeed, countries, the inhabitants of which would take it extremely ill, if we ſhould deny them the appellation of *Chriſtians*, where a great meaſure of prieſtcraft ſtill prevails, and, conſequently, a proportionable ſhare of ignorance and ſuperſtition; but this ought not to be charged upon the *Chriſtian* religion, becauſe this ſpirit only appears where chriſtianity is defective; and it is one of the beſt arguments in favour of the reformation, that it has greatly promoted all kinds of ſcience, which is ever a mark of true religion, as that is the reaſonable worſhip of the Author of all truth.

It is in conſequence of this knowledge, which chriſtianity cheriſhes as well as permits, that we now look upon eclipſes with wonder and pleaſure, inſtead of terror and amazement. We conſider them as very ſignal inſtances of the wiſdom of God, and as ſigns and tokens that are of great uſe to us his creatures. I do not mean as omens or prognoſticks, for in that light they ſignify little or nothing; but in another ſenſe, or rather in many other ſenſes, in which it may be affirmed that they are very advantageous. They ſerve to give us the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the truth and certainty of aſtronomy. They are likewiſe of great uſe in coſmography, ſince one of the beſt and ſureſt methods of ſettling the longitudes of places with exactneſs, is from the obſervations of eclipſes. In reſpect to chronology alſo, they are of no ſmall importance, ſince our learned aſtronomers are as able to fix the time when eclipſes happened heretofore, as to calculate their appearances hereafter.

[*The remainder of the Theory of eclipſes, of which we have given part*, p. 323, *ſhall be in our next; as alſo the eſſay on the time of keeping* Eaſter.]

A Deſcription of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUckinghamſhire has *Oxfordſhire* on the weſt, *Northamptonſhire* on the north, *Berkſhire* on the ſouth, from which it is parted by the *Thames*, and *Bedfordſhire*, *Hertfordſhire* and *Middleſex* on the eaſt; is 39 miles * long, 18 broad, and about 138 in circumference. It is divided into 8 hundreds, contains 441,000 acres, 185 pariſhes, 15 market-towns, about 18,390 houſes, and 111,394 inhabitants, and ſends 14 members to parliament. It conſiſts of two parts; that towards the ſouth and eaſt, which riſes into hills, well cloathed with woods, is call'd the *Chiltern*; the other lying northwards, being plain, is ſtiled the *Vale*, or *Vale of Aileſbury*; and this part is the moſt fruitful for tillage and paſture, feeding infinite numbers of ſheep and other cattle. The market towns are,

1. *Oulney*, on the *Ouſe*, in the northern extremity of the county, a pretty good town, whoſe inhabitants have no inconſiderable trade in bone-lace. The market is on *Mondays*, and the place is remarkable for its goodly church, with a beautiful ſpire-ſteeple, the only one (as we are told, except that of *Hanſlap*) in the whole county.

2. *Newport-Pagnel*, about 4 miles ſouth of *Oulney*. It has two bridges over a branch of the *Ouſe*, a good market on *Saturdays*, and is of chief note for the bone-lace made here.

3. *Stony-Stratford*, 5 miles ſouth-weſt of *Newport-Pagnel*, on the ſouth bank of the *Ouſe*, over which it has a ſtone-bridge, where the ford formerly was: It has its name from the ſaid ford, from its being ſeated on *Watling-Street*, a military *Roman* way, and from the buildings being of freeſtone. 'Tis a pretty large town, with 2 pariſh churches, which no other in the county can boaſt of, and has a very good market for corn, fleſh, and ſome fiſh on *Fridays*.

4. *Buckingham*, about 5 miles ſouth-weſt of *Stony-Stratford*, fruitfully ſeated in a low ground, and on the banks of the *Ouſe*, which almoſt ſurrounds it, over which it has 3 fair ſtone bridges, one leading eaſtward, another ſouthward, and the third weſtward. The town is fair, well frequented and inhabited, and has a very good market on *Saturdays*. It is govern'd by a bailiff, 12 principal burgeſſes, a ſteward, *&c.* and ſends 2 members to parliament. The town-hall is ſeated in the north part of the town, and the church in the ſouth. The

* *Theſe are computed miles, but thoſe in the following debate meaſured miles.*

The ſummer aſſizes were fixed here by an act paſs'd the laſt ſeſſion. (*See the following* debate.)

5. *Winſlow*, about 4 miles ſouth-eaſt from *Buckingham*, ſeated in a good ſoil, where there is plenty of wood: Market on *Thurſdays*, well furniſh'd with corn and proviſions.

6. *Aileſbury*, 7 miles ſouth-eaſt of *Winſlow*, a fair and well inhabited borough-town, which has a well frequented market on *Saturdays*. In the midſt of the town is ſeated a fair ſhire-hall, where the aſſizes were uſually kept, as being the moſt commodious place in the county; but now the ſummer aſſizes are fix'd at *Buckingham*. (*See above, and the following* debate.) The chief officer here is a conſtable, put in by the lord of the manor, or choſen by the inhabitants and confirm'd by him. The 2 members of parliament are choſen by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and return'd by the conſtable. *Winchendon*, three miles weſt, is a noble ſeat, with fine gardens, and the beſt orangery perhaps in *England*, which belonged to the duke of *Wharton*; and *Hamden*, 6 miles ſouth, is the ſeat of that moſt antient and honourable family of the *Hamdens*.

7. *Iwingo*, 6 miles eaſt of *Aileſbury*, a ſmall town among woods, with a market on *Fridays*.

8. *Wendover*, 3 miles ſouth-eaſt of *Aileſbury*, at the entrance of the *Vale*, with pleaſant hills on each ſide. It has a market on *Thurſdays*, not very conſiderable, and ſends 2 members to parliament, choſen by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and return'd by the conſtables.

9. *Riſborough*, a little ſouth-weſt of *Wendover*, an indifferent town, ſeated on the hills, with a ſmall market on *Saturdays*.

10. *Cheſham*, 6 miles ſouth-eaſt of *Riſborough*, has a ſmall market on *Wedneſdays*.

11. *Amerſham*, or *Agmondeſham*, 2 miles ſouth of *Cheſham*, has ſeveral good buildings, a handſome town-hall, and a ſmall market on *Tueſdays*; and, tho' no corporation, ſends 2 members to parliament, choſen by the inhabitants who pay ſcot and lot, and return'd by the conſtables. Here's a free-ſchool, and a noble ſeat and fine gardens, belonging to the family of the *Drakes*.

12. *High Wickham*, or *Wicomb*, or *Chipping-Wicomb*, 5 miles ſouth-weſt of *Amerſham*, for its largeneſs and fair buildings not inferior to any in the county. It has a plentiful market on *Fridays*, is govern'd by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, a town clerk and 2 bailiffs, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

13. *Marlow*, or *Great-Marlow*, 3 miles ſouth of *Wicomb*, a pretty large town pleaſantly ſituate on the banks of the *Thames*, over which it has a bridge, which leads into *Berkſhire*. 'Tis a borough-town and ſends 2 members to parliament. Its market is on *Saturdays*.

14. *Beaconſfield*, or *Beaconſfield*, north-eaſt of *Marlow*, on a high hill, has a ſmall market on *Thurſdays*, and ſeveral large inns, being a great thorowfare from *London* to *Oxford*, &c.

15. *Colebrook*, or *Colnbrook*, on the river *Coln*, within a few miles of *Windſor* in *Berkſhire*. 'Tis but ſmall, and its market on *Wedneſdays* not conſiderable; yet being ſeated on the weſtern road from *London* to *Reading*, &c. is of ſome account, and has ſeveral good inns. In the neighbourhood of theſe parts is *Datchet*, a ſmall village famous for horſe-races, where a bridge was built by Q. *Anne*, for the conveniency of ſuch as go to and come from *Windſor*: And *Eaton*, famous for its ſeminary of learning, founded by *Henry* VI. call'd *Eaton-College*; where there is a fair bridge over the *Thames*, leading to *Windſor*.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 247.

The next ſpeech I ſhall give you, in the debate continued in our laſt, was made by Cn. Genucius, Arm. *and was to this effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE affair now before us has been repreſented in ſuch an invidious light by its oppoſers, as renders it abſolutely neceſſary to lay the whole caſe before you, which I ſhall do in as plain and brief a manner as poſſible, and then leave it to the houſe to determine, whether it deſerves the many hard epithets it has been loaded with in this debate.

Whether the town of *Buckingham* has a title to be called the county town, or whether any town in that or any other county has a title to be called ſo, is a queſtion that I ſhall not give myſelf the trouble to examine, nor do I think it material to determine that queſtion one way or other; but this I will ſay, Sir, that the town of *Buckingham* is the moſt antient, and was the moſt conſiderable town in that county, till trade and manufactures began to be eſtabliſhed amongſt us. Till that happy æra, Sir, it is well known, that all our towns, eſpecially our inland towns, owed their original to ſome ſtrong caſtle in the neighbourhood, and that thoſe caſtles were made uſe of as priſons for all ſorts of criminals. When any ſuch caſtle was built, as ſome great lord generally lived in it, and as a gariſon, or number of armed men, was uſually kept in it, this of courſe drew artificers, ſhopkeepers and victuallers to ſettle and build themſelves houſes at ſome place near the caſtle, in order to furniſh the lord and his family, or the gariſon, with what neceſſaries they wanted; and the farmers in the neighbourhood, as well as many of the ſmall freeholders, likewiſe built themſelves houſes there, in order to be protected againſt that ſort of robbers formerly called *Robertſmen*, by whom all parts of the country, as well as the northern, were in former ages very much infeſted; and as they often appeared in great bodies, it was neceſſary to lodge all criminals in priſons within ſome ſtrong caſtle, for preventing their being reſcued by theſe *Robertſmen*.

Thus, Sir, moſt of our towns firſt began to be formed, and to this the town of *Buckingham* owes its original. The old and the ſtrong caſtle built there gave riſe to the town, very probably before there was any thing like a town in any other part of the county, which was probably the reaſon why in antient times, and for many ages, the county courts, the quarter ſeſſions, and the aſſizes were held, and the whole buſineſs of the county was tranſacted, at *Buckingham*; and the county goal was at the caſtle there, as appears by many books, and records. But towards the end of the reign of *Henry* VIII. the lord chief juſtice *Baldwyn* having purchaſed the manor of *Aileſbury*, reſolved for the advantage, and to increaſe the rents of his manor, to encourage and promote the trade of that town as much as he could. With this view, and this ſolely, he endeavoured, and had intereſt enough to accompliſh bringing the county courts, the quarter ſeſſions, and the aſſizes to be generally held, and almoſt the whole buſineſs of county to be tranſacted at *Aileſbury*, to the great prejudice of the town of *Buckingham*, and all that

part of the county; which they were very ſenſible of, and loudly complained of the injury that had thus, for the private advantage of a chief juſtice, been done them; but they could find no proper opportunity for ſeeking redreſs till the year 1614, when at their requeſt a bill was actually brought into parliament for fixing the ſummer aſſizes for the county at the town of *Buckingham*, which bill would probably have been paſſed into a law, if the parliament had not been ſuddenly diſſolved four days after the bill was brought in.

This diſappointment, Sir, ſo much diſcouraged the inhabitants of the town of *Buckingham*, and that part of the county, that they never made any new application to parliament; but luckily for them, one of their townſmen came to be a judge ſoon after the year 1720, and he had intereſt enough to get the ſummer aſſizes always held at the town of *Buckingham* as long as he lived, which practice was continued after his death without interruption, till laſt year, when a chief judge, whom I do not chuſe to mention by name, had formed a ſcheme for getting one of his ſons choſen a repreſentative in parliament for the town of *Aileſbury*; and to render his ſcheme ſucceſsful, he reſolved, I may ſuppoſe, promiſed to get the ſummer aſſizes brought back to that town, which he accordingly effected, and the aſſizes were by him held there laſt ſummer, about the time the election of their repreſentatives came on, when they, in return for the favour conferred on them, choſe one of his ſons as one of their repreſentatives in parliament.

I could here expatiate, Sir, upon the nature of private jobbs, and the bad conſequence of magiſtrates wreſting their power and authority towards the accompliſhment of ſuch; and I could give hard names with more juſtice, I think, than the gentlemen of the other ſide can pretend to; but I chuſe to leave them in the ſole poſſeſſion of ſuch ſort of arguments; and ſhall only obſerve, that the inhabitants of the town of *Buckingham* thought themſelves injured by being deprived of the ſummer aſſizes, which had been held at their town without interruption for 25, or 26 years preceding. If the removing of the ſummer aſſizes had been founded upon any publick motives, or if it had been for the advantage or convenience of the county in general, the town of *Buckingham* would have quietly ſubmitted to their misfortune; but whoever looks upon the map of the county muſt ſee, that the county in general is very little intereſted in the queſtion; for the diſtance between *Aileſbury* and *Buckingham* is but 17 meaſured miles, and to ride 17 miles more or leſs in the ſummer time, can be a matter of no moment to any perſon whatever. Beſides, as the diſtance from the ſouthern extremity of the county to *Aileſbury* is 27 meaſured miles, from *Aileſbury* to *Buckingham*, as I have ſaid, but 17, and from *Buckingham* to the northmoſt extremity 21, it is more reaſonable that thoſe of the ſouthern extremity ſhould be obliged to ride 44 miles in the ſummer time, and but 27 in the winter, than that thoſe in the northern extremity ſhould be obliged to ride 38 miles to the aſſizes both ſummer and winter.

What I have ſaid, Sir, relates only to the length of this county, which is about 60 miles from ſouth to north; for as to the breadth it is of no conſideration, becauſe the county is in moſt places not above 10 or 12 miles broad; and *Aileſbury* lies almoſt as near to the eaſtern boundary, as *Buckingham* does to the weſtern. Then as to the

county

county goal's being at *Aileſbury*, the removing of the priſoners from thence to *Buckingham*, in the ſummer time, can be attended with no danger, becauſe they are not obliged to travel in the dark, to lie a night upon the road; and in the day time there can be no danger of an eſcape or reſcue, eſpecially as the ſheriff may have a party of the troops to attend him, if he ſhould have reaſon to apprehend an attempt towards a reſcue. Nor can this removal be attended with any expence to the county, becauſe the expence of ſuch removals is always defray'd by the publick, and the ſheriff has an allowance for it, in his accounts.

The town of *Buckingham* had beſides theſe, Sir, another and a very ſtrong reaſon for ſuppoſing, that the advantage or convenience of the county in general, had no ſhare in the motives for depriving them of the ſummer aſſizes; for tho' the the ſummer aſſizes had been held at their town for 25, or 26 years preceding, without the leaſt interruption, the county never thought themſelves aggrieved, nor had ever made the leaſt complaint againſt it; and as to the convenience or accommodation of the judges themſelves and their attendants, the people of *Buckingham* knew, that it could be no motive for depriving them of the advantage of the ſummer aſſizes; becauſe their town-hall, where the courts of juſtice are holden, is a large commodious building, and more convenient for both the civil and criminal courts, than is to be met with any where upon that circuit, the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* only excepted; and becauſe, tho' there may be more private houſes in *Aileſbury*, the inns at *Buckingham* are more in number, larger, and better provided than thoſe at *Aileſbury*, as all that have travelled that road have found by experience, and as the judges and council upon the circuit have often declared.

From theſe circumſtances, Sir, the people of *Buckingham* concluded, that they had been deprived of the ſummer aſſizes merely to ſerve the private purpoſe of an ambitious judge, and this they look'd on, not, I think, without reaſon, as a grievance; but what was ſtill worſe, they foreſaw, that this grievance would be continued probably for many years, and that by this means they might be for ever deprived of having, either the ſummer or winter aſſizes held at their town. This, I ſay, they foreſaw, and could not but foreſee it, from the eſtabliſhed practice in appointing the places for holding the aſſizes all over the kingdom. According to this practice the judges meet before every iſſuable term, and chuſe the circuits which they are to go upon: When they have ſettled this point amongſt themſelves, the chancellor, out of complaiſance, always leaves it to the judges to appoint the places where the aſſizes are to be held, in the ſeveral counties, within their reſpective circuits; and when this is done, the chancellor carries the paper to the king for his approbation, after which it is publiſhed in the *London Gazette*. His majeſty, 'tis true, or the chancellor, may alter this paper both as to the judges and the places where the aſſizes are to be held; but of this, I believe, there is hardly an inſtance upon record; ſo that in general it may be concluded, that the judges have the chuſing of their circuits, and the appointing of the places for holding the aſſizes, in the ſeveral counties within their reſpective circuits.

Now as the chief judge, who removed the aſſizes laſt ſummer from *Buckingham*, can never go the winter circuits, becauſe of his being obliged to attend the other houſe, is it not highly probable, that he will always, in the ſummer time, chuſe

chuſe the *Buckingham* circuit, and that the other judges will be ſo complaiſant as to allow him his choice? If they are, is it not likewiſe probable, that as long as he goes that circuit, which may be many years to come, he will in return for the favour done to his ſon, and to procure a continuance of the ſame favour, appoint the town of *Aileſbury* as the place for holding the ſummer aſſizes for the county of *Buckingham*? And may not the town of *Buckingham*, by this means, be for ever deprived of the ſummer aſſizes?

Sir, had not the town of *Buckingham* good reaſon to complain of this grievance? Had not they good reaſon to ſeek for redreſs? But where ſhould they apply for redreſs? Had they applied to the lord chancellor and the judges, they would have been told, that the conſtant practice was againſt them. They could apply no where but to parliament; and could the repreſentatives they have choſen refuſe to countenance them in this application? The promoting of this bill is, therefore, no private jobb, nor any raſh or imprudent undertaking in the gentlemen who repreſent that borough: It is no more than what they are in honour, in duty, in gratitude bound to do. If it had been a new and unprecedented thing to fix the holding of the aſſizes at any one or more particular towns in a county, this ſtep might have been thought extraordinary; but we have many inſtances of patents for fixing the aſſizes at particular places: Upon our journals we have many inſtances of bills brought in for this purpoſe; and in our ſtatute book we have one law for fixing the aſſizes for the county of *Cumberland* at *Carliſle*; we had another for fixing the aſſizes for *Staffordſhire* at the county town of *Stafford*; we have a third for fixing the county-courts, and conſequently, I think, the aſſizes for *Suſſex* alternately one year at *Lewes*, and the other at *Chicheſter*, which is in the remoteſt corner of that county: And we have a fourth for fixing the county-courts, and conſequently, I ſhould think, the aſſizes for *Northumberland* at *Alnwick*.

There is therefore, Sir, nothing extraordinary or unprecedented in the bill now before us; and a bill founded upon petitions ſigned by ſo many eminent perſons and great landholders, ſurely deſerves to be ſo far conſidered in this houſe, as to be allowed a ſecond reading. Whether it be a bill that ought to be paſſed into a law, may then, and cannot till then, be properly conſidered; but whether it be paſſed or no, it will, I believe, have this good effect: It will ſhew our judges, future as well as preſent, that they are not to make uſe of the power they are in this reſpect veſted with, for promoting their own ſelfiſh and private ends; and it will probably reſtore the ſummer aſſizes to the town of *Buckingham*, ſooner than a certain genleman intended they ſhould. Therefore let the fate of the bill be what it will, the effect of attempting it will ſhew, that it was neither a raſh nor an inconſiderate undertaking.

I ſhall next give you the ſubſtance of a ſpeech made in this debate by C. Livius Salinator, *as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has been pleaſed to give you his ſtate of the caſe with reſpect to the bill now before us, I ſhall beg leave to give you a ſtate of the caſe as it appears to me, and when both are fully laid before you, the houſe will be able to determine, which is the moſt true and genuine; for

that you must determine, before you can judge whether this bill deserves your indulgence or resentment. But before I begin, Sir, I must observe, that it is certainly the interest, and must be for the convenience of every county, to have the assizes held at the most centrical town in the county, and what is for the good of every individual, must be allowed, to be for the publick good of the whole. Custom has, in some cases, determined it otherwise, and this custom was in antient times, when the peace of the country was often interrupted by large gangs of robbers, not only reasonable but necessary; but now that the peace of the country is settled, this custom ought to be altered in all counties, where it is not supported by some particular reason. As in every county the assizes ought to be held at the most centrical town, so the county goal ought to be at that town, because it renders it equally safe and easy for the constables, and other officers of justice, in the remote places of the county, to bring their prisoners to the county goal. Both these conveniences the county of *Bucks* were so sensible of, that but very lately they were at the expence of obtaining an act of parliament for taxing themselves, and did by virtue thereof raise a very large sum of money for building a county-goal, a shire-hall, and other buildings necessary for holding the assizes at *Aylesbury*, which have been since built and rendered every way commodious; and to shew that the bill now before us is not the first act of selfishness the town of *Buckingham* has been guilty of, I must observe, that this act of parliament was opposed by the town of *Buckingham*, till the county agreed, that the inhabitants of that town should be free from the tax to be raised, which was a favour that the town of *Wicomb*, if they had been as selfish, had as much a right to insist on; but that town submitted to what was deemed for the general good of their county, and agreed to be taxed towards an expence that might probably deprive them of the assizes for ever. I say for ever, because it is certainly for the publick good, as well as for the convenience of every county, to have the assizes held at that town where the county-goal is established, unless where some particular reason demands the contrary, as in *Surry*, where the neighbourhood of *London* makes it necessary to have their chief goal in *Southwark*.

After having thus laid it down as a maxim, Sir, that it would be for the general good of every county, and consequently for that of the whole nation, to have the county goal established, and the assizes always held at the most centrical town of the county, I must observe, that tho' this maxim may generally hold, yet it would be wrong to render it unalterable by law, because in some counties particular reasons demand the contrary, and at particular times in other counties there may be reasons for not holding the assizes at the most centrical town: Besides, if the assizes were unalterably appointed to be held at any particular town, it might encourage the innholders, and other dealers in that town, to impose and exact upon the judges, and all others who are obliged to attend the assizes there. For this reason our laws have wisely left it in the power of the chancellor, with the advice of the justices, to appoint the place in each county where the next assizes are to be held; and it may be true, that the chancellor, out of complaisance, leaves it to the judges who are to go upon each respective circuit, to appoint the places where the assizes are to be held in each county within their circuit. But a just and impartial judge will always

ways appoint the moſt centrical town of each county for holding the aſſizes, eſpecially if the county goal be there, unleſs when there is ſome very particular reaſon, of a publick nature, for appointing them to be held at ſome other town of that county.

In antient times, Sir, there was leſs reaſon than now for holding the aſſizes at the moſt centrical town of each county, becauſe, as the peace of the country was ſeldom well ſettled, the ſheriff, with the *poſſe comitatus*, uſed to receive the judges at their entrance into the county, and attend them as a guard while they remained in the county, and till they were received by the ſheriff, and *poſſe comitatus*, of the next county; therefore, as every man in the county was obliged to attend the judges through the whole county, it was the more indifferent to them at what place in the county the aſſizes were held; but of latter times, none but the ſheriff and his officers are obliged to attend the judges through the whole county, as all others, ſuch as jurymen, witneſſes, parties, and the like, are obliged to attend only at the place where, and during the time when the aſſizes are held; equity requires that this attendance ſhould not be rendered more burdenſome upon one part of the county than upon another, which can be no way avoided but by holding the aſſizes at the moſt centrical town, when there is no particular reaſon for holding them at any other place.

If in former ages, Sir, the aſſizes were held, and the whole buſineſs of the county tranſacted, and the county goal eſtabliſhed, at the town of *Buckingham*, hiſtory will furniſh us with a particular reaſon which now no longer ſubſiſts. This reaſon was, not becauſe *Buckingham* was the town which gave name to the county, or becauſe it was the principal and moſt conſiderable town of the county, for the legal name of the county is *Bucks*, and it received this name from the *Saxon* word *Bouky*, which ſignifies *a beech-tree*, becauſe of the vaſt quantity of that ſort of timber which grew in that county; and for the ſame reaſon the town of *Buckingham* was ſo called, that is to ſay, the village of *beech-trees*, becauſe the woods of *beech-trees* were there larger than in any other part of the county. Then as to *Buckingham*'s being the moſt conſiderable town, it is certain that both *Aileſbury* and *Wicomb* were in antient times more conſiderable for trade and number of inhabitants; for, in *Doomſday-book*, the town of *Buckingham* is valued but as one hide of land, which is no more than the 8th part of a knight's fee, and it had then but 26 burgeſſes in it. But what made it conſiderable was, becauſe of its having been fortified, and having a ſtrong caſtle built there, by our *Saxon* kings, as a ſtrong paſs and good defence againſt the irruptions of the *Danes*. For this reaſon, when the country was almoſt continually infeſted by large gangs of robbers, or *Robertſmen*, both the aſſizes and county courts were held at *Buckingham*, becauſe they were in greater ſafety there than in any other part of the county, and the priſoners were kept in the caſtle, as being the moſt ſecure place within that county.

But, Sir, before the end of the reign of *Henry* VIII. both theſe reaſons ceaſed to exiſt. The caſtle was gone to ruin, and no longer fit for being made a priſon; the fortifications of the town were gone to decay, and the peace of the county eſtabliſhed, ſo that the judges were at full liberty to appoint the aſſizes to be held at that town which was moſt convenient for the county in general; which

which was the reaſon, and a good reaſon too, for removing both the county courts and the aſſizes to the town of *Aileſbury*. It may perhaps be true, that the lord chief juſtice *Baldwyn* had, towards the end of that reign, purchaſed the manor of *Aileſbury*, and that for the advantage of the manor he had purchaſed, he made uſe of his intereſt to get the county courts and aſſizes removed from *Buckingham* to *Aileſbury*: If this was his chief motive, the removal with reſpect to him may be called a jobb, but it was what an honourable gentleman has, in this debate, called a laudable jobb, becauſe it coincided with the publick intereſt; and however prevalent this private motive might be with him, it could have no weight with the chancellor and other judges, nor with the high ſheriff and juſtices of the peace. With them no motive could have great weight, but the convenience of the county in general; and this motive ought ever ſince to have prevailed, and ought ſtill to prevail, for holding both the county courts and the aſſizes at *Aileſbury*, as often as there is no particular reaſon of a publick nature, that requires their being held at ſome other town in that county.

After having thus, Sir, examined the conduct of lord chief juſtice *Baldwyn*, with reſpect to removing the aſſizes from *Buckingham* to *Aileſbury*, I ſhall next examine the conduct of the late judge *Denton*, with reſpect to holding the ſummer aſſizes always at *Buckingham*. That gentleman happened to be a native of the town of *Buckingham*, or at leaſt of that part of the county, and in order to do a favour to that town, he prevailed with the chancellor and judges to appoint the ſummer aſſizes to be conſtantly held at *Buckingham*. I am ſorry to ſay any thing that may in the leaſt reflect upon that worthy gentleman, who was certainly a good judge, as well as a very honeſt man; but as there could be no reaſon of a publick nature for thus holding the ſummer aſſizes conſtantly at ſuch a remote corner of the county, it can be called nothing but a private jobb: I ſhall not call it an infamous jobb, becauſe it proceeded from a laudable principle, an affection for the place of his nativity; but it was a partiality which a judge ought not to have been guilty of; and if it was not a criminal, it was at leaſt a culpable complaiſance in the chancellors and other judges to indulge him ſo long in this piece of partiality; becauſe it was doing injuſtice to the greateſt part of that county.

I know, Sir, it is ſaid, that this cuſtom was continued for ſome years after his death; but this was for the ſame reaſon that many bad cuſtoms are continued, merely becauſe of its being the cuſtom. In all ſuch caſes, that man who has the courage to break through a bad cuſtom, deſerves the thanks of his country; which leads me to examine the conduct of that learned and upright judge who brought the ſummer aſſizes back to *Aileſbury*. That gentleman obſerved, as nothing can eſcape his penetration, that the cuſtom of holding conſtantly the ſummer aſſizes for the county of *Bucks* at *Buckingham*, had been introduced by partiality, and continued by puſillanimity, to the prejudice of the greateſt part of the county, and contrary to that rule which ought generally to be obſerved thro' the whole kingdom; therefore he reſolved to take the firſt opportunity for breaking thro' this cuſtom, and for this he deſerves the thanks inſtead of the reproaches of his country. Unluckily for him, this opportunity did not offer till laſt ſummer, when the laſt parliament was unexpectedly diſſolved, and a new one appointed to be choſen; and

and as the town of *Ailesbury* had reſolved to chuſe one of his ſons as one of their repreſentatives, and as the election was to come on about the time of holding the aſſizes, this furniſhed his enemies, and the people of *Buckingham*, with a pretence, that he had got *Ailesbury* appointed as the place for holding the aſſizes, in order to favour his ſon's election.

Sir, when two motives concur for a gentleman's conduct, one of a publick and another of a private nature, it is an uncharitable way of judging to ſuppoſe, that his conduct is founded merely upon that motive which is of a private nature, eſpecially when there are many reaſons for ſuppoſing, that this could not be his motive, as there are in the caſe now before us; for as the place for holding the aſſizes was not at his abſolute diſpoſal, he could not promiſe the people of *Ailesbury* to have the ſummer aſſizes held there, on condition of their reſolving to chuſe his ſon for one of their repreſentatives. Nay, we know, that if any ſuch promiſe and reſolution had been previouſly known, it would probably have prevented *Ailesbury*'s ever having the ſummer aſſizes, till ſome change had happened in our publick affairs. But let us ſuppoſe, Sir, that this of getting his ſon choſen one of the repreſentatives for the town of *Ailesbury*, was his chief motive for getting the laſt ſummer aſſizes appointed to be held at that town, the worſt we can ſay of it is, that it was a private jobb, but at the ſame time we muſt confeſs, that it was a laudable jobb, becauſe the general intereſt of the county coincided with it; and can this be a reaſon for our doing ſuch an injury to that county, as to fix the ſummer aſſizes for ever at *Buckingham*?

But ſay theſe gentlemen, it can be no injury to that county in general, becauſe, tho' the ſummer aſſizes for that county have been held at the town of *Buckingham* for theſe 24 or 25 years paſt, without interruption, the county never complained of it, which they would certainly have done, had they thought it an injury. 'Tis true, Sir, the county never made any ſolemn or publick complaint; but it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that the gentlemen in the middle, and all the ſouthern part of the county, did not think it was an injury, to oblige them to ride every ſummer 34 miles more than they would have had occaſion for, had the aſſizes been held at *Ailesbury*; and every high ſheriff of that county muſt have been ſenſible of the injury done him, in obliging him to run the riſk of carrying his priſoners every ſummer from *Ailesbury* to *Buckingham*, and back to *Ailesbury* again. The gentlemen of the county of *Bucks* have ſufficiently ſhewn, that they think *Ailesbury* the moſt proper place for holding the aſſizes, by their having eſtabliſhed the county courts and quarter ſeſſions there, any by their putting themſelves to ſo great a charge in obtaining an act of parliament, and building a county-goal, ſhire-hall, and other buildings neceſſary for holding the aſſizes at *Ailesbury*. Therefore if that county did not bring a complaint into parliament againſt holding the ſummer aſſizes ſo conſtantly at *Buckingham*, we are not to impute it to their not thinking themſelves injured, but to their regard for the prerogative of the crown, and the power of the judges, both which they conceived would be impeached by bringing ſuch a complaint into parliament, and for this reaſon they reſolved to ſubmit to the injury with patience, till they ſhould find a judge, who had courage enough to break thro' the injurious cuſtom that had been eſtabliſhed.

This, Sir, they at laſt found in the

the judge who has been ſo often hinted at in this debate; but we now find that the town of *Buckingham*, or at leaſt the gentlemen who ſet them on, are far from having the ſame regard for their ſovereign, or the ſame reſpect for the judges of the realm: Becauſe a partial and unjuſt favour has been ſhewn to them for theſe 24 or 25 years paſt, they think they have preſcribed a right to it, and conclude, that they are injured by being for but once deprived of it; and throwing aſide the regard due to the prerogatives of the crown, as well as the reſpect due to the judges of the realm, they have come here with a complaint, and modeſtly deſire, that we ſhould fix them for ever by act of parliament in the poſſeſſion of that partial and unjuſt favour which they have already too long enjoyed.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that thoſe gentlemen who are the repreſentatives of any county, city, or borough, are in duty bound to patronize them in any juſt and reaſonable requeſt they have to bring into parliament; but if the requeſt be unjuſt, unreaſonable, or inconſiſtent with the publick good, their repreſentatives ſhould conſider, that after they take their ſeats in this aſſembly, they become the repreſentatives of the commons of *Great Britain*, and conſequently they are ſo far from being in duty bound to patronize or countenance the place they repreſent in any ſuch requeſt, that if they cannot by their advice prevent its being brought into parliament, they are in duty to their country bound to oppoſe it there. If they behave otherwiſe: If in order to recommend themſelves to the favour of their conſtituents, and to ſecure their next election, they patronize them in ſuch a requeſt, and make uſe of all their intereſt, and all their abilities, to render it ſucceſsful, they ſacrifice the good of their country to their own ambition, and conſequently, with reſpect to them, it becomes not only a private jobb, but a private jobb of the moſt infamous kind.

I have ſhewn, Sir, that it is the A intereſt of every county, and conſequently the intereſt of the nation in general, to have the aſſizes held at the moſt centrical town of the county, when no particular reaſon of a publick nature requires their being held at ſome other place; B but as theſe particular reaſons often occur, and are ſo various that they cannot be deſcribed, therefore no general regulation can in this reſpect be made, and for this reaſon the law has wiſely left it to the lord chancellor, with the advice C of the juſtices, and I muſt add, with the approbation of the crown, to appoint the place in each reſpective county where the next aſſizes are to be held. Thus the law ſtands at preſent: Thus, Sir, it has ſtood for ages paſt without the D leaſt complaint of any grievance or abuſe, till the lodging the complaint now before us, and a ſhort ſtate of the caſe will ſhew, how this complaint is founded. A ſmall town at the remoteſt corner of a county, where neither the county E courts nor quarter ſeſſions have been held for many years, and which is at a great diſtance from the town where the county goal is by act of parliament eſtabliſhed: This town, I ſay, come and complain, that the laſt ſummer aſſizes were F held at the moſt centrical town of the county; the town where the county courts, the quarter ſeſſions, and the elections of knights of the ſhire, have for many years been held; and the town where the county goal and ſhire hall have by G act of parliament, and at the expance of the county, been built and eſtabliſhed: And the reaſons they aſſign for this complaint are, that in former ages the county courts

and aſſizes were held at their town, for particular reaſons that now no longer exiſt, and that by the partiality of a late judge, who was their townſman, the ſummer aſſizes have been held there for 25 years paſt without interruption, to the great prejudice of ſeveral other towns and the greateſt part of that county.

This, Sir, is the foundation of their complaint, and, I am perſuaded, it will, to moſt gentlemen, appear extraordinary; but their requeſt muſt appear ſtill more extraordinary. Their requeſt is, that we ſhould incroach upon the prerogative of the crown, put an affront upon the judges of the realm, alter that law which has been found for the good of the nation in general, and do an injury to all the other towns, and the major part of the county of *Bucks*, by paſſing an act for fixing the ſummer aſſizes at their town *in ſecula ſeculorum*. Surely, Sir, their repreſentatives can be under no obligation to patronize them in ſuch a groundleſs complaint, or ſuch an unreaſonable requeſt. If they do patronize them, many will be apt to ſuſpect, that their patronage proceeds only from their private ambition, and if it does, it is a private jobb of the moſt infamous kind. For my own part, I am always willing to judge as charitable as poſſible of all mens actions, and therefore I muſt ſuppoſe, that as the young gentlemen who are repreſentatives for the town of *Buckingham*, are natives of that part of the county, their partiality towards their *natale ſolum* prevents their ſeeing this affair in its proper light; but by this veil the eyes of a very few gentlemen in this houſe can be blinded; and now the affair has been ſet in a clear and proper light, I hope, the young gentlemen themſelves will drop their patronage, and content themſelves with having ſhewn, that if our judges ſhould make uſe of any power they are veſted with, for promoting their own ſelfiſh ends, they muſt expect to be expoſed to the notice, and perhaps the cenſure of this auguſt aſſembly.

CN. FULVIUS, ARM. *ſtood up next, and ſpoke to this effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Cannot help expreſſing my ſurprize at the oppoſition made to the bill now before us: For my part, when I heard the bill moved for, I thought it an affair of ſo private and indifferent a nature, that till I came this day to the houſe, I did not give myſelf the leaſt trouble to conſider, what might be ſaid for or againſt it, and therefore it cannot be expected, that I am any way qualified for anſwering the many learned arguments that have been made uſe of, by the gentlemen who have ſpoke againſt giving it a ſecond reading; but as there are many gentlemen in the ſame ſituation with me, this alone is ſufficient for prevailing with us to order the bill to be read a ſecond time, that gentlemen may have time to conſider what they have this day heard, and to examine what other arguments may be brought in favour of either ſide of the queſtion.

In favour of the bill, it is ſaid, Sir, that the deſign of it is to do juſtice to the town of *Buckingham*, and to quiet the minds of the people of that county, who have been ſet at variance, by a piece of partiality ſhewn laſt ſummer by one of our judges, for a ſelfiſh end of his own, in favour of the town of *Aileſbury*. In this light I really think it an affair that deſerves very little of our time, and much leſs of our zeal; but if we were to place an implicit faith in the gentlemen of the other ſide, it is a bill by which the whole frame of our conſtitution

ſtitution is in danger of being diſſolved, the prerogative of the crown incroached on, the judges affronted, the publick brought into confuſion, and the county of *Buckingham* highly injured..

I muſt confeſs, Sir, I am yet ſo blind as not to ſee any of theſe hideous conſequences; I cannot ſee what this bill has to do with our conſtitution, either in church or ſtate, and much leſs can I ſee how the prerogative of the crown is thereby to be incroached on. Before the reign of *Richard* II. I ſhall allow, that the crown had, by its prerogative, the power of appointing the places where the aſſizes were to be held in each county; but this prerogative was then given up, and the power lodged in the chancellor, with the advice of the juſtices for the time being, ſo that no prerogative of the crown can have the leaſt concern in the preſent queſtion; and as to the power veſted in the judges, by the act of the 11th of that reign, ſurely it will not be ſaid, that the parliament can no way limit that power, as to any particular county, without putting an affront upon the judges. We have in our ſtatute books ſeveral acts of this kind. Was it ever ſaid, was it ever thought, that by any of theſe acts an affront was put upon the judges? No, Sir, the parliament may have ſeveral reaſons for directing the aſſizes to be held at one or more particular places in a county, tho' the judges have never been guilty of any abuſe of their power, with reſpect to that county or any other, and therefore no ſuch act can be ſuppoſed, as intended to put an affront upon the judges.

Then, Sir, as to the bill's being inconſiſtent with the peace or the publick good of the nation in general, I cannot conceive what connection there is between the place where the aſſizes are to be held for the county of *Buckingham*, and the peace or publick good of the nation in general. But it is ſaid, that the paſſing, or giving countenance to this bill, will be the occaſion of ſuch bills being brought into parliament with reſpect to every county in *England*, which will be the cauſe of great confuſion in the country. How, Sir, can the bringing of any bill into parliament occaſion confuſion? Has not every ſubject a right to petition the parliament? Has not every member a right to move for any bill he thinks neceſſary? In every ſuch caſe we are to determine, how the petition is to be received, or whether we are to give leave for bringing in ſuch a bill, and this determination has always, and may in all ſuch caſes be made, without cauſing any confuſion. The proceedings, or reſolutions of parliament, never have, nor ever can occaſion any confuſion; but the indolence, or neglect of parliament in not taking proper notice of the abuſes of power, or in not removing thoſe grievances which the people complain of, may, and often have occaſion'd confuſion; and if a bill ſhould become neceſſary for fixing the aſſizes at a particular place in any other county, it would be our duty to paſs it, tho' no ſuch precedent as this had even been made. Our neglecting our duty in this reſpect might be the cauſe of confuſion; but no confuſion can ever be occaſioned by a diligent and faithful performance of our duty; and this, I muſt think, we ſhould fail in, if we ſhould refuſe to countenance this bill ſo far as to give it a ſecond reading; for as former parliaments have found good reaſons for fixing the aſſizes at certain places in other counties, ſuch arguments may be offered, upon the ſecond reading of this bill, as ought to prevail with us to fix the ſummer aſſizes for the county at the town of *Buckingham*.

Laſtly, Sir, as to the injury

which it is pretended, may be done by this bill to the county of *Buckingham*, I think we may be convinced from the map alone, (which see in this *Magazine*,) that no great injury can be done to any part of that county. As to the breadth of the county, both *Aileſbury* and *Buckingham* are upon a par; for the one lies near the weſtern, and the other near the eaſtern boundary of the county: And as to the length, which is the principal conſideration, neither of them can be call'd centrical; for from *Aileſbury* to the northern extremity of the county is 38 meaſured miles, and from *Aileſbury* to the ſouthern extremity of the county it is but 27; therefore to hold the aſſizes always at *Aileſbury*, would be an injury done to the northern part of the county. On the other hand, from *Buckingham* to the ſouthern extremity of the county is 44 meaſured miles, and from *Buckingham* to the northern extremity it is but 21, therefore it would be an injury to the ſouthern part of the county to have the aſſizes always holden at *Buckingham*. But in both caſes the injury is ſo ſmall, that it is not worth the notice of this houſe, nor was ever thought worth the notice of the county, till this diſpute, which was firſt occaſioned by tranſferring the aſſizes laſt ſummer to *Aileſbury*, inflamed the zeal of the contending parties ſo as to make mountains of mole-hills.

How I may fix my opinion, Sir, upon the ſecond reading of the bill, I cannot as yet determine; but in the light this affair appears to me at preſent, I think, the juſteſt thing that can be done, is to have the aſſizes held alternately at theſe two places, after the example of the county of *Suſſex* with regard to their county courts; and as the diſtance between *Buckingham*, and the ſouthern extremity of the county, is greater than that between *Aileſbury*, and the northern extremity of the county, I think, it is perfectly right to have the ſummer aſſizes held at *Buckingham*, and the winter aſſizes at *Aileſbury*; by which means thoſe that have the greateſt journey to make, will never be obliged to make that journey but in the ſummer time; and thoſe in the ſouthern extremity, can never ſurely find fault with being obliged to ride 44 miles to the ſummer aſſizes at *Buckingham*, when they conſider, that thoſe in the northen extremity are obliged to ride 38 miles to the winter aſſizes at *Aileſbury*.

In ſhort, Sir, from what I have obſerved in this debate, it appears to me, that the appointing of the place in each county, for holding the next aſſizes, has always been looked on, by our learned and wiſe judges, as a matter of ſuch indifference, that they have at all times, and upon all occaſions, made a compliment of it to one another; and as, I think, I cannot form an opinion from a better authority, nor follow a better example, I ſhall be for making a compliment of it, with reſpect to the county of *Buckingham*, to my friends who are the patrons of this bill; conſequently, ſo far as I can judge at preſent, I ſhall be not only for the bill's being read a ſecond time, but for its being paſſed into a law.

This was anſwered by C. Numiſius, Arm. *who ſpoke in ſubſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt was, perhaps, in the ſecret of the diſſolution of laſt parliament, he may have reaſon to be ſurprized at ſeeing an oppoſition made in this, to any thing that ſeems to be countenanced by our miniſters; but no gentleman who has a true ſenſe of the dignity of parliament, can be ſurprized at ſeeing

ſeeing a warm oppoſition made to this extraordinary attempt: An attempt to make parliaments the dirty channel through which miniſters are to convey, not only their own, but the private jobbs of every little favourite. If a county offends any of theſe favourites, it is to be puniſhed by act of parliament: If a judge offends them, let his character be otherwiſe never ſo well eſtabliſhed, he is to be cenſured by act of parliament: If a little borough does any of them an honour, it is to be rewarded by act of parliament. Againſt ſuch acts, it is in vain to plead the prerogative of the crown, or the intereſt of the nation: It is in vain to plead the character of the judges, who, next to this houſe, are the chief guardians of our liberties: It is in vain to plead our moſt antient and moſt uſeful laws: Every thing muſt give way, when a miniſterial favourite finds it neceſſary, for any of his private purpoſes, to have an act of parliament; and of this ſort is the bill now before us, which the hon. gentleman ſays, he thought of ſuch a private and indifferent nature as not to give him the leaſt uneaſineſs.

I confeſs, Sir, it ſeems, at firſt view, to be of no moment to any gentleman, not particularly intereſted in the county of *Bucks*, whether the aſſizes ſhall be held at *Buckingham* or *Aileſbury*; but when we conſider the conſequences, and the motives for bringing this bill into the houſe, it becomes a matter of great moment to every man in the nation, who has any regard for our conſtitution, or for the dignity and honour of parliament. Even with regard to the county of *Bucks*, this bill highly deſerves our attention; for we ought never to do an act of injuſtice to any ſingle man, much leſs to a whole county. If *Aileſbury* be the moſt convenient place for holding the aſſizes, it will be an act of injuſtice to that whole county, to fix them, or either of them, unalterably at any other place. Who, I pray, are the beſt judges, what is the moſt convenient place for holding the aſſizes for any county? Surely the gentlemen of the county itſelf; and the majority of the gentlemen of that county have long, and often, manifeſted their opinion, that *Aileſbury* is the moſt convenient place, by fixing the county courts, and quarter ſeſſions there, and by building a county goal and ſhire hall there at their own expence. Nay, the parliament has already determined, that *Aileſbury* is the moſt proper place; for wherever the elections of knights of the ſhire are to be held, that is certainly the moſt convenient place for holding the aſſizes; and the parliament has already declared, and enacted, that the ſheriff ſhall hold his county court for ſuch election, at the moſt publick and uſual place of the county, where the ſame hath moſt uſually been for forty years laſt paſt, which, with reſpect to the county of *Bucks*, is at the town of *Aileſbury*.

Theſe opinions, Sir, may be confirmed by a very curſory view of the map of the county; for from thence it will appear, that tho' *Aileſbury* be not exactly in the center of the county, it is the moſt centrical place of that county where the judges and their attendants can be accommodated; and if it be a little farther from the nothern, than the ſouthern extremity of the county, this is a new argument in its favour; becauſe many of the gentlemen of that county reſide in *London*, and on their account the aſſizes ought to be held rather at a town which is neareſt the ſouthern, than at a town which is neareſt the northern extremity of that county, becauſe the former is much nearer *London* than the latter.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that by this bill we are to do an act of injuſtice to the whole, or much the greateſt

greateſt part of the county of *Bucks*; and on this account alone it deſerves our higheſt attention; but if we conſider the incroachment that is thereby to be made upon the prerogative of the crown, the alteration that is to be made in one of our moſt antient and moſt uſeful regulations, the unjuſt and undeſerved cenſure that by the preamble is to be caſt upon our judges, and the ſelfiſh motives that occaſioned its being introduced, we muſt, I think, conclude, that it deſerves our higheſt reſentment. With regard to the prerogative, Sir, I am ſurprized to hear the gentleman argue, that becauſe it is to be exerciſed by the chancellor, with the advice of the juſtices, therefore it has been given up: He may as well ſay, that the prerogative of giving orders and inſtructions to our admirals and ſea captains has been given up, becauſe the former muſt come from the admiralty office, and the latter from the office of the ſecretaries of ſtate: He may as well ſay, that the prerogative of making treaties of peace and alliance has been given up; becauſe the inſtructions muſt come from the office of the ſecretaries of ſtate, and the ratifications muſt be counterſigned by the lord chancellor. At this rate, Sir, we ſhould ſtrip our ſovereign of almoſt all his prerogatives; for moſt of them are exerciſed by, or with the advice of ſome great officer of ſtate; and this is one of the chief beauties of our conſtitution, becauſe thoſe officers are anſwerable, and may be puniſhed if they do, or adviſe or concur in doing any thing that is wrong.

Thus, tho' the parliament has declared that the chancellor, with the advice of the juſtices, ſhall appoint the places for holding the aſſizes, yet ſtill that appointment is to be reckoned one of the prerogatives of the crown, and was never ſince made without the approbation of the king; for the cuſtom is, and ever ſince has been thus: The judges firſt meet and chuſe their circuits, then the places are appointed in each reſpective county where the next aſſizes ſhall be held; which choice and appointment are put down in writing, and carried by the chancellor to the king for his approbation, till which time it is never inſerted in the *London Gazette*. Will any one ſay, Sir, that the king cannot, upon this occaſion, alter this appointment: I ſhall grant, that the chancellor, if he thinks the alteration improper, is not obliged to concur, and in that caſe the king would be under a neceſſity to depart from the alteration intended, or to appoint a new chancellor. The caſe is the ſame with regard to the ratification of a treaty of peace, the chancellor may refuſe to ſign it, and the king would then be under a neceſſity to get the treaty altered, or to appoint a new chancellor; yet no one ever from thence argued, that the king has not, by his prerogative, the power of making peace.

This bill is therefore plainly an incroachment upon the prerogatives of our ſovereign, and the incroachment is the more heinous, Sir, becauſe intended by his majeſty's ſervants, and becauſe of its being abſolutely unneceſſary; for if the aſſizes were laſt ſummer *unneceſſarily* removed from *Buckingham*, as expreſſed in the preamble of this bill, the gentlemen who think ſo, might have applied to his majeſty or his chancellor, to prevent this removal, or they may now apply for preventing it in time to come. No man can pretend want of acceſs; for his majeſty's ear is always open to the juſt complaint of the meaneſt of his ſubjects. But theſe gentlemen in particular, cannot ſurely pretend want of acceſs to their ſovereign, as they enjoy ſuch high and ſuch lucrative poſts in his ſervice. 'Tis true, the methods by which they got into and now hold theſe poſts, may be a reaſon

ſon for their being ſhy of making any application to the crown, and another reaſon may be, their being conſcious of the groundleſsneſs of their complaint, and ſuſpicious that his majeſty's penetration and juſtice would prevent his giving ear to it; but neither of theſe ſurely can be a good reaſon for our giving them any encouragement, in the application they have made to us.

But, Sir, if our regard for the prerogatives of the crown does not prevail with us to reject this bill, I hope, our regard for the antient laws and conſtitution of our country will be more ſucceſsful. The reaſonableneſs, and indeed the neceſſity of leaving it in the power of the chancellor, with the advice of the juſtices, to appoint what places in each county the next aſſizes ſhall be held at, has been ſo clearly ſtated by a learned and worthy gentleman in this debate, that I have no occaſion to enlarge upon the ſubject. The very act itſelf, by which this power was reſtored and eſtabliſhed, ſhews us, that this neceſſity was not diſcovered by ſpeculation but by experience; and the long continuance of that act, the few alterations that have been made with reſpect to it, and the averſeneſs that all former parliaments have ſhewn towards making any exceptions, are a farther proof of the utility of this general law. It is now about 360 years ſince that law was paſſed, yet in all that time there has been but one exception made, which was made at ſuch a time as can give no great weight to the precedent, and the apparent reaſons were much ſtronger than in the preſent caſe; for in *Cumberland*, the city of *Carliſle* is the moſt centrical, and indeed the only place in the county that could ſufficiently accommodate the judges and their attendants; even with reſpect to the county courts, there are very few inſtances in *England* where they are fixed at any particular places by act of parliament; and in *Northumberland* and *Suſſex*, which I believe are the only two, the aſſizes are not commonly, much leſs conſtantly, held at thoſe towns where the ſhire courts have been fixed by act of parliament.

The parliament, Sir, has not only been careful not to incroach upon this power which has been ſo long, and which has by experience been found to be ſo uſefully lodged in the judges, but it has likewiſe been careful to extend it, of which we had an inſtance in the firſt year of the late king. Till that time, the town of *Launceſton* in *Cornwall*, by virtue of an antient charter with a *non obſtante*, pretended to a privilege of having the aſſizes for the county always held at that town, which is ſituated at the hithermoſt corner of the county. As this was inconvenient, the county petitioned to have the ſummer aſſizes fixed at *Bodmyn*, as a place more commodious, and nearer to the heart of the county. What did the parliament do upon that occaſion? They demoliſhed the pretended privilege of *Launceſton*; but they would not fix either of the aſſizes at any particular place: On the contrary, they paſſed an act impowering the chancellor, with the advice of the juſtices of aſſize, to appoint from time to time a convenient place in that county for holding the aſſizes, in the ſame manner as for any other county in *England*.

Thus we ſee, Sir, what regard has been ſhewn, by former parliaments, to this part of our antient conſtitution, and for the ſake of juſtice, for the ſake of our own honour, I hope to ſee the ſame regard ſhewn to it by the preſent. I ſay, Sir, for the ſake of juſtice; for by the preamble of this bill our judges are expreſsly cenſured. They are charged with having *unneceſſarily* removed the aſſizes laſt ſummer from *Buckingham*; and this is made the only foundation of the bill. Can this be looked on any

otherwiſe

otherwiſe than as a cenſure? Do not let us thus paſs a cenſure, Sir, upon we know not whom, and for we know not what. If the aſſizes were *unneceſſarily* removed, let the affair be regularly inquired into; let the judge that removed them be named, and let him be called to anſwer for himſelf. Without this, we ſhall give a ſtab in the dark, and a ſtab that, for what we can know by any parliamentary means, may be directed againſt the innocent, as probably as againſt the guilty.

Then, Sir, as to the honour and dignity of parliament, if we conſider the motives for introducing this bill, we cannot ſuppoſe it conſiſtent with our dignity to give it any countenance. Theſe motives muſt be founded upon partiality or ambition: They cannot poſſibly be motives of a publick nature; and it is inconſiſtent with the dignity of parliament to paſs a publick bill upon any other. As to the hon. gentlemen who are repreſentatives for the town of *Buckingham*, I can eaſily excuſe their engaging in this project: Their zeal for the ſervice of their borough may prevent their ſeeing the bad conſequences that may enſue; but I cannot conceive what tempted our miniſters to give their countenance to ſuch a project. It would ſeem as if they were grown tired of the calmneſs, and ſerenity, with which they have hitherto paſſed thro' this ſeſſion. We have, in this ſeſſion, raiſed immenſe ſums upon the ſubject: We have impoſed taxes, which poſterity, I fear, will find inſupportable: We have done every thing they deſired, without the leaſt oppoſition. Till this bill was introduced, under their patronage, they did not meet with any thing that deſerved the name of a ruffle; and if they had not embarked in this project, the ſeſſion might probably have ended as it began.

When I conſider this behaviour of theirs, Sir, I cannot avoid recollecting an accident that happened laſt ſummer at my houſe in the country. Among my other viſitors, I had an old ſea captain, who ſtaid ſome days with me. This old gentleman had been in many tempeſts, and many engagments at ſea, but was never ſhip-wreck'd or wounded, nor had ever met with any other misfortune. One day as we were walking upon the ſide of a canal I have there, in which there was a little cock-boat, the old captain took it into his head to get into this cock-boat and put off upon the canal. I apprized him of his danger, by telling him the boat was too ſmall, and beſides, almoſt as old as himſelf; but the old gentleman was obſtinate. Into the boat he goes, and puts off; but he had ſcarcely got into the middle of the canal, when down he goes boat and all together, and my old captain was not only duck'd over head and ears, but really in ſome danger of being drowned.

Let our miniſters apply this, Sir: They are got into a cock-boat; I would adviſe them to get out as ſoon as they can, leſt they ſhould meet with ſome diſaſter, more fatal than that my old captain met with.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Abſtract of the Mechanical Practice of PHYSICK, *continued from* p. 257, *and concluded.*

CHAP. VI.

136. THE author obſerves that, as in moſt diſeaſes the fluids are determined in unequal quantities and velocities upon the parts, occaſioned by ſome of the organs having their moving force rais'd or lower'd more than is natural thereto, which is the cauſe of moſt

most, if not all, diseases (N°. 13, 17.) whereby the equilibrium and just balance of motion between the organs being lost, the fluids become circulated irregularly; consequently, in order to restore this lost balance of motion, there are two general indications to be pursued in the cure of most or all diseases; namely, derivation and revulsion. Thus in tumors, when suppuration is proper to be forwarded, also in paralytick cases, and the suppression of any natural evacuation, *&c.* in such cases a derivation of the fluids to the parts affected is indicated; but in all cases attended with too great an afflux of the fluids to some part, as the head, or upper region, as in apoplexies, hydrocephalies, inflammations of the brain or its meninges, ophthalmies, quinsies, pleurisies, hemorrhages from the superior parts, *&c.* revulsion is necessary, by causing the fluids to move in less quantities to the affected organs, and turning their course downwards. So that there is scarce any disease, wherein the physician will not be obliged to use either derivation or revulsion. And the practice of surgery consists chiefly in a judicious execution of these two general intentions; thus in the cure of wounds, tumors, ulcers, inflammations, gangrenes, gonorrheas, hemorrhages, amputations, ruptures, fractures, dislocations, *&c.* as the ailing parts are weakest, there will be a greater fluxion of the humours thereto; consequently the cure depends in a manner wholly upon revulsion, and that is best effected by due evacuation, but chiefly by proper bandage; and as the good effects of all bandage consist wholly in the additional pressure being equably apply'd, and in a proper quantity, whereby it contracts the parts, and thereby strengthens and enables them to resist the influx of the humours; consequently, if pressure can be apply'd in any degree required, to the body or its members, either by air or water, *&c.* the pressure thus produced by the application of a fluid, being more equable and uniform, and capable of being regulated in any quantity, must be infinitely more efficacious and successful in most cases, for effecting a revulsion of the fluids, than any solid bandage and compress, which, tho' performed with the greatest judgment and dexterity, will notwithstanding still act with unequal pressure upon the part, and thereby occasion both pain and fluxion. Accordingly the author, in consequence of the aforesaid reasoning, proposes some new methods and machines for applying pressure in any degree required, by means of air or water, to the several regions and members of the body, as also vapour-baths both humid and dry, *&c.* whereby these two cardinal, principal indications, of derivation and revulsion, will be effected in the most perfect manner: A fuller account whereof, with the draughts and description of the machinery relating thereto, may be found in the original book.

CHAP. VII.

137. THIS chapter contains some general reflections on the structure, mechanism, and morbid affections of the stomach, with its appendage the intestines, and chylopoietick organs; shewing, that this primary complex gland, without a constant supply of air, would be incapable of performing any of its natural motions and functions. To which end it may be observed,

138. That it is impossible, by the laws of mechanicks and hydraulicks, for any fluid to circulate thro' a system of vessels, as the arteries and veins, proceeding from, and returning into one common vessel, as the heart, without an al-

ternate ſucceſſive motion of contraction and dilatation, in the heart, and the veſſels miniſtring thereto. To the end, therefore, that the blood may circulate in the human body, it is abſolutely neceſſary that it be compoſed of elaſtick ſolids, and have certain cavities therein filled with air, ſuch as the ſtomach, inteſtines, abdomen, thorax, *&c.* whereby it is render'd a compreſſible vaſcular machine, endow'd with a motion of ſyſtole and diaſtole. Accordingly, the ſtomach and inteſtines, being a ſolitary, hollow muſcle, like the heart, and lungs, hath its contractile force counterbalanced by two oppoſite powers: The firſt is, the contain'd air and aliment, *&c.* acting by their preſſure upon its outer ſurface; the ſecond is the atmoſphere, in conjunction with the abdominal muſcles, diaphragm, and air in the cavities of the abdomen and thorax, acting by their preſſure upon its inner ſurface; ſo that the ſtomach and chylopoietick organs, by the variable action of theſe two oppoſite powers, beſides their proper periſtaltick motion, have a reciprocal motion of contraction and dilatation, at the ſame time, in common with the lungs, which motion being alternately communicated to the food, is the principal cauſe, together with the glandular jucies, of its diſſolution and converſion into chyle, which becomes changed into blood by a further analyſis, from a like motion it receives from the ſucceſſive ſyſtoles and diaſtoles of the lungs, heart, and arteries; motion being the great principle by which the animal fluids are kept in a due ſtate of fluxility, heat, *&c.* (N°. 19.)

139. The air being an eſſential power in the animal machine, (N°. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,) without the conſtant preſence and action thereof, none of the vital organs, neither the ſtomach, heart, lungs, *&c.* could perform any of their natural motions or functions. And, moreover, it is by the ſtomach only that the air is neceſſarily and conſtantly convey'd along with the chyle to the blood, to preſerve its texture, fluidity, heat, *&c.* which air, after having anſwer'd the uſes of the œconomy, is ſecreted by the lungs, and diſcharged out of the blood, with the humid vapours, in expiration; ſo that, in a natural ſtate, the air is conſtantly tranſmitted to the blood by the alimentary tube only, and is continually detach'd out of the blood by the lungs only, except what is abſorb'd in the urine, and diſcharged by the renal glands. (N°. 82, 83, 84, 85, *&c.*) From whence it is manifeſt, how greatly the natural motions and functions of the ſtomach, and conſequently of the whole body, muſt be influenced for the better, or worſe, by the changes in the general atmoſphere, as alſo from the air contained therein, as it is well or ill proportioned in its qualities and quantity to the muſcular force of this eſſential organ; and likewiſe from the air's being convey'd, by the ſtomach, in proper or improper qualities, to the blood; as alſo from its being ſecreted by the lungs, and diſcharged in due or undue qualities out of the blood; ſo that from this one obvious, adequate cauſe alone, of the air's operation and effects within the alimentary tube, as alſo from its too great, or too ſmall quantity in the blood, we can naturally and eaſily account for moſt of the capital diſeaſes, which, by too refined, metaphyſical theories, have been falſely aſcribed to other inadequate cauſes, (N°. 2, 3, 4,) ſuch as the colick, iliack paſſion, ruptures, tympanies, emphyſemas, conſumptions, aſthmas, dropſies, atrophies, apoplexies, epilepſies, vertigos, hydrocephalies, palſies, inflammations of the brain or its membranes, hypochondriack

and

and hyſterick affections, *&c.* wherein the author propoſes a new mechanical method for curing or giving relief in the ſaid diſtempers, when produced, as they moſt frequently are, from too great or too ſmall a quantity of air in the ſtomach and inteſtinal tube. And moreover, as nothing contributes more to digeſtion than clear air of a proper weight, conſequently the new methods propoſed in the ſecond, third, and fourth chapters, of applying the air, and cauſing it to operate upon the body, and organs of reſpiration, with any degree of preſſure, *&c.* required, will ſerve as the moſt natural perfect means for promoting this great work of animal digeſtion, upon which the health of the body abſolutely depends. (N°. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, *&c.)*

140. It is manifeſt, from what hath been ſaid, that the air and ether operate, with all their variable qualities, upon the body, by four different ways; firſt, they have a conſtant, general, variable action upon the whole external body, and conſequently upon the whole ſyſtem of the ſolids and fluids (as has been ſhewn in the ſecond chapter;) ſecondly, the air and ether operate conſtantly, with all their variable properties, upon the whole ſyſtem of the fluids, as they all circulate ſucceſſively thro' the lungs (as is ſhewn in the third chapter;) thirdly, as all the animal fluids are continually and neceſſarily impregnated with air and elementary fire, it acquires an univerſal action within all the fluids (as has been ſhewn in the ſecond, third and ſeventh chapters;) fourthly, the air hath a conſtant, neceſſary operation within the ſtomach and inteſtines (which being the true root of the body, bears the ſame relation to it as the root of a tree does to its trunk and branches) and by neceſſary conſent upon the whole body, (as is ſhewn in this and the third chapter.) By this we ſee our bodies in all their parts, both ſolids and fluids, are continually ſubject to the abſolute dominion and influence of theſe two moſt ſubtil and changeable fluids, the air and ether, which having ſuch an intimate union with the fluids, and ſuch univerſal acceſs and operation, both outwardly and inwardly, upon the ſolids, it may be eſtabliſh'd for a certain truth, and phyſical maxim, that the air and ether, including their four general ways of operating upon the body, as here briefly deſcribed, is the principal cauſe upon which animal life and health, with the production and cure of diſeaſes, depend. Who then, conſidering theſe things, can be ſo wilfully prejudiced, as to deny, or refuſe their aſſent to, this truth, namely, That if a method can be found for changing and regulating the properties of the air, and cauſing them to operate with ſuch degrees as ſuit beſt to the indications of the body and reſpiring organs, this muſt be the only catholicon, or univerſal remedy, and maſter-key of nature, whereby we can attain perfect health, and the cure of diſeaſes?

141. Moſt internal medicines are little elſe than topical applications to the ſtomach and inteſtines, upon which their operation is chiefly exerted; and tho' their effects may extend to the other remoter glands, that rather proceeds from the connexion and conſent between the ſtomach and thoſe other glands, than from any real action of the medicines upon theſe glands: It being found by experience, that moſt medicines, ſuch as metallick and mineral ſubſtances, boles, earths, teſtaceous powders, *&c.* never paſs the lacteals, or come within the verge of the circulation, at leaſt in the quantity commonly ſuppoſed and intended, and which nature hath wiſely provided againſt, to pre-

vent the inevitable deſtruction that muſt enſue from the admiſſion of ſuch extraneous unaſſimilable bodies into the blood. All which conſiderations demonſtrate how erroneous and deſtructive the modern faſhionable practice is, of adminiſtring loads of noxious, inſoluble medicines, alteratives, and eſpecially mercurials, for ſo long a time as is uſual in the cure both of internal and external diſorders; by the repeated attacks of which medicines, the ſtructure, tone, and muſcular moving force of this eſſential organ the ſtomach, and conſequently of all the ſolids, muſt be neceſſarily impair'd or deſtroy'd unſeaſonably, long before their proper, natural time, and that perhaps to ſave or give relief to a part of infinitely leſs conſequence, as for cure of a tumor, ulcer, or inflammation upon a finger, or toe, *&c.* which is curing one diſeaſe, and at the ſame time laying a ſure foundation for others much worſe. From whence it follows, that if all the ſame intentions, that are producible by internal remedies, can be effected by external applications of the properties of air and water, *&c.* to the body and its parts (as is ſhewn in this treatiſe) this muſt neceſſarily be the moſt natural, eligible method. (N°. 5, 6.)

CHAP. VIII.

142. THE author, in this chapter, propoſes ſome new machines and methods for curing cutaneous diſeaſes, and external local maladies, as wounds, tumors, inflammations, gangrenes, ulcers, hemorrhages, venereal diſeaſes, *&c.* chiefly by means of air, aſſiſted by the cold and hot baths, fomentations, vapour-baths, *&c.* apply'd by proper machines to the diſaffected parts, and made to operate thereon by their preſſure, and other qualities, in ſuch degrees as will beſt anſwer the indications of derivation and revulſion, in the due effection of which two general intentions conſiſts the cure of the ſaid diſorders, ſo far as art extends; the whole cure beſides, being the work of nature, and an effort of the animal machine for its preſervation. (N°. 30, 31, 61, 69, 92, 135, *&c.*)

CHAP. IX.

143. THE author, in this chapter, gives the draught and deſcription of an inſtrument, or pyrometer, for meaſuring the moſt minute alterations in the dimenſions of animal and all other bodies, whether occaſioned from the different qualities of the atmoſphere, or by motion, reſt, eating, faſting, evacuation, retention, the paſſions, or any other cauſes whatever; which inſtrument will ſerve to diſcover the comparative ſtate of the animal ſolids, as to the degrees of their conſtriction and relaxation, as alſo of the fluids, as to their rarefaction and condenſation; and as ſuch, will ſerve as a better monitor than the *Sanctorian* balance, whereby a perſon may form a tolerable exact judgment of the ſtate of his ſolids and fluids, and receive previous timely notice, when the animal machine and balance of health begins to verge towards health or ſickneſs; from hence proper diagnoſticks, prognoſticks, and indications may be deduced, to direct what is proper both for the prevention and cure of diſeaſes.

144. He obſerves further, that the air, elementary fire, and cold, exerciſe an univerſal, abſolute empire over all terreſtrial bodies, which by the continual variable action of theſe three general cauſes, are kept in a conſtant fluxionary ſtate as to their dimenſions, being always either expanding and rarefying, as the degrees of heat increaſe, or contracting and condenſing, as the cold increaſes, or the heat decreaſes: And

further obſerves, that all the inſtruments hitherto invented are inſufficient for meaſuring the fluxionary increments and decrements, produced in the dimenſions of bodies by the ſaid general cauſes, by reaſon all thoſe inſtruments and pyrometers are ſubject themſelves to the ſame alterations in their dimenſions, and as ſuch can never ſhew the like in other bodies. Of this he gives, for inſtance, the lengthening and ſhortening of the pendulum, the juſt quantity whereof cannot be meaſured by any inſtrument yet invented, but may by that here deſcribed. To ſolve this problem, there is nothing more required, than that the inſtrument have ſome fix'd, immutable point, from which its motion is always to commence and be computed. How that is to be done, is here ſhewn.

145. He propoſes ſeveral curious experiments, that may be made with this pyrometer, upon all bodies, ſolid and fluid, animal, vegetable, metallick, *&c.* and how the ſame, with ſome ſmall additions, will ſerve as an accurate barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer; all which, with many uſeful obſervations, are more amply ſet forth in the original treatiſe.

A relation of that magnificent philoſophical entertainment, which Sir Hans Sloane *gave to their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of* Wales, *on the 7th of laſt month; containing an account of his moſt ſurprizing* Muſeum.

ON *Saturday* the 4th, the prince ſent to inform Sir *Hans*, that he and the princeſs deſired to ſee his noble and curious *Muſeum* on the *Tueſday* following, if convenient to him; and that Dr. *Mortimer*, ſecretary of the *Royal Society*, might attend them there. On *Sunday* the doctor was honour'd with his royal highneſs's commands by a ſpecial meſſage brought to him at his own houſe, by a gentleman from the prince.

On *Tueſday* Dr. *Mortimer* went to Sir *Hans*'s by the prince's deſire a little before 12, in order to be in readineſs at their royal highneſſes arrival, and receiving them at the door had the honour to kiſs the hands of both, when they alighted out of their coach. The prince being come into the hall, told the doctor, with great courteſy and affability, that he was come to put himſelf and the princeſs entirely under his guidance and directions, laying aſide all ceremony; and therefore commanded the doctor to go up the great ſtairs before him; which he did, and conducted their royal highneſſes into the room where Sir *Hans* was ſitting. The prince took a chair and ſat down by the good old gentleman ſome time, when he expreſs'd the great eſteem and value he had for him perſonally, and how much the learned world was oblig'd to him for his having collected ſuch a vaſt library of curious books, and ſuch immenſe treaſures of the valuable and inſtructive productions of nature and art. Sir *Hans*'s houſe forms a ſquare of above 100 feet each ſide, incloſing a court; and 3 front-rooms had tables ſet along the middle, which were ſpread over with drawers filled with all ſorts of precious ſtones in their natural beds, or ſtate, as they are found in the earth, except the firſt, which contained ſtones formed in animals, which are ſo many diſeaſes of the creature that bears them; as the moſt beautiful pearls, which are but warts in the ſhell-fiſh; the *Bezoar*'s concretions in the ſtomachs, and ſtones generated in the kidneys and bladders, of which man woefully knows the effects; but the earth in her boſom generates the verdant *emerald*, the purple *amethyſt*, the golden *topaz*, the azure *ſapphire*, the crimſon *garnet*, the ſcarlet *ruby*, the brilliant *diamond*, the glowing *opal*, and all the painted varieties that *Flora* herſelf

herſelf might wiſh to be deck'd with; here the moſt magnificent veſſels of *cornelian*, *onyx*, *ſardonyx* and *jaſpar*, delighted the eye, and raiſed the mind to praiſe the great Creator of all things. (*See obſervations on gems or precious ſtones, in our laſt*, p. 267,268.)

When their royal highneſſes had view'd one room and went into another, the ſcene was ſhifted; for when they returned, the ſame tables were covered for a ſecond courſe with all ſorts of *jewels*, poliſh'd and ſet after the modern faſhion; or with *gems* carv'd or engraved, the ſtately and inſtructive remains of antiquity. For the third courſe the tables were ſpread with *gold* and *ſilver ores*, with the moſt precious and remarkable ornaments uſed in the *habits* of men, from *Siberia* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, from *Japan* to *Peru*; and with both antient and modern *coins* and *medals* in gold and ſilver, the laſting monuments of hiſtorical facts; as thoſe of a *Pruſias*, king of *Bithynia*, who betray'd his allies; of an *Alexander*, who, mad with ambition, overrun and invaded his neighbours; of a *Cæſar*, who inſlaved his country to ſatisfy his own pride; of a *Titus*, the delight of mankind; of a pope, *Gregory* XIII. recording on a ſilver medal his blind zeal for the cauſe of *religion*, in perpetuating thereon the *maſſacre* of the *proteſtants* in *France*; as did *Charles* IX. the then reigning king in that country: And here may be ſeen the coins of a king of *England*, crown'd at *Paris*; a medal repreſenting *France* and *Spain*, ſtriving which ſhould firſt pay their obeiſance to *Britannia*; others ſhewing the effect of popular rage, when overmuch oppreſs'd by their ſuperiors, as in the caſe of the *De Witts* in *Holland*; the happy deliverance of *Britain*, by the arrival of king *William*; the glorious exploits of the duke of *Marlborough*, and the happy arrival of the preſent illuſtrious *royal family* amongſt us.

The gallery, 110 feet in length, preſented a moſt ſurprizing proſpect; the moſt beautiful *corals*, *cryſtals*, and figured ſtones; the moſt brilliant *butterflies*, and other inſects; *ſhells* painted with as great variety as the precious ſtones, and feathers of *birds* vying with gems; here the remains of the *Antediluvian* world, excited the awful idea of that great cataſtrophe, ſo many evident teſtimonies of the truth of *Moſes*'s hiſtory; the variety of animals ſhews us the great beauty of all parts of the creation.

Then a noble viſta preſented itſelf thro' ſeveral rooms filled with books, among theſe many hundred volumes of dry'd plants; a room full of choice and valuable manuſcripts; the noble preſent ſent by the preſent *French* king to Sir *Hans*, of his collections of paintings, medals, ſtatues, palaces, &c. in 25 large Atlas volumes; beſides other things too many to mention here.

Below-ſtairs ſome rooms are filled with the curious and venerable antiquities of *Egypt*, *Greece*, *Hetruria*, *Rome*, *Britain* and even *America*; others with large animals preſerved in the ſkin; the great *Saloon* lined on every ſide with bottles filled with ſpirits, containing various animals. The halls are adorned with the horns of divers creatures, as the double-horn'd *rhinoceros* of *Africa*, the foſſil deer's horns from *Ireland*, 9 feet wide; and with weapons of different countries, among which it appears that the *Mayaliſe*, and not our moſt *chriſtian* neighbours the *French*, had the honour of inventing that butcherly weapon the *bayonet*. Fifty volumes in folio would ſcarce ſuffice to contain a detail of this immenſe *Muſeum*, conſiſting of above 200,000 articles.

Their royal highneſſes were not wanting in expreſſing their ſatisfac-

tion

tion and pleaſure, at ſeeing a collection, which ſurpaſs'd all the notions or ideas they had formed from even the moſt favourable accounts of it. The *prince* on this occaſion ſhew'd his great reading and moſt happy memory; for in ſuch a multiplicity, ſuch a variety of the productions of nature and art, upon any thing being ſhewn him he had not ſeen before, he was ready in recollecting where he had read of it; and upon viewing the antient and modern *medals*, he made ſo many judicious remarks, that he appear'd to be a perfect maſter of *hiſtory* and *chronology*. He expreſs'd the great pleaſure it gave him to ſee ſo magnificent a collection in *England*, eſteeming it an ornament to the nation; and his ſentiments, how much it muſt conduce to the benefit of learning, and how great an honour will redound to *Britain*, to have it eſtabliſh'd for publick uſe to the lateſt poſterity.

A ſhort account of the French *trade to* North America, *written in the year* 1707, *ſince which time it has been greatly improv'd.*

THE inhabitants of *Dieppe* and *Havredegrace*, two ports upon the coaſt of *Normandy*, were the firſt of the *French* nation that attempted any trade to *Canada*; but as the countries about *Rochelle*, *Nantz* and *Bourdeaux*, can afford the commodities demanded in *Canada* cheaper than the *Normans*, they have of late engroſſed all that trade.

The ſhips bound from *France* to that country pay no cuſtom for their *Cargo*, or in their entries at *Quebec*, except for the *Brazil* tobacco, which pays 5 ſols * *per* lb. that is to ſay, a roll of 400 lb. weight, pays 100 livres by way of entry to the office of the farmers general.

Moſt of the ſhips go laden to *Canada*, and return light or empty: Some indeed bring home peaſe, when good and cheap in the colony, and others take in a good cargo of planks and boards; others again go to *Cape Breton*, and there take in a cargo of pit-coal, which they carry to the iſlands of *Martinico* or *Guardaloupe*, where the refining of ſugars occaſions a great conſumption of coals. But thoſe ſhips which either belong or are recommended to the moſt eminent merchants of the colony, are freighted with ſkins, which turn to a great account. Sometimes they unload at *Quebec*, and then ſteer to *Placentia*, or take in cod-fiſh, which they purchaſe with ready money; but generally ſpeaking, there is more loſt than got by that way of trading. The merchant that has carry'd on the greateſt trade to *Canada*, is the *Sieur Samuel Bernon* of *Rochelle*, who has great warehouſes at *Quebec*, from which the inhabitants of the other towns are ſupply'd with ſuch commodities as they want. 'Tis true, there are ſome merchants at *Quebec* who are indifferent rich, and fit out ſhips upon their own bottom, that ply to and again between *France* and *Canada*; and theſe merchants have their correſpondents at *Rochelle*, who ſend out and take in every year the cargoes of their ſhips.

They get 50 *per Cent.* upon all the goods they deal in, whether they buy them upon the arrival of the ſhips at *Quebec*, or have them from *France* by way of commiſſion; but over and above that, there are ſome little gaudy trinkets, ſuch as ribbons, laces, embroideries, tobacco-boxes, watches, and an infinity of other baubles of iron-ware, upon which they get 150 *per Cent.* all coſts clear.

In this country a hogſhead of *Bourdeaux* wine, which contains 250

* *A* ſol *or* ſou *is about the value of our penny, and a livre is* 20 ſols.

250 bottles, is worth 40 *French* livres in time of peace, and 60 in time of war. A hogſhead of *Nantz* or *Bayonne* brandy will fetch 80 or 100 livres. In the taverns, a bottle of wine coſts 6 *French* ſous, and a bottle of brandy is ſold for 20. As for dry commodities, their price riſes and falls upon occaſion. *Brazil* tobacco is worth 40 ſous *per* lb. by retale, and 35 by wholeſale. Sugar will fetch at leaſt 20 ſous *per* lb. and ſometimes 25 or 30.

The earlieſt ſhips that come from *France*, ſet out commonly in the latter end of *April*, or the beginning of *May*; but they might ſhorten their voyage by one half, if they put to ſea about the middle of *March*, and then ſwept along the north-coaſt of the *Azores* iſlands; for in thoſe ſeas the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt winds, commonly blow from the beginning of *April* to the end of *May*. But when that is mention'd to the pilots, they commonly pretend they dare not ſteer that coaſt for fear of ſome rocks; and 'tis ſaid theſe rocks are not to be met with but in their maps; for in ſome deſcriptions of the ports, roads and coaſts of theſe iſlands, and of the adjacent ſeas, done by the *Portugueze*, no mention is made of the ſhelves that are chalk'd down in all our maps: On the contrary, they affirm, that the coaſts of theſe iſlands are altogether clear, and that for 20 leagues off into the main, theſe imaginary rocks are never met with.

As ſoon as the *French* ſhips arrive at *Quebec*, the merchants of that city, who have their factors in the other towns, load their barks with goods, in order to tranſport them to theſe other towns. Such merchants as act for themſelves, at *Trois Rivieres* or *Montreal*, come down in perſon to *Quebec*, to market for themſelves, and they put their effects on board barks to be conveyed home. If they pay for their goods in ſkins, they buy cheaper than if they made their payments in money or bills of exchange, by reaſon that the ſeller gets conſiderably by the ſkins, when he returns home to *France*. All theſe ſkins are bought up from the inhabitants, or from the *Savages*, upon which the merchants are conſiderable gainers. To give you an inſtance of this matter: A perſon that lives in the neighbourhood of *Quebec*, carries a dozen of martin ſkins, five or ſix foxes ſkins, and as many ſkins of wild cats, to a merchant's houſe, in order to ſell them for woollen cloth, linen, arms, ammunition, &c.

In the truck of theſe ſkins, the merchant draws a double profit, one upon the ſcore of his paying no more for the ſkins, than one half of what he afterwards ſells them for in the lump, to the factors for the *Rochelle* ſhip; and the other by the exorbitant rate he puts upon the goods, that the poor planter takes in exchange for his ſkins. If this be duly weigh'd, we ſhall not think it ſtrange, theſe merchants have a more beneficial trade than a great many other tradeſmen in the world.

I ſhall now only ſubjoin ſome account of the goods that are proper for the *Savages*, and of the ſkins which they give in exchange, together with their prices.

Short and light fuſees, powder, ball and cut lead, or ſmall ſhot, Axes, both great and ſmall, knives with their ſheaths, ſword-blades to make darts of, kettles of all ſizes, ſhoe-makers awls, fiſh-hooks of all ſizes, flint ſtones, caps of blue ſerge, ſhirts made of common *Brittany* linen, worſted ſtockings, ſhort and coarſe; *Brazil* tobacco, coarſe white thread for nets, ſewing thread of ſeveral ſorts, packthread, vermillion, needles, both large and ſmall, *Venice* beads, ſome iron heads for arrows,

arrows, a ſmall quantity of ſoap, a few ſabres or cutlaſſes; brandy goes off incomparably well.

The names of ſkins given in exchange, with their rates.

	liv.	s.
The ſkins of winter beavers, alias *Muſcovy* beavers, are worth *per* pound in the farmer general's warehouſe	4	14
The ſkins of fat beavers, the hair of which falls off, while the ſavages make uſe of them, *per* pound	5	0
Of beavers taken in autumn *per* lb. — —	3	10
Of dry or common beavers *per* lb. — —	3	0
Of ſummer beavers *per* lb. —	3	0
The ſkin of a white beaver is not to be valued, nor a fox's that is quite black		
Skin of a ſilver-colour'd fox -	4	0
Common fox — — —	2	0
Common martins — —	1	0
Fineſt martins — — —	4	0
Red and ſmooth otters —	2	0
Winter and brown otters —	4	10
Fineſt black bears — —	7	0
Skins of elks, not dreſs'd —	0	12
Of ſtags — — —	0	8
Wild cats — — —	1	15
Sea wolves — —	1	15
Polecats and weaſels —	0	10
Muſk-rats — — — —	0	6
Their teſticles — —	0	5
Wolves — — — —	2	10
White elk ſkins — —	8	0
Dreſs'd hart ſkin — —	5	0
A roe-buck — —	3	0

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

FOR the better and more certain management of the laws of this kingdom, I have been inform'd, that there is a *committee* choſen out of the Hon. houſe of commons, to examine, inſpect, and keep an account of *temporary acts*, and more particularly of the times of their expiration, that ſuch committee might take thoſe ſteps, that might anſwer the truſt repoſed in them, as guardians of the peoples rights and liberties.

Now, when any error happens, by *keeping irregular*, the entries of the time of the expiration of ſuch temporary acts, or by any other *miſtake* or *neglect*, how many and great are the dangers that attend ſuch overſight! Waſting of *eſtates*, ruining of *families*, and the loſing of *liberties*! Inſtances whereof are yet in our memory.

The expiration of the act for *preventing frivolous and vexatious arreſts*, and the bad effects attending it, are a late inſtance; whereby many men were put to *extravagant expences*, or *impriſon'd* for a few ſhillings; nay, a few pence: Such opportunities did malicious and cholerick perſons take, of *venting their vengeance* on the objects of their diſpleaſure and hatred! (*See* Mag. *for* 1747, p. 529.)

Therefore, if ſuch committee, thro' *wilful* or *negligent* management, are likely to become culpable, it is the duty of every ſubject, when he knows of *any matter*, they, or any other of the guardians and truſtees of his liberties, ought to be inform'd of, and eſpecially when the ſame affects the community, to make the ſame ſo *publick, that it may*, thro' ſome conveyance, arrive at their knowledge.

Can thoſe men, who let ſuch opportunities of ſerving their country go *unemploy'd*, be blameleſs, becauſe thinking, as they have committed no crime, ſo no puniſhment is to be inflicted on them? Thoſe gentlemen deceive themſelves who reaſon thus; for there are puniſhments due as well for *omiſſion* of good offices, as for *commiſſion* of bad ones.

Therefore every ſubject, who has any *affection for his country*, ſhould do all in his power to prevent the omiſſion of the publick good, by reminding the legiſlature of impending dangers.

In order to exclude *myſelf* from the imputation of *neglect* my opinion would fix on me, I muſt by this conveyance inform the legiſlature:

That the *act for regulating the attornies of this kingdom*, is not far from the expiration; the laſt continuance of it being till *June* 24, 1748, and from thence to the *end of the next ſeſſion* of parliament; which, I preſume, ſignifies the end of that *ſeſſion*, which will *commence after* June 24, 1748. If ſo, the longer notice is hereby given to prevent the ill effects of the act imperceptibly expiring.

The *bad effects* of ſuch expiration, would be the admitting of *all ſorts* of perſons to be *attornies*, without having any regard to their knowledge, their education in the law, or even to their character.

By which means the *ſubjects property* would fall into the hands of ignorant practiſers, and numbers be brought to *poverty* and *want*: Nor that perhaps the only loſs, but

their *bodies* be committed to prison during life.

If *these motives* (the liberties and fortunes of the subjects of the whole kingdom) are not sufficient inducements for the *perpetuity* of such an act; the case of many gentlemen, who have at great expence *train'd their youths in the law* (which undoubtedly they would never have done, had they imagin'd that act would have been discontinued) will have no great weight; since they are of much less importance than the *publick community* in general.

I hope those worthy gentlemen, who have taken upon them the grand trust of asserting and preserving our rights and liberties, will take timely care that the *said act* may be *continued*, if not made *perpetual*.

If this be of any service to my countrymen, I am requited for my pains.

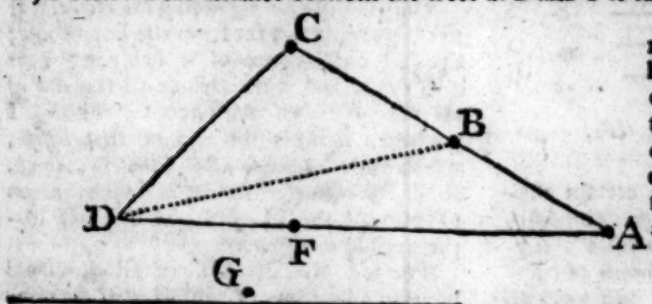
Mark-Lane,
June 21, 1748. PHILO-PATRIÆ.

The city of Moscow, *the capital of* Russia, *having lately suffer'd much by fire, it may not be improper to give the following account of it.*

THE city of *Moscow* stands upon a river of the same name, in a large and pleasant plain, and makes at a distance the finest shew of any city in *Europe*; for having in it many hundreds of gilt [illegible], the reflection of the sun-beams gives it an astonishing air of magnificence; to which however its inside is by no means answerable. It is in length about 6 *Italian* miles, and about 1 in breadth. It is divided into 4 parts, each of which is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, which answer all civil purposes very well, tho' with regard to military strength they would be very insignificant. Within the 1st wall lies the *Slabodæ* or suburbs, of which there are several. Within the 2d lies the *Czar-Gorad*, or the emperor's city. The 3d is stiled *Kitai-Gorad*, that is, the *Chinese-town*, chiefly inhabited by strangers, and where a prodigious commerce is carried on. The inmost quarter is the *Kremelin*, or imperial residence, large enough of itself to make a considerable town; for besides the *Czar*'s palace, that of the patriarch, and many other fine houses all built of stone, there are no less than 40 churches and chapels. It is computed, that in the rest of the city there may be 3000 stone-buildings, but all the rest are of wood; so that no city in the world is more exposed to fires, which renders what was said in the last letters from *Petersburgh*, very credible, that one third of the houses were destroyed by the two last fires.

A QUESTION *in* SURVEYING.

ABOUT 4 years ago, happening to be in *Derbyshire*, I was desir'd by a certain gentleman residing there, to survey a triangular piece of land lying on the banks of the river *Derwent* (which runs through the middle of that county.) It was then very rainy weather, so that several days pass'd before I had an opportunity of complying with his request; at length being somewhat favourable, I went to the place, taking with me proper assistants, *&c.* but on coming there found the field was overflowed, so that nothing of it was visible, except a small part towards the angle D, and some trees standing in the fences, which appear'd above water at F, A, B and C. Those at A and C (as I was inform'd) were placed at the other two angles of this field; the trees at B and C, as also the angle D, being equidistant from the tree at F. From thence I concluded it would be easy to gain the content, which (by taking two stations at D and G in the adjacent field) I soon found to be 5 acres, 1 rod, and 39 perches. The sides, as I then obtain'd them, I cannot now recollect, only A C, whose length was 13 chains; but remember that when my instrument was placed at D, I observ'd the distance between the trees at B and C to subtend an angle of 34°. 15'.



Now the gentleman before-mention'd, to whom this field belongs, having lately requested me to give him a draught of the same, I hope therefore some of your ingenious correspondents will (preparatory thereto) so far lend me their assistance, as to find the sides A D and D C.

A Geometrical PROBLEM.

IN any right-angled plain triangle, having a line bisecting the right angle and falling upon the hypothenuse, with the rectangle of the segments made thereby, given; to find the catheti, hypothenuse and area.

Quere, A method of describing a great circle upon a given sphere.

Quere, A general practical method for determining the velocity of a cloud.

The

The fire at the palace of Aranjuez *in* Spain *occaſion'd the following account.*

THE palace of *Aranjuez*, a great part of which has been lately burnt down, was very juſtly eſteem'd the *Verſailles* of *Spain*. .. ſtands near a poor village, from whence it takes its name, in a *Peninſula* made by the *Tagus* and the *Xarama*, about 22 miles to the ſouthward of *Madrid*, and 18 to the northward of *Toledo*; they have of late made a perfect iſland of it, by cutting a canal from one river to the other. The gardens are very beautifully laid out, adorn'd with very fine ſtatues, and with water-works, that are eſteem'd exquiſite in their kind. The walks are narrow and arch'd, cover'd with jeſſamin and other ſweet-ſcented trees; the ſquares adorn'd with flowers, and ſhaded on the ſides with delicious fruit-trees; the whole enliven'd with fountains, caſcades, and grottos; which, in a climate ſo exceſſive hot, muſt be wonderfully pleaſant. There are in the neighbourhood, a ſpacious royal park well ſtock'd with game, and a kind of paddock well ſupplied with wild beaſts from diſtant countries, more eſpecially camels and dromedaries, of which there are ſome hundreds. The country about it is as beautiful and pleaſant as any in all *Spain*, the neighbourhood of *Valencia* only excepted. Notwithſtanding its advantageous ſituation, there was little or no benefit deriv'd from the water, becauſe as yet the uſe of engines is not introduced in *Spain*.

The Theory *of* ECLIPSES *explain'd.*

THE eclipſes of the ſun and moon, as they ariſe from the ſame cauſes, ſo are they to be explained after much the ſame manner. For it muſt be obſerved, that what is commonly called an eclipſe of the ſun, is in reality, an eclipſe of the earth.

Wherefore the earth and moon being both opacous bodies, which receive light from the ſun, an eclipſe of the earth, commonly called an eclipſe of the ſun, is nothing but a deficiency of light on the earth, by the moon's coming between the earth and the ſun, ſo as to hinder the rays of the ſun from falling on the earth; juſt as an eclipſe of the moon is a deficiency of light in the moon, by the earth's coming between the moon and the ſun, ſo as to hinder the rays of the ſun from falling on the moon.

Hence it is, that all the eclipſes of the earth happen at the change of the moon, becauſe then only it is that the moon comes between the earth and the ſun; and all the eclipſes of the moon happen at the full of the moon, becauſe then only it is that the earth can come between the moon and the ſun.

And to ſhew for what reaſon there is not an eclipſe of the earth at every change, but only at ſome changes of the moon; nor an eclipſe of the moon at every full, but only at ſome full moons; it muſt be obſerved, that the orbit of the moon croſſes the ecliptick, ſo as to make an angle of 5 degrees inclination. The points where the moon croſſes the ecliptick are called the *nodes* of the moon, and are two, the *dragon*'s-*head* and *tail*. The moon croſſes the ecliptick at the *dragon*'s-*head*, when ſhe is entering on that part of her orbit which inclines northward from the ecliptick; and ſhe enters the *dragon*'s-*tail*, when ſhe is entering on that part of her orbit which inclines ſouthward from the ecliptick. Now the nodes being the only two points, where the moon croſſes the ecliptick, hence there can be no eclipſe of the earth, but when the moon happens to change in or near one of the nodes; becauſe in this caſe only, the moon at her change comes between the earth and the ſun, ſo as to intercept the rays of the ſun, and keep them from the earth. And in like manner, there can be no eclipſe of the moon, but when the moon happens to be in or near one of the nodes; becauſe in this caſe only, the earth comes ſo between the moon and the ſun, as to intercept and hinder the rays of the ſun from falling on the moon.

In an eclipſe of the earth, the moon, by intercepting the rays of the ſun, caſts a ſhadow on the earth; and in an eclipſe of the moon, the earth, by intercepting the rays of the ſun, caſts a ſhadow on the moon. Theſe ſhadows are of a conical figure, growing narrower and narrower the farther they go from the earth and moon, till at length they end in a point and ceaſe. Were theſe ſhadows either of a cylindrical figure, that is, of an equal thickneſs all along, or of a conical figure inverted the other way, that is, growing thicker and thicker the farther they extended, they would then extend *in infinitum*. But now 'tis certain, that the ſhade of the earth does not extend to the orbit of the primary planet *Mars*; for as much as when the earth is directly between the ſun and *Mars*, the latter is not eclipſed, as it muſt neceſſarily be, did the ſhade of the earth reach to the orbit of that planet.

It being thus demonſtrable, that the ſhadow of the earth ends in a point before it comes to the orbit of *Mars*, hence it is alſo demonſtrable, that the ſun is bigger than the earth; for as much as an opacous body cannot caſt ſuch a conical ſhade, but when it is leſſer than the lucid body, whoſe rays it intercepts. For if the opacous body be

equal to the lucid body, then the ſhadow will be of an equal thickneſs all along: And if the opaccus body be greater than the lucid body, then the ſhadow will indeed be of a conical figure, but in an inverted manner, ſo as that the conical ſhade will grow wider and wider, as it goes farther and farther. And as the ſun may be thus demonſtrated to be bigger than the earth, ſo the earth may be demonſtrated to be bigger than the moon; foraſmuch as the moon can be totally eclips'd. For this could not be, was not the cone of the earth's ſhadow, even in that part of it which the moon paſſes thro' in a total eclipſe, bigger than the moon, tho' it be leſs than the earth itſelf.

The ſhadow of the earth and moon being thus of a conical figure, it is obvious, that an eclipſe either of the earth or moon, will be, *cæteris paribus*, greater or longer when the moon is in her *perigee*, or neareſt approach to the earth, than when ſhe is in her *apogee*, or fartheſt diſtance from the earth. For the moon, if ſhe be eclips'd in her *perigee*, meets with a thicker part of the line of the earth's ſhadow, than if ſhe be eclipſed in her *apogee*; and in like manner, if the earth be eclipſed when the moon is in her *perigee*, it meets with a thicker part of the cone of the moon's ſhade, than it does if it be eclipſed when the moon is in her *apogee*. This may be eaſily conceived without the uſe of a figure for demonſtration.

But the variety which is obſerved with reſpect to the greatneſs and duration of eclipſes, does principally ariſe from the moon's being then more or leſs diſtant from a node, or the ecliptick.

An eclipſe of the moon, conſidered as to its greatneſs, is either total, when the whole moon is eclipſed, or partial, when only a part is eclipſed.

As to duration, every total eclipſe holds longer than any partial one: And as ſome partial eclipſes are of longer duration than others, ſo ſome total eclipſes are of longer duration than others. Such total eclipſes as are of the longeſt duration, happen when the moon is in a node, and are called central eclipſes; becauſe, as the moon paſſes thro' that ſection of the cone of the earth's ſhadow, which meets with the orbit of the moon, the centre of the moon paſſes exactly thro' the centre of the ſaid ſection or ſhadow.

Declaration ſigned the 8th inſtant at Aix-la-Chapelle, *by the plenipotentiaries of their* Britannick *and* Moſt Chriſtian *majeſties, and of the* States-General.

WE, the underwritten miniſters plenipotentiary of his *Moſt Chriſtian* majeſty, his *Britannick* majeſty, and the lords the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, at the conferences of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, declare, that ſince the 30th of *April* laſt, the day on which the preliminaries were ſigned by us in this city of *Aix-la Chapelle*, no orders have been ſent to the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies* for proceeding to the demolition or deſtruction of any of the conqueſts made on either ſide in the ſaid *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, or for doing any thing contrary to the ſpirit and tenour of the 2d article of the preliminaries, and the declarations of the 21ſt and 31ſt of laſt *May*; in conſequence of which we have agreed, that all the conqueſts made before the ſaid 30th of *April*, or which may have been made ſince, ſhall be reſtored; that is to ſay, thoſe in the *Weſt-Indies* in the ſtate they were in ſix weeks after the 30th of *April*, and thoſe made, or which might be made in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the ſtate they ſhall be in on the 30th of *October*, the day of the expiration of the ſix months, reckoning from the date of the ſignature of the ſaid preliminaries.

Moreover, as by the 16th article of the preliminaries reference is made to the 3d article of the convention for the ſuſpenſion of arms agreed to the 19th of *Auguſt*, 1712, between their *Moſt Chriſtian* and *Britannick* majeſties, and as notwithſtanding hoſtilities may not perhaps have ceaſed at the expiration of the ſix weeks from the day of the ſignature of the preliminaries, as well in the *Mediterranean* as the northern ocean to *Cape St. Vincent*, and from that *Cape* to the *Line*; we have agreed, that commiſſaries ſufficiently authorized ſhall be named by all the parties within the ſpace of two months, who ſhall aſſemble at *St. Malo*, or in ſuch other place as his *Moſt Chriſtian* majeſty, his *Britannick* majeſty, and the lords the *States-General* of the *United Provinces* ſhall agree, to order the reciprocal reſtitution, or indemnity for prizes taken, as well in the *Mediterranean* as the northern ocean, as far as *Cape St. Vincent*, and from that *Cape* to the *Line*, after the term of ſix weeks, reckoning from the ſignature of the preliminaries.

In witneſs whereof, we, the underwritten miniſters of his *Moſt Chriſtian* majeſty, his *Britannick* majeſty, and the lords the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, at the ſaid conferences of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, have ſign'd the preſent declaration, to which we have affix'd the ſeals of our arms, and of which we promiſe to procure the ratifications in due form within the ſpace of a month. Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *July* 8, 1748.

(L. S.) *St. Severin d'Arragon.* (L. S.) *Sandwich.* (L. S.) *G. A. Haſſelaer.* (L. S.) *Van Berſſel.* (L. S.) *O. Z. Van Haren.*

Concluſion

Concluſion of the verſes to lord March *and lord* George, *ſons to the duke of* Richmond. (*See* p. 279.)

YE ſylvan haunts of *Goodwood*, antient ſhades,
Ye balmy walks, and peer-frequented glades,
Ye labyrinths of pleaſure, grotts, and bow'rs,
Tangled with ſpicy ſhrubs, exotick flow'rs,
Richmond retires—behold each ſhadow ſweet
Droops o'er the print of deſolation's feet,
Where nettles ſhoot, and ſcrambling briars ariſe,
While *Flora*'s fair-enamel'd offſpring dies.
Fearleſs the thiſtle ripes its baneful ſeed,
Where unmoleſted paddocks houſe their breed: [race,
The viper, nouriſh'd with the pois'nous
Baſks on the fallen buſto's moſſy face:
His wreathing tangles * *Cleopatra* feels,
The ſtony horror ſcarce refrains from yells:
While 'gainſt her breaſt his gaping jaws appear,
A ſoul of terror ſeems creating there.
Fair *Venus*, wond'ring, ſees the ivy riſe,
To hide her beauty from admiring eyes.
The †*Boar*, familiar with the fearleſs ſwain,
Taught by the deſart woods, runs wild again:
The trembling pricket bleeds beneath his ire,
And rimeleſs trunks declare his native fire.
The luckleſs ſooty raven croaks on high,
And ghaſtly owls amid the branches fly.
Ungovern'd pines their tow'ring limbs expand, [tive land.
Where hoarſe ‡ *Macaos* ſeem in their na-
Sweet *Philomel* beholds with ſhiv'ring fright,
The ſhining plumage of the ſailing kite,
Now ſees him leave his circling watch on high,
And bend on her the terror of his eye:
His claws deſtructive give the fatal ſtroke,
And bear her panting to the lofty oak;
His young, blood-thirſty, mangle the live feaſt,
And play with horrid murder in the neſt:
While on a bough beneath, my muſe's lyre
Feels ſighing winds play with the trembling wire; [ſlain,
The mournful diſcords wail the ſongſter
That erſt accompany'd its chearful ſtrain;
While ſongleſs I at diſtance view the waſte,
And ſorrowing weep, to ſee with eyes aghaſt
Pale poverty in tatter-wreath'd diſtreſs,
With hunger pain'd, mope round the *wilderneſs*. [view,
While thus I *Goodwood* paint to fancy's
Like thorny *Eden* in its dreary hue,
Increaſing with new beauty and delight,
The viſtas echo joy, and bleſs the ſight.
As when our eyes forſake the ſunny gleams,
And fancy drops away in cloudy dreams,
A gloomy horror ſettles o'er the brain,
And drives the ſunſhine off the dark'ning plain;
Deſarts appear, and precipices fright,
Where fancy tumbles from a mould'ring height; [woe,
Deſtruction yawns, we ſcream out utmoſt
But e'er we daſh upon the rocks below,
Our eyes are open'd for the tranquil ſcene
Of whiſp'ring woods beneath a ſun ſerene,
The quiet landſkips treble joys impart,
And extacy in billows floats the heart. [air,
Ye winged pow'rs, that lean ſublime in
O'er ſilver vapors, hid in ſunny glare;
Etherial guardians, that behold mankind,
Like nightly pilgrims grope your realms to find,
Be *Richmond*'s progeny your conſtant care,
From ſecret miſchief pluck the hidden ſnare;
Still in the paths of peace their footſteps guide,
And when alluring evils call aſide,
And bubbles fly o'er pits of faithleſs ſand,
O ſave 'em, ſpirits, ſtretch out th' unſeen hand;
That future ages may behold the race,
Deſcend with equal majeſty and grace,
Till flames wrap round the globe, from pole to pole, [ſcroll,
While heav'ns blue vault incircles in a
And ſtars, like ſparks, die in the burning roll.

SYLVANDER.

EPITAPH:

Intended for St. Pancras *church-yard.*

GO, loſt e'er born! an infant ever dear,
Eſcap'd his parents fond embrace, lies here; [try'd,
One who this darkſome ſpot a moment
Replete with every ill, and ſmiling dy'd:
Gone now where conſtant bliſs and tranſport ſhine,
Eternal floods of rapture ſhall be thine.
This ſcene of woe, this ſwiftly fleeting dream, [treme!
How ſhort its comforts, but its woes ex-
O may each friend, in heavenly knowledge wiſe,
Reſign'd as infants ſoftneſs when it dies,
Pervade the gloom with ſtill erected view,
Energick piety his guiding clue. [ſtray
Kind paſſengers, who muſing chance to
In this dread walk, this ſilent, ſolemn way,
Make haſte (your glaſs now drops its laſt ſand) [ſtand:
By truth and virtue death's dire ſtroke with-
Exalted then his dart, tho' it deſtroy,
Removes your ſouls to never-fading joy.

A COMPARISON.

SOON as bright *ſol* diſplay'd his glorious rays, [flower,
Diſpell'd the dew, cheriſh'd each plant and
And with freſh luſtre deck'd the verdant fields;

* Cleopatra's *ſtatue in the garden.* † Boars, *by nature wild, kept in the park.* ‡ Macaos *flying looſe in the wilderneſs.*

The

The vocal woods with birds harmonious found,
Return'd the echoing voice; the cryſtal ſtreams
In graceful order ran, while *ſylvan* ſwans,
With air majeſtick grac'd the margin flood;
When with a mind for contemplation turn'd,
I walked forth, pleas'd with the rural ſcene:
When inſtantly I thought within myſelf,
How happy all things living, but a man.
Witneſs the lion, who in the foreſt wide
Ranges without controul, and with a nod,
Forces the brute creation to obey;
And from the tyger to the little mouſe,
Live all much happier in their ſeveral ſtations,
Than man in all his greateſt pride can boaſt.
Man, tho' he is a king, cannot command,
Or keep a ſingle ſubject in obedience.
His court is fill'd with lying, flatt'ring knaves,
Who fawn upon and draw him to his ruin.
The ſtateſman's head, well vers'd in cloſe deceit,
Smooths with a gloſs his wicked purpoſe o'er,
(Which like a marble tomb, is fair without,
But duſt and dirt within) 'tis theſe, I ſay,
Are ſure attendants on all human greatneſs.
The creeping ſnail feeds on the choiceſt fruit,
And never aſks the lordly owners leave,
But feeds on that his palate pleaſes beſt,
And lives a monarch in his homely ſhell:
Strange difference here! That haughty thing call'd man,
Is not ſo happy, nor with all his pride,
Is he ſo great as this ſmall animal,
Who ranges here and there, ſpite of the power,
Which man can raiſe againſt him; then the *bee*
Th' induſtrous *ant*, takes care for winter ſtore,
And cheriſhes her young within her neſt,
And in her ſtate enjoys a perfect happineſs.
The birds within there ſphere likewiſe enjoy
A quiet undiſturbed ſolitude; [the notes,
They ſtretch their throats, and warble out
Well pleaſed with the harmony they make;
And from the eagle to the little wren,
Following nature's laws, are well content;
With ſalutations uſher in the morn,
And hop from ſpray to ſpray in tuneful ſtrain,
And make the day one joyful ſcene of mirth:
At night the male and female both retire
Into ſome ſhady grove, and on a twig,
Enjoy a balmy ſleep and ſweet repoſe,
And in the morning meet returning joy;
Whilſt man, perplext with intermitting cares,
Lies weary down, toſſes from ſide to ſide,
And in his troubled fancy paſſes o'er
The various pains of the preceding day,
And wakes again unto new cares and troubles.
The fiſhes likewiſe in their purling ſtreams,
(On which the ſun his glorious rays reflects)
Wantonly ſwim, and glide from place to place,
And in their liquid watry element,
Live uncontroul'd, nor know the fears and
Attending human beings! Upſtart man,
If thou wouldſt wiſh to lead a happy life,
Nature * muſt cloſe be follow'd, and her rules
Strictly obey'd; then all the reſt of courſe
Will follow after, then thou wilt enjoy
A happy life, which cares will ne'er annoy.

On the departure of Miſs P——s *to* Northampton.

ASSEMBLED beneath an old oak,
Whoſe branches, diffuſive, did ſpread
O'er old *mother earth*, a thick cloak,
The ſhepherds complaining were laid;
No longer the ſound of the reed
Was heard in the ſorrowful plain;
Sad murmurs reſound thro' the grove,
Which *echo* repeated again.

The verdure around ſeem'd to fade,
To languiſh, each ſick'ning plant;
Each flow'r, drooping, hung down its head,
And ſtocks to ſupport them did want.
The ſky, which had long been ſerene,
O'er-clouded, did ſympathize woe;
The *fauns* no more dance on the green,
But all with moiſt trouble o'erflow.

Around the old trunk, where they ſate,
The ſwains and nymps whilom did ſport;
But, ah! it was now to relate
Their ſorrows they hither reſort.
Miranda has left us, they cry'd,
(Whilſt anguiſh impearl'd ev'ry eye)
No more we ſhall ſit by her ſide,
No more her ſweet ditties enjoy.

Sweet ſmells from the violet borne,
Miranda's freſh perfumes ſtill meet;
She ſpring's florid garb did adorn,
Gave fragrance to every ſweet.
Miranda, while tuning her lyre,
Good heaven! how ſweet the ſurprize!
The *Zephyrs* not even ſuſpire,
But ſilent partake of our joys.

Her flock when ſhe led to the vale,
(A flock, to which none cou'd compare,)
No wolf her dear charge durſt aſſail,
No murrain did ever come near;
She ſung, her young lambkins did friſk,
And ſkip o'er the tender green graſs,
We then were ſo jocund and briſk,
The hours with wing'd haſte ſeemed to paſs.

In *Miranda* we ever did find
A temper moſt ſprightly and gay,
Where truth and complacency, join'd,
An innocence chearful diſplay;
At her look, all was frolick around,
Each warbler exalted its voice,
Laviſh nature enamell'd the ground,
And bid her whole offſpring rejoice.

Now *fortune*'s vexatious ſpite
Takes back the dear charmer again;
She's

* *That is, reaſon.*

She's gone to adorn, and delight,
Her own more lov'd, happier plain.
See! see! the disconsolate herd
Their choice grassy feast do disdain;
Our loss, alas! they too have shar'd,
And groan, for sigh, answer again.
The sweet feather'd songsters now pine,
Miranda they silent deplore;
Their musical notes they resign,
And, drooping, delight us no more.
Hark! *Philomel*, from o'er yon moss,
Her own grievous fortune forgets;
And sadly lamenting our loss,
Miranda, *Miranda*, repeats.
Hark! hark! with ill ominous cries
The bird hoots our terrible fate;
For ever adieu to your joys,
Miranda in vain you regret.
Shou'd nature put forth her chief store,
Place ev'ry choice gift on our green;
Her sweets, alas! sweets are no more,
Miranda enchances the scene.

W. M.

HOR. ODE 30. *Book* I. *

Ad Venerem.

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique,
Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis
Thure te multo Glyceræ decoram
Transfer in ædem.

Fervidus tecum puer, et solutis
Gratiæ zonis, properentque nymphæ,
Et parum comis sine te Juventas,
Mercuriusque.

In English, *by* S. B.

O F *Cnidus* and of *Paphus* queen,
Celestial *Venus!* humbly deign
To quit, but for a little while,
The beauties of your *Cyprian* isle;
And visit dear *Glycera*'s grove,
Prepared for the queen of love;
There bring your little lively boy,
And to increase our promis'd joy,
The *graces* add, with zones unty'd,
To wait on *Cupid* as his guide;
And let the nymphs, with *Mercury*,
And young *Juventas* to be by,
Who lives but in your company.

On WOMAN.

FIND me an end out in a ring,
Turn a stream backwards to its spring,
Recover minutes past and gone,
Undo what is already done,
Make heaven stand still, make mountains fly,
And teach a woman constancy.

A CAVEAT *for* MARRIAGE.

A Woman fair I dare not wed,
For fear I wear *Acteon*'s head;
A woman black is always proud,
A woman little is always loud;
A woman that is full of growth,
Is always subject unto sloth;
So fair or foul, little or tall,
Some faults remain among them all.

The RECONCILIATION.

WITH scorn repuls'd, poor *Damon* sought
An unfrequented grove,
To give a loose to anxious thought,
And unrequited love.
With creeping pace, and arms across,
He slowly, lagging mov'd,
Unable to support the loss
Of what so dear he lov'd.

Delia, who lov'd with equal flame,
Now shar'd her *Damon*'s fate,
Resolv'd to save her dying swain,
But fears it is too late.
His wand'ring steps with haste pursues,
And *Damon*, *Damon*, cries,
Each word and feature plainly shews
How vain her coquetries.

The well-known voice soon pierc'd his ears,
His spirits catch the sounds,
His eyes run o'er with joyful tears,
And heart with rapture bounds.
Eager he clasp'd the fainting fair,
Who faultring, cry'd, I love;
In close embrace the happy pair
An equal transport prove.

On the MANSION-HOUSE.

STAND, passengers, and view a while
This *Mansion-House*, 'twill make you smile:
Its walls are thick, and very strong;
Its rooms are pretty wide, and long.
But here, good folks, the wonder lies,
How this huge structure did arise;
What made the stone and mortar join?
It was the virtue of the vine.
Each lord m-y'r in his hand did take
A cup, no mortal man could make;
For at each sip, this building grew
(As I'm inform'd) a yard or two,
Till it arriv'd to this strange bulk you view.

On Chance *and* Predestination.

THREE different schemes philosophers assign;
A *chance*, a *fate*, a *providence* divine.
Which to embrace of these *three* different views,
Methinks it is not difficult to chuse.
For first, what wisdom or what sense, to cry,
Things happen *so and so*, we know not *why*?
Or how are we advanc'd one jot, to know,
When things once *are*, that they *must needs* be so?
To see such *order*, and deny all *laws*,
Feel such *effects*, and yet confess no *cause*,
What can be more extravagant and odd?
He only *reasons*, that *believes a God*.

* *We were desir'd by our correspondent to prefix the original to the translation.*


Jove, when he saw my Fanny's face, With wond'rous passion mov'd, For-
got the case of human race, And felt, at last, he lov'd; And felt, at
last, he lov'd. Then, to the god of soft desire, His
suit he thus address; I Fanny love, with mutual fire, Oh,
touch her tender brea - ft;
I Fanny love with mutual fire, Oh, touch her tender breast; Oh,
touch her tender breast.

2.

Your ſighs are hopeleſs, *Cupid* cries,
I lov'd the maid before.
What! rival me? the pow'r replies,
Whom gods and men adore:
He graſp'd the bolt, he ſhook the ſtrings
Of his imperial throne;
While *Cupid* wav'd his roſey wings,
And in a breath was gone.

3.

O'er earth and ſeas the godhead flew,
But ſtill no ſhelter found;
For as he fled, his dangers grew,
And lightning flaſh'd around:
At laſt his trembling fear impels
His flight to *Fanny*'s eyes,
Where happy, ſafe, and pleas'd, he dwells,
Nor minds his native ſkies.

The FATE *of the* MOUSE. *A tragi-comick* POEM.

LET loftier bards the hero's acts relate,
In humble ſtrains I ſing the *Mouſe*'s fate;
Nor let a critick ear the theme refuſe,
Immortal made by the *Mæonian* muſe.
'Twas when the ſhades of night o'erſpread the plain, [reign;
When bats and *Fairies*, mice and *Morpheus*
When lab'ring hinds forget the toils of day,
And *Philomel* begins her midnight lay;
A daring *Mouſe*, that dauntleſs long defy'd
The various arts, which *Abigail* had try'd,
His deſtin'd doom receiv'd; for ſoon or late,
Both mice and monarchs muſt ſubmit to fate.
Oft was the moon with ſilver luſtre crown'd, [round:
Since the nocturnal vagrant march'd his
Soon as his foe, the ſun, had took his flight,
Trips forth the little pirate of the night,
With cautious tread, ſecure from fell miſhap
Of puſs, of poiſon, or tremendous trap:
With noſe ſagacious, ſmells the baited gin,
Wary and conſcious of the ſnare within:
Now, vent'rous, roves o'er diſhes, creams, and cakes,
Of all the dainties of the day partakes;
Regales on rich variety of meats,
And oft in cheeſe his own apartment eats;
Puddings in vain, that come but once a week,
In cupboard high, a ſanctuary ſeek;
Where locks and bolts a paſſage have forbid,
He gnaws admiſſion in a time of need:
When pantry fails, then books bedaub'd with greaſe,
Will ſometimes ſerve his hunger to appeaſe:
De Foe and *Bunyan* its keen edges feel,
And *Fox*'s *Lives* afford him many a meal;
Tales of *Fair Roſamond* are turn'd to food,
A conjuring-book, *lowe-jeſts*, and *Robin Hood*: (prey,
Thus, like wild *Tartars*, liv'd the beaſt on
Plunder'd all night, and ſlumber'd all the day. [maid,
When ruddy morn wak'd the more ruddy
What ſcenes of ruin were around diſplay'd!
In fragments here diſjointed baſons lie,
And here, the ſquallid relicts of a pie:
With lifted hands in *Ceres*' gifts ſhe ſees
Arch'd caverns yawn, and ſepulchres of cheeſe: [cave,
Not more tremendous look'd the *Cyclops*'
Or *Cuma*'s grott, hard by *Averno*'s wave;
But the dear fav'rite ſaucer gave moſt pain,
Whoſe brims blue letters in a circle ſtain;
That ſaucer, which her ſwain laſt country-wake [cake;
Gave her, adorn'd with motto and with
'Twas then, with weeping eyes, revenge ſhe ſwore,
And threw the laſt ſad remnants on the floor:
Not with leſs grief, the *Trojan* heroes found
Their mangled banquets ſcatter'd o'er the ground;
When from on high rapacious *harpies* flew
With horrid claws, and all the feaſt o'erthrew.
Yet long unharm'd, the *epicure* patroll'd,
And fearleſs o'er his ſilent ſuburbs ſtroll'd;
Luxurious nights, in pleaſing plunder paſs'd,
Nor dreamt that this was doom'd to be his laſt:
For now the time, the deſtin'd time was ſent,
So fate ordain'd, and who can fate prevent?
Thick ſhades once more had veil'd the haunted houſe; [*Mouſe*,
Once more from covert bolts, th' adventrous
As uſual, ranging for nocturnal prey,
In an ill hour he came where oyſters lay:
The fiſh commiſſion'd from his wat'ry throng,
With tegument of ſcaly armour ſtrong,
Lay with expanded jaws and gaping ſhell,
(What pen the dire cataſtrophe can tell!)
Thus lies the dreadful monſter of *Nile*'s flood,
With open mouth, extended on the mud.
The greedy *Mouſe*, now fond of ſome new diſh,
Enters the gloomy manſion of the fiſh,
With beard exploring, and with luſcious lip,
He longs the pickle of the ſeas to ſip;
Rous'd by his tuſks, th' elaſtick oyſter fell,
And caught the caitiff's head within his cell;
In vain the victim labours to get free
From durance hard, and dread captivity.
Lock'd in the cloſe embrace, ſtrange fate! he cries, [dies.
In pillory ſafe, pants, ſtruggles, ſqueaks and
Thus ends the dire diſaſtrous night's campaign,
And thus the memorable *Mouſe* was ſlain.
From hence let tow'ring minds, the tale who hear, [ſphere:
This moral learn, to move within their
Now hangs the fiſh a monument ſublime,
Safe, where no boys can reach, no cats can climb, [weather,
Where oſtrich eggs, and birds preſaging
Dry'd herbs, dry'd hams, and halcyons ſwing together.

Monthly Chronologer.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. John Hepburn, *minister of* Crawfurd, *in* Scotland, *dated the 29th past.*

LAST *Monday*, about sunset, we had here a very extraordinary storm of rain, thunder, and lightening, and, as it was attended with a very lamentable accident in this parish, I thought proper to inform you of some of the particulars. The sufferer was *Thomas Brown*, in *Comphead*, who had his eldest son (a lad about 20 years of age) and 320 ewes all killed by one bolt. The day after it happened I went to the place, and carefully examined the whole scene, which, truly, was one of the most singular and shocking that perhaps has been seen of the kind. There was a piece of ground, about 50 yards in length and 20 in breadth, quite covered over with dead sheep, there being few void spaces between them, and, in some places, heaps of them were lying above one another, in the strangest confusion imaginable, as if they had been thrown with violence from a precipice. The extent of the blow seemed very strange to me, that the lightening should kill such numbers at once. The young man who lost his life, was standing about 40 yards from the flock of sheep, and, which is very odd, his brother was standing at his side so nigh as to touch him, and the lightening separated them at a good distance from one another, killed the one, and so stunned the other, that for a long time he did not recover; when he did, he found his brother breathing his last, a dreadful smoak rising from among the sheep, and a most dreadful smell of sulphur. The young man's body was entire, only some blue spots on his skin; the sheep also were without wounds or broken bones, so far as I could find, and, upon examining them, could only observe their bellies all blistered, out of which issued a bluish water; and, what surprized me, there was no breach on the ground, nor so much as a grass pile broke that could be observed, nor were the fleeces of the cattle in the least singed.

Copy of the king of Spain's *act of accession to the preliminary articles.* *(See p. 283.)*

WE, *Don James Mazones de Lima y Soto-Major*, gentleman of the bedchamber of his catholick majesty, field-marshal of his armies, and his minister plenipotentiary to the conferences of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, declare, That altho' the different motives which have hitherto hindred his catholick majesty's accession to the preliminary articles, signed in the city of *Aix* the 30th of last *April*, by the plenipotentiaries of his most christian majesty, his *Britannick* majesty, and the states general of the united provinces, still subsist, his catholick majesty, willing to give an evident proof of his sincere desire to see the general tranquillity restored, has invested us with full power to accede, in his majesty's name, without the least reserve or exception, to the whole tenor and contents of the preliminary articles.

And, in the same manner, accede we likewise to the declaration of *May* 21, signed by the forementioned ministers, to rectify the errors of dates, and repair the omissions in the first article of preliminaries, and to afford more extension to the 2d article; as also to the declaration of *May* 31, signed by the said ministers, relating further to the 2d article; all which his catholick majesty accepts in every particular.

We moreover declare, That a cessation of all manner of hostilities will take place, by land, between the armies of his catholick majesty and those of the powers with whom he is at war, in the term of 3 weeks from the date of the present accession; and, by sea, on the footing of the 16th article. We promise, within a month, to produce his majesty's ratification, in due form, of the present declaration, signed with our own hand, and to which we have affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle* the 28th of *June*, 1748. Signed,

D. J. M. DE LIMA Y SOTO-MAJOR.

On *June* 30, a petition, signed by a great number of eminent merchants, was presented to the lords of the regency, by a committee appointed by the said merchants, praying, that leave may be given to open a trade with the kingdom of *Spain*.—And, soon after, a number of bills were posted up at the *Royal Exchange*, for ships bound to *Spain*; which gave great satisfaction to the generality of people in trade.

By the paying off several men of war lately, the wages are fallen in the merchants service from 50*s.* to 25*s.* per month.

The

The ſame day, the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Anſon* preſented the account of his *voyage round the world* to the Royal Society, for which he received their thanks. (*See* p. 247.)

SATURDAY, *July* 2.

About two in the afternoon, a whirlwind carried off from a field at *Fenham*, near *Newcaſtle*, nine or ten cocks of hay, in about a quarter of an hour, in ſight of ſeveral ſpectators, who ſay that the whirlwind came from the S. E. corner of the field, and went to the N. E. and lifted each of the cocks entire as high as St. *Nicholas*'s ſteeple, when they were obſerved to break and diſperſe in ſmall pieces. Several women rakers were in the field at the time, who being terribly frighted ſhriek'd out and run off; the day was quite calm before it happen'd.

Whitehall, *July* 2, This morning arriv'd from *Hanover* his majeſty's ratification of his acceptance of the acceſſion of the court of *Spain*, and the republick of *Genoa*, to the preliminary articles ſign'd at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the 28th of *June* N. S. 1748. (*See p.* 283.)

SATURDAY, 9.

The ſeſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, which prov'd a maiden one, none being capitally convicted.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle *wrote the following letter from* Hanover *to admiral* Byng *in the* Mediterranean.

SIR,

The king of *Spain* and the republick of *Genoa* having acceded in form to the preliminaries ſign'd at *Aix-la-Chapelle* on the 30th of *April*, N. S. 'tis agreed that all hoſtilities ſhall immediately ceaſe in *Italy*. I have orders to inform you, that the king's intention is, that as ſoon as you receive this letter, you ſend orders to the commanders of all his majeſty's ſhips in the *Mediterranean*, not to commit any more hoſtilities againſt the ſubjects of *France*, *Spain* and *Genoa*. You will ſoon receive orders from the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to return to *England*, or at leaſt to ſend thither the greateſt part of his majeſty's ſquadron under your command. I have ſubjoin'd, by the king's order, the copy of a declaration ſign'd the 8th of *July*, N. S. by Lord *Sandwich* and the miniſters of *France* and *Holland* at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. (See p. 324.) My orders alſo are, that the king deſires you would conform exactly to the tenour of this, as far as it regards the ſquadron you command. *I am*, &c. *Hanover*, 11 July. Sign'd,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

TUESDAY, 12.

This day was tried before the lord chief juſtice *Lee* in the *King's-Bench* at *Guild-Hall*, an iſſue directed out of the court of *Chancery*, wherein Mr *Fenwick*, an eminent attorney, was plaintiff, and Mr. *James* and others of *Aileſbury* in *Buckinghamſhire*, defendants, concerning the validity of a will made by the late Mr. *Nathan James*, of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, linen-draper, in favour of the plaintiff; when, after a trial of 15 hours, the jury, being a ſpecial one, compoſed of eminent merchants, found for the defendants. The council for the plaintiff were Sir *John Strange*, Sir *Thomas Bootle*, Sir *Richard Lloyd*, the ſerjeants *Prime* and *Wynne*, and Mr. *Ford*; for the defendants, Mr. *Hume Campbell*, Mr. Recorder *Stracey*, Mr. *Willes*, and others.

THURSDAY, 14.

This day was the famous ſolar eclipſe, of which ſee the calculations and types in our *Magazine* for *May* laſt, *p.* 220, 221. The quantity eclips'd was about 10 digits; and, according to obſervations made by a ſet of ingenious gentlemen near St. *Paul*'s, the beginning was at 3 minutes 53 ſeconds paſt nine in the morning, and the end at 9 minutes 13 ſeconds paſt twelve, as near as could be judged, by reaſon of clouds interpoſing; which times were as near the truth, as could be expected: For one obſerved the appulſe of the moon's limb to that of the ſun, thro' a good refracting aſtronomical teleſcope, whoſe object-glaſs was poliſhed exceeding well, and defined the objects very diſtinctly; while another proclaimed each ſecond, meaſured by a curious regulator, with a compound pendulum, whoſe weight is 4 times greater than that which keeps the machine in motion; and this was again corrected by a mathematical inſtrument, placed purpoſely for obſerving the moment of the ſun's paſſing over our meridian. During the time of the eclipſe, *Venus* made a beautiful appearance thro' the teleſcopes, in form of a creſcent or new moon.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the times of the beginning and end of the late ſolar eclipſe, as given by your correſpondent Mr. *S. G.* for *London*, and publiſhed in your *Mag.* for *May* laſt, and thence in the *General Advertiſer* of *June* 13 and 14, were conſiderably nearer the truth found by an accurate obſervation, than 16 other calculations which have been given in the *Diaries*, *Magazines*, &c. And as the knowledge which of our aſtronomical tables may be depended on, in any future calculations, preferably to the reſt, is very deſirable, I ſhall eſteem it as a favour done to me, and dare ſay it will be agreeable to all lovers of true aſtronomy, if Mr. *S. G.* will acquaint

the publick what tables he made uſe of to arrive at ſuch a prodigious nearneſs to the truth, and, if he pleaſes, to inſert the whole proceſs: His numbers differ'd from our obſerv'd times only 22 ſeconds later in the beginning, and 1 minute 12 ſeconds later in the end: One calculation from *Leadbetter*'s tables was the next to this; then Mr. *Wright* of *Durham*, Mr. *Weaver* and Mr. *Hawkins*; the next to theſe were done from *Brent*'s tables. The *Caroline* tables ſeem far from truth now; it were to be wiſh'd that thoſe who publiſh calculations wou'd always mention the tables they uſe. *I am*,

Temple, July 1, 1748. *Your conſtant reader*, D. E.

About this time, a commiſſion paſs'd the great-ſeal, impowering his royal highneſs *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, his royal highneſs *William* duke of *Cumberland*, his grace the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Right Hon. the lord chancellor, and all others of his majeſty's privy council, chief baron of the exchequer, juſtices of the court of king's-bench, and common pleas, to receive, hear and determine the appeals in the cauſes relating to the prizes taken from the *French* or *Spaniards*.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

A court-martial was held on board the *Katherine Yacht* at *Deptford*, of which Capt. *Scott* was preſident, for the trial of Mr. *George Tymewell*, late ſecretary to commodore *Mitchell*, for the murder of Capt. *Thomas Gregory*, late commander of his majeſty's ſhip the *Folkſtone*, in a duel, fought on ſhore on the coaſt of *Zealand* in *Holland*; after examining 15 witneſſes for the crown, the priſoner called many gentlemen of the navy, who gave him the character of a peaceable, inoffenſive man; on which the court acquitted him of the murder, but found him guilty of a miſdemeanor, in acting contrary to his orders, for which they ſentenced him to be impriſoned two years in the *Marſhalſea-Priſon*, and rendered him incapable of ever ſerving his majeſty in any capacity in the royal navy.

SUNDAY, 24.

Sir *Peter Warren*, in the *Invincible*; and Sir *Edward Hawke*, in the *Devonſhire*; with the *Yarmouth* and *Culloden* men of war, arrived at *Spithead*.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

A mail arriv'd from *France* this afternoon, the firſt ſince the commencement of the war with that nation.

THURSDAY, 28.

This night was an eclipſe of the moon, beginning between 10 and 11, and ending between 12 and 1, when 5 digits nearly were obſcured. *(See the type and calculations in our* Mag. *for* May *laſt*, p. 220, 221.)

A compleat liſt of the dukes and peers of France, according to the order in which they ſit in the parliament of Paris, *and the date of the verifications of their patents.*

1572 — M. le Duc d'Uzès.
1582 —— —— d'Elbeuf.
1595 —— —— de Montbazon.
1599 —— —— de la Trémoille.
1606 —— —— de Sully.
1619 —— —— de Luynes.
1620 —— —— de Briſſac.
1631 —— —— de Richlieu.
1635 —— —— de St Simon.
1637 —— —— de Rochfoucauld.
1637 —— —— de la Force.
1648 —— —— de Rohan.
1652 —— —— de Bouillon.
1662 —— —— de Luxembourg.
1663 —— —— de Grammont.
1663 —— —— de Villeroy.
1663 —— —— de Mortemart.
1663 —— —— de St Aignan.
1663 —— —— de Geſvres.
1663 —— —— de Noailles.
1665 —— —— d'Aumont.
1672 —— —— de Charoſt.
1708 —— —— de Boufflers.
1709 —— —— de Villars.
1710 —— —— de Fitz James.
1711 —— —— d'Antin.
1711 —— —— de Chaulnes.
1714 —— —— de Rohan.
1715 —— —— de Hoſtun Tallard.
1716 —— —— de Villars Brancas.
1716 —— —— de Vallentinois.
1729 —— —— d'Harcourt.
1720 —— —— de Nevers.
1723 —— —— de Biron.
1723 —— —— de la Valliere.
1731 —— —— d'Aiguillon.
1736 —— —— de Chaſtillon.
1736 —— —— de Fleury.
1747 —— —— de Belleiſle, M. of France

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

RT. Hon. the Lord *Ranelagh*, to Miſs *Batburſt*.—*Thomas Dod*, of *Edge-Hall* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Crew*.—Sir *Hedworth Williamſon*, of *Monkwearmouth*, Bart. high-ſheriff of the county of *Durham*, to Miſs *Huddleſton*, daughter and heireſs of *William Huddleſton*, Eſq; of *Millum-Caſtle* in *Cumberland*.—Mr. *Thomas Bray*, treaſurer of *Iſlington-Turnpike*, to Miſs *Mary Tompſon*.—Lord biſhop of *Down* and *Connor* in *Ireland*, to Mrs. *O Hara*, relict of the late col. *O Hara*, with a fortune of 1000*l. per Ann.*—*Thomas Cartwright*, Eſq; to Miſs *Cottrel*, daughter of Sir *Clement Dormer Cottrel*, Knt. maſter of the ceremonies.—Rt. Hon. the Lord *Bateman*, to Miſs *Sambroke*, niece to Sir *Jeremiah Sambroke*, Bart.—Sir *Watkin*,

Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. to Miſs *Fanny Shackerley*, at the recommendation and requeſt of his lately deceas'd lady.—*Edmund Bramſton*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Worſley*.—*Richard Pettinger*, of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, Eſq; to Miſs *Weaver*.—Rev. Mr. *Newcombe*, Rector of St. *Mildred* in the *Poultry*, to Miſs *Green*, of *Lombard-Street*.—*Robert Fotherby*, Eſq; to Miſs *Dolly Wykes*, of *Mill-Bank*, *Weſtminſter*, an heireſs.—Rev. Mr. Archdeacon *Mahon*, to Miſs *Downes*, eldeſt daughter to the biſhop of *Leighlin* and *Fernes*, in *Ireland*.—Lord *Burleigh*, to Miſs *Townſhend*.—The lady of *Charles Cocks*, Eſq; memb. for *Rygate*, deliver'd of a daughter.—The lady of *Francis Hawes*, of *Pangbourn* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; of a ſon.—The lady of *William Dowdeſwell*, Eſq; memb. for *Tewkſbury*, of a ſon and heir.—The lady of *Edward Stanhope*, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.—The lady of *William Baſil*, of *Wilton-Park*, Eſq; of a ſon.—Counteſs of *Berkeley*, of 3 daughters, who all liv'd to be baptized.

DEATHS.

RT. Hon. the lord *Forreſter*, a captain in the royal navy.—The lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord *Delawar*.—Lady *Elizabeth Payne*, relict of the late Sir *Francis Payne*, of *Cheſterton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Bart.—Hon. Mrs *Anna Drummond*, daughter of the late Viſcount of *Strathallan*, at *Edinburgh*.—Mr. *Godfrey Shewell*, a brewer in *Iſlington-Road*, ſuddenly.—*William Steel*, Eſq; memb. in the laſt parl. for *Hindon* in *Wilts*, and a director of the *Eaſt-India* company.—Mr. *James Coulthurſt*, at *Deptford*, aged 105.—*Matthew Forſter*, Eſq; an eminent phyſician at *Berwick*.—*Jacob Sawbridge*, Eſq; formerly a banker in *Lombard-Street*, and one of the directors of the *S. S.* company in 1720.—Rt. Hon. the viſcounteſs dowager *Harcourt*.—Hon. lieut. general *Preſton*, of *Vallyfield*, deputy-governor of *Edinburgh-Caſtle*, &c. in the 86th year of his age. He is ſucceeded in his eſtate by his grand nephew, Sir *George Preſton*, Bart.—*Lewis Stuckley*, Eſq; barriſter at law, and recorder of *Biddeford*, *Devon*.—*John Fitzpatrick*, Eſq; an eminent counſellor at law.—Mr. *Thomas Wildey*, maſter of the great toy-ſhop the corner of St. *Paul's*.—Rt. Hon. *John* Lord *Monſon*, firſt Lord commiſſioner of trade and plantations, one of his majeſty's moſt Hon. privy-council, and knight of the *Bath*: He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *John*, now lord *Monſon*.—Mr. *Samuel Jones*, in *Old-Street*, aged 102.—Mr. *Obadiah Wicks*, an eminent linen-draper in *Cheapſide*.—The lady *Maria Hampton*, relict of Sir *Philip Hampton*, Bart. of *Whitby* in *Yorkſhire*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

RIchard *Hind*, M. A. preſented to the rectory of *Lillington Levell* in *Oxfordſhire*.—*John Mail*, M. A. to the vicarage of *North-Weald* in *Eſſex*.—Mr. *Benjamin Dawney*, to the living of *Stalesfield*, near *Sittingburn*.—Dr. *Young*, to the vicarage of *Ixning* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *Knight*, M. A. to the rectory of St. *Marten's* in *Derſetſhire*.—Mr. *Fating*, choſen by the court of aſſiſtants of the merchant-taylors company, rector of St. *Martin-Outwich*, in the room of Mr. *Biſcoe*, deceaſed.—Mr. *Allen*, preſented to the rectory of *Martin* in *Middleſex*.—*Edward Dicy*, M. A. to the rectory of *Nalgrove* in *Glouceſterſhire*.—Mr. *Sharp*, B. A. to the vicarage of *Groom-Verge* in *Hampſhire*.—*Lewis Hughes*, M. A. to the rectory of *Snodland* in *Kent*.—Mr. *James Stubbington*, to the rectory of *Eaſtbridge* in *Lincolnſhire*.—Mr. *Archington Earbury*, to the living of *Weſton-Bury* in *Somerſetſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

DR. *Munckley*, choſen phyſician to *Guy's-Hoſpital*, in the room of Dr. *Oldfield*, deceaſed.—Lieut. col. *Hopſon*, made col. of a reg. of foot, in the room of the late major-general *Fuller*.—Mr. *Sharrat*, appointed agent for the ſtores of *Gibraltar*, *Port-Mahon* and *Minorca*.—*William Breton*, Eſq; made one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to his royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*.—*Arthur Scott*, Eſq; made commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips in the rivers *Thames* and *Medway*, and at the *Buoy of the Nore*.—*Joſeph Hurlock*, Eſq; appointed by the Hon. directors of the *Eaſt-India* company, governor of *Fort-Marlborough*, *Bencoolen*.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

RIchard *Wotton*, late of *Fenchurch-Street*, druggiſt.—*William Hinde*, of *Caton* in *Lancaſhire*, chapman.—*Thomas Symonds*, late of *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, vintner.—*Benjamin Kirkland*, late of the pariſh of St. *John*, *Southwark*, grocer.—*Thomas Blude*, of *Leiceſter*, chapman and dealer in horſes.—*Draper Wood*, of *York*, grocer.—*John Lamb*, of *Dover-Street*, *Piccadilly*, in the county of *Middleſex*, victualler.—*John Young* and *Abel Gravenor*, of the city of *Briſtol*, merchants and partners.—*John Branton*, of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, factor and dealer.—*John Saint*, late of *Throgmorton-Street*, *London*, merchant.—*Philip Carver*, the younger, of *Wymondham*, in *Norfolk*, draper, and grocer.—*Thomas Ripley*, of *Stroud* in *Kent*, diſtiller.—*John Gent*, the younger, of *Sudbury*, *Suffolk*, money-ſcrivener and dealer in corn.—*Daniel Medhurſt*, of *Woodchurch* in *Kent*, dealer.—*Thomas Whitſtones*, late of *Cambridge*, vintner.—*William Minſhull*, of St. *Andrew's*, *Holbourn*, taylor.—*John Siefken*, of *London*, merchant.

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* JULY, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. *pr* *l.* *s.* *d.*	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1	128			103 102			98	97	92	23*s* a 25	7 0 0	N.E.	sultry
2	128			102			98	98	92	25*s* a 24	7 0 0	N.E.	sultry
3	Sunday											N.E.	small rain
4			110	102			98	98 97		24*s* a 25	7 0 0	N.W.	fair rain
5	128	183		102		99	98	98	92	23*s*	7 0 0	S.W.	fair
6	128	183		102 101		99	98	98 97	92	22*s* a 19	7 0 0	S.W.	sultry
7	128	183 183		101			98	97	92	21*s* a 23	7 0 0	E.S.E.	thunder
8	128			101			98	97	91	22*s* a 24	7 0 0	S.W.	fair
9	128			101			98	97	91	23*s* a 24	7 0 0	S.W.	fair rain
10	Sunday											S.W.	rain fair
11	128	183		101			98	97	91	24*s* a 25	7 5 0	S.W.	fair
12	127			101		99 99	98	97	91	24*s* a 22	7 0 0	S.W.	sultry
13		184		101			97 98	97	91	23*s* a 22	7 2 6	S.W.	wind rain
14	127	183		101			97 98	97	91	22*s* a 21	7 0 0	S.W.	variable
15		183		101		99	97 98	97	91	21*s* a 19	7 2 6	S.W.	some rain
16				101			97	97	91	19*s* a 21	7 2 6	E. by N.	fair
17	Sunday											N.W.	fair clou.
18				101 100		99	97	97	91	20*s* a 21	7 2 6	N.	fair rain
19		183	110	100			97	97	91	21*s* a 19	7 2 6	S.W.	rain fair
20		182		100		96	97	97	89	20*s* a 18	7 2 6	S.W.	fair
21	127	183		100		96	97	97	89	19*s* a 21	7 0 0	N.E.	fair hot
22		178		100		96	97	97	89	20*s* a 21	7 5 0	E.N.E.	fair hot
23				100		96	97	97	89 88	21*s* a 23	7 5 0	E.N.E.	fair hot
24	Sunday											S. by W.	variable
25				100	101	97	97	97	88 89	22*s* a 21	7 7 6	S.W.	much rain
26	127		110	100	101		97	97	89	21*s*	7 7 6	S.W.	cold rain
27				100	99 99	97 96	97	97	89 89	21*s* a 19	7 7 6	S.W.	fair
28	127			100	99 98	96	97	97	89 88	19*s* a 20	7 10 0	S.W.	fair
29	127			100	99	97	97	97	89	19*s* a 20	7 10 0	S.S.W.	fair
30				100	98	96	97	97	89	20*s* a 21	7 10 0	S. by W.	fair
31	Sunday											S.W.	fair

LOTTERY TICKETS 11*l.* 6*s.*

BILL *of Mortality from* June 21. *to* July 26.

Christ.	Males 622	Femal. 611	1233
Buried	Males 844	Femal. 835	1679
Died under 2 Years old			552
Between 2 and 5			134
5 and 10			51
10 and 20			56
20 and 30			150
30 and 40			169
40 and 50			212
50 and 60			134
60 and 70			92
70 and 80			79
80 and 90			46
90 and 100			4
			1679

Buried

Within the Walls	141
Without the Walls	399
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*	756
City & Sub. *Wm.*	383
	1679

Weekly	*June* 28	378
	July 5	346
	12	322
	19	306
	26	327
		1679

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 9*d.*
Wheat 26*s.* to 28*s.* *per* Q.

THO' it is generally ſuppoſed, that the late mobs and inſurrections in the United Provinces, were privately fomented by perſons of a much higher rank than any that appeared in them, yet it is probable that the flame, as uſual, went farther than was deſigned by thoſe that firſt raiſed the fire, and therefore ſome of the ring-leaders have been left to the ſeverity of the law. Two in particular, a man and a woman, who were ſaid to be ring-leaders in the tumults at *Amſterdam*, were hanged there the 28th ult. *N. S.* During the time of execution, the populace aſſembled, in a tumultuous manner, and made ſome advances, as if they intended to reſcue the criminals; but all the avenues to the place of execution being guarded by the burghers, or chief citizens, upon the mob's attempting to force one of theſe avenues, the burghers fired upon them, by which between *twenty* and *thirty* were wounded, or killed dead upon the ſpot; and the confuſion thereby occaſioned was ſo great, that a conſiderable number of the ſpectators, as well as the mob, were puſhed into the canals, ſome of whom were drowned; and ſeveral others were cruſhed or trampled to death: Yet, as this miſchief was done by the burghers, it occaſioned no murmurs; whereas, had it been done by regular troops, it might have occaſioned a general inſurrection, unleſs there had been an army in the town ſufficient to hold the whole people in ſubjection. Some others have been likewiſe executed at the *Hague*, by which the publick tranquillity has been reſtored in the province of *Holland*; but in *Frieſland* the confuſion grows daily greater, ſo that it has been reſolved to ſend thither a deputation from the States General, to try to appeaſe the people of that province; and, at the ſame time, ſeveral regiments have been ordered to march that way, which will probably have a greater effect.

On the 19th inſt, *O. S.* was publiſhed at the *Hague*, the reſolution of the ſtates of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*, containing the proviſional arrangements concerning the finances, which is to take place till a fix'd and perpetual plan can be form'd to ſupply the defects of the impoſts heretofore farmed. It contains ſeveral particulars, and imports, in ſubſtance, That all the cities, diſtricts, *&c.* of the province, ſhall pay to the ſtate the ſame ſum that aroſe from the farms in 1747, including the produce of weights, meaſures, duty of entrance, *&c.* which ſums are calculated at ten millions of florins *per annum*; that a twelfth part of theſe ſums ſhall be furniſhed monthly by the magiſtrates, the firſt month to be computed from the 1ſt of this inſtant, and the payment for that month to be made on or before the 1ſt of *September*; that four *per cent.* diſcount ſhall be allowed for the money advanced, to make good theſe payments monthly: And, in order to facilitate the ſaid payments, every one is exhorted to calculate what he uſed to pay before the farms were aboliſhed, and to bring in the ſame ſum, in proportion, to the proper officers; with ſeveral regulations concerning the compulſion of payment, and redreſs of thoſe who may be aggrieved. To enforce the whole, the conſciences of people are appealed to, the neceſſities of the government are urged, and the moſt pathetick arguments are made uſe of. The laſt appeal, in all theſe matters, is lodged in the prince ſtadtholder.

From *Paris* we are told, that as the young pretender will be obliged to quit the dominions of *France* upon concluſion of the treaty of peace, he had choſen *Friburg*, one of the *Swiſs* cantons, for the place of his reſidence, and that the king of *France* had recommended him to them by a letter under his own hand; but that that canton had refuſed to receive ſuch a dangerous gueſt, tho' coming to them with ſo ſtrong a recommendation. We are adviſed likewiſe from the ſame place, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty had cauſed it to be intimated to the *Dutch* plenipotentiaries at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, that if the *Ruſſians* continued their march, and paſſed *Egra*, he would immediately ſend orders to demoliſh the fortifications of *Maeſtricht* and *Bergen-op-Zoom*: And, in confirmation of this advice, we have an account from *Hanover*, that, after holding a council, an expreſs had been ſent to prince *Repnin*, general in chief of the *Ruſſian* troops, importing, that his *Britannick* majeſty had thought proper to ſuſpend, proviſionally, the further march of thoſe troops, who are to ſtop in that part of *Bohemia* bordering upon *Francenia* and the palatinate of *Bavaria*.

From *Madrid* we hear, that, ſince ſigning the preliminaries, the court has thought proper to revoke all the orders formerly given, for prohibiting commerce of any kind with *Gibraltar*; and that his catholick majeſty, being perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of M. *Wale*, major-general of his armies, in the negotiations with which he is charged at *London*, his majeſty had authoriſed him to ſettle, with the *Britiſh* miniſters, ſome articles relating to the freedom of the *Engliſh* navigation in the *Weſt-Indies*; as likewiſe certain points relating to the demands of the *Engliſh South-Sea* company.

An article having been ſome time ſince publiſhed, in one of the foreign *Gazettes*, as if, among the papers of Dr. *Blackwell*, letters had been found, from the queen of *Denmark*,

Denmark, which had ſome relation to the illicit correſpondence for which that phyſician was condemned and executed at *Stockholm*, his *Daniſh* majeſty demanded, from the king of *Sweden*, a declaration of the falſity of this aſſertion; which was readily granted, and publiſhed at *Stockholm*.

From *Warſaw* we are informed, that there were advices from the palatinate of *Podolio*, that the locuſts made incredible devaſtations in that province, having deſtroyed all the hopes of both the ſummer and the winter ſeed-time. On the other ſide the *Neiſter*, upon the *Ottoman* territory, the damage they have done is ſtill greater. They not only cover the field, but render the roads impaſſable, while the cattle die for want of paſture.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* July, 1748.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. A Critical Commentary on the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*. By *R. Arnold*, B.D. Folio, pr. 8*s*. in Sheets. *Knapton*.

2. A Defence of the *Plain Account of the Sacrament*, &c. pr. 2*s*. *Manby*.

3. A Defence of Mr. *Hutchinſon*'s Plan; in Anſwer to the *Modeſt Apology*, &c. pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

4. A Letter to Mr. *Sam. Chandler*; occaſioned by his *Caſe of Subſcription*, &c. By *Geo. Harveſt*, M. A. pr. 1*s*. *Cooper*.

5. A Letter to the Clergy of the Church of *Manchеſter*; occaſioned by Mr. *Owen*'s Remarks, &c. pr. 6*d*. *Robinſon*.

6. An Apologetical Epiſtle to the Author of *Remarks on two Pamphlets publiſhed againſt* Dr. *Middleton*. By the Author of *The Full View of Chriſtianity*, pr. 6*d*. *Rivington*.

* 7. An Expoſition of the Catechiſm of the Church of *England*. By *S. Clarke*, D. D. Edit. 4. 12mo. pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Knapton*.

Mathematical *and* Miscellaneous.

8. The Doctrine of Ultimators; containing a new Acquiſition to Mathematical Lectures. By the Rev. Mr. *Kirby*, 4to. pr. 6*s*. *Hitch*.

9. *Harmonia Trigonometrica*; or, a ſhort Treatiſe of Trigonometry, pr. 1*s*.

10. *Miſcellanea Curioſa Mathematica*, No. 8. pr. 1*s*.

11. The Mathematician, No. 3. pr. 1*s*. *Wilcox*.

12. The Life of Dean *Prideaux*; with ſeveral of his Tracts and Letters, never before publiſhed, pr. 2*s*. 6*d*. ſew'd. *Knapton*.

13. Memoirs of the late Right Hon. *Duncan Forbes*, Eſq; pr. 1*s*. *Henderſon*.

14. The Life of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, in 2 vols. 12mo. pr. 5*s*. ſew'd. *Browne* and *Reeves*.

15. An Account of the Countries adjoining to *Hudſon's-Bay*. By *Arthur Dobbs*, Eſq; pr. 5*s*. *Robinſon*.

* 16. A Tour thro' the whole Iſland of *Great Britain*, Edit. 4. in 4 vols. 12mo. pr. 12*s*.

* 17. A Collection of *Welch* Travels; commonly called Dean *Swift*'s Travels, pr. 1*s*. *R. Baldwin*, jun.

* 18. Letters written by a *Turkiſh* Spy, Edit. 12. in 8 vols. pr. 1*l*.

* 19. A View of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, to the Revolution. By *Bevil Higgons*, Eſq; pr. 6*s*. *Anderſon*.

20. Eſſays on ſeveral Subjects, chiefly publiſhed in *The York Proteſtant Courant*, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Whiſton*.

21. *Ovid*'s Metamorphoſis, tranſlated into *Engliſh* Proſe, with the *Latin* Text and Notes, pr. 6*s*. *Davidſon*.

* 22. The New *Engliſh* Dictionary. By *J. K.* with great Improvements, pr. 2*s*. *Bonwicke* and *Hitch*.

23. *Browne*'s *Roman* Hiſtory. For the Uſe of Schools, Edit. 9. pr. 2*s*. 6*d*.

24. Matrimonial Ceremonies diſplay'd, pr. 1*s*. *Reeves*.

25. An Eſſay upon the Nurſing and Management of Children, pr. 6*d*. *Roberts*.

26. A Letter to a young Gentleman at *Oxford*. By *Edw. Bentham*, B. D. pr. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

27. A Letter to Adventurers in the Lottery, pr. 6*d*. *Dodd*.

* 28. The Gardeners Kalendar. By *Ph. Miller*, F. R. S. Edit. 8. with a Liſt of Medicinal Plants now firſt added. *Rivington*.

Poetry, Political.

29. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By *H. G.* pr. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

30. Retirement: An Ethic Poem, pr. 1*s*. *Griffith*.

31. A Syllabus of the Animal Oeconomy, in *Hudibraſtick* Verſe. By Dr. *Umbraticus*, pr. 1*s*. *Willock*.

32. Advice to a Miniſter, on the preſent Poſture of Affairs, pr. 6*d*. *Robinſon*.

33. A ſhort Diſſertation on that Species of Miſgovernment called *Oligarchy*, pr. 1*s*. *Freeman*.

34. The Merchants Proteſt againſt the Preliminaries, pr. 6*d*. *Freeman*.

Sermons.

35. De Miraculis in Eccleſia Chriſtiana, Concio ad Acad. Oxon. A. Jac. Ibbetſon, S. T. B. *Rivington*.

36. A Sermon preached at the Viſitation held at *Bridlington*, *April* 23. By *W. Pendlebury*. *Whiſton*.

37. —— at *Limehouſe*, at the Funeral of Mr. *Joſ. Rees*. By *Joſ. Stennet*. *Oſwald*.

38. The Connexion between Faith and Free-Grace. By *Sam. Pike*. *Oſwald*.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1748.

Subſtance of an eſſay upon the nurſing and management of children, from their birth to three years of age. In a letter from a phyſician to a governor of the foundling-hoſpital. Publiſhed by the direction of their general committee.

THE author, to give his rules the more weight, ſays, that he himſelf is a father, and has already practiſed the methods he preſcribes with no inconſiderable ſucceſs.

After a chain of philoſophical reaſoning to explode the common practice of nurſing, which has been too fatally left ſolely to women, apt to be prejudiced by the ſuperſtitious whims and cuſtoms tranſmitted to them from their great-grandmothers, whereas, he thinks, this important buſineſs requires the inſpection of men of ſenſe, and a philoſophical knowledge of nature, he obſerves how much difference there is between the valetudinary, puny race of people of condition, where nature is cramm'd and over-loaded, and the healthy children of the poor, where ſhe is generally ſuffer'd to exert her utmoſt force: And then he proceeds to ſhew, how children may be cloath'd, fed, and managed, with much leſs trouble to the nurſes, and greater eaſe and benefit to the little ones.

A child, he ſays, cannot be too cool or looſe in its dreſs, and wants leſs clothes than a grown perſon, in proportion, becauſe it is naturally warmer. He recommends the following: A little flannel waiſtcoat without ſleeves, made to fit the body, and lie looſe behind, to which there ſhould be a petticoat ſewed, and over this a kind of gown, of the ſame, or any other light and flimſy ſtuff: The petticoat ſhould not be quite ſo long as the child, the gown a few inches longer; with one cap only on the head, which may be made double, in order to put on at once, that the child may be diſturbed as little as poſſible: Other linen as uſual; but no ſwathes or bandages, either for the body or head. Shoes and ſtockings, he ſays, are very uſeleſs incumbrances; a child would ſtand firmer, and walk ſooner, without them; and they are only neceſſary, he thinks, when it begins to run out in the dirt. He wiſhes they were never to wear any ſtays. For the night, there ſhould be a little flannel ſhirt, every way looſe. For all theſe alterations he gives very cogent reaſons, and ſays, a child cannot be cleaned, or its clothes changed, too often.

A child, he is of opinion, being born full of blood and excrements, its appetites not awake, nor its ſenſes open, and the mother's milk ſeldom coming till the 3d day, wants no food till then, requiring that intermediate time of abſtinence and reſt, to

compoſe it, and recover the ſtruggle of the birth, and the change of circulation (the blood running into new channels) which always put it into a little fever. It were better, he thinks, it were not fed at all, for it ſleeps almoſt the whole time, and when the milk is ready for it, wou'd be hungry and ſuck with more eagerneſs; which is often neceſſary, for it ſeldom comes freely at firſt. It would be beſt, he ſays, for every child, with very few exceptions, to ſuck its own mother. He could wiſh, that every women that is able, whoſe fountains are not greatly diſturb'd or tainted, would give ſuck to her child. He is very ſure, the forcing back the milk, which moſt young women muſt have in great abundance, may be of fatal conſequence; ſometimes it endangers life, and often lays the foundation of many incurable diſeaſes. He would therefore adviſe every mother that can, for her own ſake, as well as her child's, to ſuckle it: If ſhe be healthy, 'twill confirm her health; if weakly, in moſt caſes it will reſtore her. The call of nature ſhou'd be waited for, to feed the child with any thing more ſubſtantial than this maternal food which nature preſcribes, and the appetite ever precede the food, not only with regard to the daily meals, but thoſe changes of diet, which opening, increaſing life requires. Thus far nature, uninterrupted, will do the whole buſineſs perfectly well, and there is nothing for the nurſe to do, but to keep it clean and ſweet, and tumble and toſs it about a good deal, play with it, and keep it in good humour.

He is far from encouraging wine, ſugar or ſpice in their victuals. Their food ſhould be light as well as ſimple; but he will not allow paſtry, puddings and cuſtards to be light, that is, light of digeſtion: There is nothing heavier than unfermented flour and eggs boil'd hard. Good bread and cows milk are proper light food; but the milk ſhould not be boil'd, for boiling alters the taſte and property of it, deſtroys its ſweetneſs, &c. One half of infants diet, he would adviſe, ſhould be thin broths, which ſhould be made of the fleſh of full-grown animals, with a little bread, or rice, which is leſs acid than any other ſort of flour, boil'd in them. The other part of their diet may be a little bread and water, boil'd almoſt dry, and then mix'd with freſh milk, not boil'd, without ſugar, ſpice, &c. Twice a day, and not oftener, he ſays, a ſucking child ſhould be fed at firſt, once with the broth, and once with the milk ſo prepared. Its appetite muſt be the meaſure of the quantity, its hunger ſatisfy'd, and no more. He adviſes their being fed in a ſitting poſture. When ſix months old, they may be fed three times a day, which he thinks they ought never to exceed their whole lives after. By night he would not have them fed or ſuckled at all, that they might, at leaſt, be hungry in a morning; if not us'd to it, they'll never want it, and if not diſturb'd from the birth, in a week's time, will get into a habit of ſleeping, awaking, poſſibly, once or twice in a night, when they are wet and ought to be turn'd. If they have any thing between meals, milk and water is beſt. Their meals and ſuckling ought to be at ſtated times. Let this method, he ſays, be obſerved a twelvemonth (when, and not before, they may be weaned, by inſenſible degrees, not all at once) the children kept clean and ſweet, tumbled and toſs'd about, and carried out every day in all weathers, and he is confidant moſt of them would become healthy and ſtrong, would be able to ſit on the ground without ſupport, to divert themſelves an hour at a time, to the great relief of their nurſes, readily find the uſe of their legs, and very ſoon ſhift for themſelves.

He argues ſtrongly againſt ſending children

children abroad to be dry-nurs'd or ſuckled. He would have the mother ſuckle her own children, and the father inſpect into the nurſing, and ſuperintend and direct the management of them, nor ſuffer it to be made one of the myſteries of the *Bona Dea*, from which the men are A to be excluded. Four times in 24 hours will be often enough for the mother to give the child ſuck, letting it have as much as it will, out of both breaſts, at each time. A nurſe ought to have great regard to her diet: She ſhould eat one hearty B meal of fleſh-meat every day, with a good deal of garden-ſtuff and bread. Thin broth, or milk, would be beſt for her ſupper. Her drink ſhould be ſmall beer, or milk and water; but no wine, ſtrong drink, or ſpirituous liquors: Giving ale or brandy to a C nurſe, is, in effect, giving it the child; and 'tis eaſy to judge the conſequences. Among his directions for dry-nurſing, or ſuckling by other women than the mother, he gives the following receipt, to be adminiſter'd the child a day or two after D the birth, and continued for ſome time: Take manna, pulp of caſſia, of each half an ounce; diſſolve them in 3 ounces of thin broth: Let the child take 2 ſpoonfuls 3 times a day, varying the quantity according to the effect, which at firſt ought to be E 3 or 4 ſtools in 24 hours. This will prevent what the nurſes call the *redgum*. A child may be allow'd any kind of mellow fruit, raw, ſtew'd, or bak'd; roots of all ſorts, and all the produce of the kitchen garden. When they have teeth, they may be F us'd by degrees to a little fleſh-meat, which they are much fonder of at firſt, than confectionary or paſtry wares, with which they ſhould never debauch their taſtes. Breeding teeth is no diſeaſe: The danger children experience in it, is not a natural evil, but rather the effect of too much ful- G neſs, or the corrupt humours of the body put into agitation by the ſtimulating pain the tooth cauſes in breaking its way out. The method of managing children here recommended, will cauſe them to breed their teeth with leſs pain and danger than is commonly obſerved. Children ſhould be put ſoon on their legs, accuſtomed to uſe both hands alike, and taught to ſpeak plain, by ſpeaking plainly and diſtinctly to them, and not in the common *namby-pamby* ſtile.—Theſe are the chief rules this ingenious and generous author lays down; as to his reaſonings upon them, which are very ſolid and concluſive, they could not properly have a place here.

Counter-declaration to that of count Kaunitz, *the imperial miniſter.* (See *p.* 257.)

ALTHO' count *Kaunitz* has acceded in the moſt ſimple manner, and without any exception or reſerve, to the preliminaries ſigned *April* 19, 1748, and in a form ſo clear that no difficulty could ariſe upon it: Yet, as he did not, in the ſaid act of acceſſion, make any mention of the declaration he had before made on the 23d *ult.* In order to avoid for the future all miſunderſtanding or equivocation on that ſubject, we the underſigned miniſters and plenipotentiaries of his majeſty the king of *Great Britain*, and the republick of the *United Provinces* of the *Low Countries*, &c. declare and certify, that we admitted the ſaid act of acceſſion purely and ſimply, and without any reſerve or exception whatever, and in ſuch manner as not to be ſubject to any explication relative to the ſaid declaration, which is taken for null, abrogated and void of effect, as was expreſsly declared to count *Kaunitz* before and after his act of acceſſion. In witneſs whereof we have ſigned the preſent declaration at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *May* 31, 1748.

Sandwich, *Bentinck*, *Waſſenaer*, *Haſſelaar*, *Van Haren*.

To the Author *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE late ravages of the *locuſts* in *Poland* and *Hungary*, and the arrival of ſo many of them in this country *, made me peruſe again the firſt account we have of thoſe deſtructive creatures, which is in *Exod.* X. 4, *&c.* As one cannot begin a chapter of the ſacred writings without reading the whole, I obſerved, that the next plague we have an account of, in the ſame chapter, is that of *a three days darkneſs*, and as God Almighty often works miracles by *ſecond cauſes*; for example, he brought the *locuſts* upon the land of *Egypt* by *an eaſt-wind*, and drove them away again by a mighty ſtrong *weſt-wind*; I began to conſider, whether this miracle of *the three days darkneſs* might not have been owing to ſome *ſecond cauſe*, tho' not mentioned by the ſacred writer, becauſe not proper for the ignorant vulgar. Tho' I have no great knowledge of *aſtronomy*, I preſently concluded, that it could not be owing to any interpoſition of the *moon*, or of the planet *Mercury* or *Venus*, being the only three celeſtial bodies whoſe motions are known, that can come between us and the ſun; but in conſidering this ſubject, I ſtarted to my ſelf three queſtions, which I cannot reſolve; therefore give me leave, by your means, to propoſe them to the learned in *aſtronomy*. The queſtions are,



1. Whether *a comet* may not occaſion *an eclipſe* of the *ſun?*

2. Whether ſuch an *eclipſe*, by the *comet*'s moving the ſame way with the *earth*, may not laſt for *three days?*

3. Whether ſuch an *eclipſe*, by the magnitude and proximity of the *comet*, may not occaſion *a moſt intenſe darkneſs*, or, as the ſcripture emphatically expreſſes it, *even darkneſs which may be felt?*

A

* *See* the Occurrences, *p.* 379; *and* Foreign Affairs, *p.* 384.

A Deſcription *of the* COUNTY *of* ESSEX.

ESSEX, ſo called from the *Eaſt-Saxons*, has the *German* ocean on the *Eaſt*; *Cambridgeſhire* and *Suffolk* on the *North*, from which it is parted by the river *Stour*; *Hertfordſhire* and *Middleſex* on the *Weſt*, being ſeparated from the former by the *Lea* and *Stort*, and from the latter by the *Lea*; and the *Thames* on the *South*, which divides it from *Kent*: So that being thus almoſt ſurrounded with waters, it forms a ſort of peninſula. 'Tis a large and populous county, extending above 40 miles from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, and 36 from *South* to *North*; the whole circumference amounting to about 146 miles. It contains 20 hundreds, 26 market towns, 455 pariſhes, 46 parks, one foreſt, 1,240000 acres, 34,800 houſes, about 208,800 inhabitants, ſends 8 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the family of the *Capels*. The air is generally temperate, but near the ſea and the *Thames*, among what are call'd *the Hundreds of Eſſex*, it is moiſt, and the inhabitants ſubject to agues. The county has plenty of corn, cattle, wood, and wildfowl. Saffron grows to admiration in the *North* parts, where the ſoil is ſo good in moſt places, that after 3 crops of ſaffron, it yields good barley for near 20 years together without dunging. The market towns are,

1. *Walden*, on the borders of *Cambridgeſhire*, call'd *Saffron-Walden*, ſeated on an aſcent among pleaſant fields of ſaffron. It is govern'd by a mayor and 24 aldermen, and has a plentiful market on *Saturdays*. *Audley-End*, on the ſouth ſide of it, is noted for the ruins of a palace, once the largeſt in *England*, and is ſtill the ſeat of the earl of *Suffolk*.

2. *Thaxted*, 6 miles S. E. from *Walden*, is govern'd by a mayor, bailiffs and commonalty, has a handſome church, and a ſmall market on *Fridays*.

3. *Halſted*, 12 miles E. of *Thaxted*, has a market on *Fridays*.

4. *Maningtree*, or *Maintree*, 14 miles E. of *Halſted*, is a ſmall town, with a market on *Tueſdays*.

5. *Dedham*, N. W. of *Maningtree*.

6. *Harwich*, 9 miles E. of *Maningtree*, and 60 from *London*, lies near the mouth of the *Stour*, and has a very ſafe harbour. It is not large, but populous and ſtrong, and almoſt encompaſs'd by the ſea. The ſtreets are pav'd moſtly with a ſort of clay, which tumbling down from the cliffs, ſoon turns as hard as ſtone. It ſends 2 members to parliament, choſen by the mayor, aldermen and capital burgeſſes, who conſtitute the corporation. The mayor has a power to hold admiralty courts, for naval affairs, and for return of writs, fines, *&c.* The market is on *Fridays*, and here's a good yard, with ſtore-houſes, cranes, *&c.* for building men of war. 'Tis the ſtation of the packet-boats, which paſs to and from *Holland*. Over-againſt *Harwich* ſtands *Landgar-Fort*, with the remains of an antient fortification, and an artificial hill, from whence there's a fine proſpect of the coaſts of *Eſſex* and *Suffolk*, *Harwich*, and the men of war in the *Gunfleet*. South of *Harwich* are 2 or 3 iſlands, which breed ſea-fowl, that are delicious meat when fat.

7. *Dunmow*, 6 miles S. of *Thaxted*, on the top of a pretty ſteep gravelly hill, has a market on *Saturdays*. *Little Dunmow*, in the neighbourhood, had antiently a priory, with a cuſtom, That he who could take his oath before the prior and convent, and the whole town, kneeling on 2 picked ſtones, that he had not repented of his marriage in a year and a day, ſhould have a gammon of bacon.

8. *Braintree*, about 7 miles E. of *Dunmow*, near the river *Blackwater*, has a market on *Wedneſdays*, well furniſh'd with corn and other proviſions.

9. *Witham*,

9. *Witham*, 6 miles S. E. of *Braintree*, is a neat town, with a market on *Tueſdays*.

10. *Coggeſhall*, or *Coggleſhall*, 5 miles N. E. from *Witham*, has a good market on *Saturdays*, and had formerly a great trade in bays and ſays.

11. *Colcheſter*, 7 miles E. of *Coggeſhall*, and 48 from *London*, pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſituate on the S. ſide of the *Coln*, originally a *Roman* colony, and now the beſt and moſt populous town in the county, the buildings fair, and the inns commodious. It was formerly ſtrong, but the fortifications are now demoliſhed. It ſtands on the top of a hill, with 2 long ſtreets running down to the bottom, and had formerly 15 churches. 'Tis the moſt famous place in *England* for bays and ſays. Here are markets on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*. 'Tis govern'd by a mayor, high ſteward, 11 aldermen, a recorder, deputy-recorder, town-clerk, 18 aſſiſtants, and 18 common-council, is a liberty in it ſelf, and ſends 2 members to parliament. 'Tis noted for excellent large oyſters. The *Dutch* have a church here, who were ſettled in this town in queen *Elizabeth*'s reign.

12. *Hatfield Regis*, or *Broadoak*, 4 miles S. W. of *Dunmow*, has a market on *Saturdays*. Here is an antient ſeat, call'd *Barrington-Hall*, belonging to the family of the *Barringtons*.

13. *Harlow*, S. W. of *Hatfield*, near the borders of *Hertfordſhire*.

14. *Chipping-Ongar*, 6 miles S. E. from *Harlow*, has a market on *Saturdays*. Two miles S. of it is *Littlebury-Hall*.

15. *Chelmsford*, on the river *Chelmer*, about 9 miles E. of *Chipping-Ongar*, a fair, large and well frequented place, with a very great market on *Fridays*. 'Tis a noted thorowfare to and from *London*, is almoſt in the center of the county, and the aſſizes are generally held here.

16. *Malden*, about 8 miles E. from *Chelmsford*, the antient *Camalodunum*, has a good market on *Saturdays*, for fiſh, fowl and other proviſions. 'Tis a borough and corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. A little beyond it begins *Blackwater-Bay*, famous for the *Walfleet* oyſters, ſo call'd from the ſhore where they lie, which is 5 miles long, and guarded by a wall of earth to keep out the ſea.

17. *Epping*, or *Epping-Street*, about 6 miles W. of *Chipping-Ongar*, with a market on *Fridays*. 'Tis a neat town, in the royal foreſt of that name, which formerly reach'd from hence to *London*. The church ſtands about a mile and a half from it.—*Wanſted* in this foreſt is noted for one of the moſt noble ſeats in *England*, belonging to earl *Tilney*.

18. *Waltham-Abbey*, where was antiently a famous monaſtery, about 4 miles S. W. from *Epping*, has a ſmall market on *Tueſdays*.

19. *Ingatſtone*, a ſmall market town, about 13 miles E. of *Waltham-Abbey*.

20. *Brentwood*, or *Burntwood*, S. W. of *Ingatſtone*, has a plentiful market on *Thurſdays*.

21. *Billericay*, 4 miles E. of *Brentwood*, a conſiderable town, with a market on *Tueſdays*.

22. *Rumford*, 5 miles S. W. of *Brentwood*, with a market on *Tueſdays* for hogs, calves, &c. and on *Wedneſdays* for corn and other proviſions.

23. *Barking*, about the ſame diſtance S. W. of *Rumford*, with a market on *Saturdays*.

24. *Graies*, or *Graies Thurrock*, near the *Thames*, 9 miles S. E. of *Barking*, has a market on *Thurſdays*.

25. *Rayleigh*, about 12 miles N. E. of *Graies*: Market on *Saturdays*.

26. *Rochford*, about 4 miles E. of *Rayleigh*, has a market on *Thurſdays*.

Tilbury-Fort is a noted fortification, with a conſtant garriſon, over againſt *Gravesend*.

Some years ago, the *Thames* made a breach near a village, called *Dagenham*, by which a great quantity of land was laid under water, and the navigation of the river incommoded: And after ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to ſtop it, the work was effected by capt. *Perry*, a ſkilful engineer.

Merſey iſland, lying on the coaſt, between the mouths of the *Coln* and *Blackwater*, contains 8 pariſhes, and is a place of great ſtrength.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 312.

Although the bill, passed last session, For granting to his majesty a subsidy of poundage upon all goods and merchandizes to be imported into this kingdom, *met with no opposition in parliament, yet as it was an affair of great consequence, we resolved to have a debate upon it in our club, which was opened by* Servilius Priscus, *who spoke to this effect:*

Mr. President,

SIR,

TO this country it is at all times a misfortune to be engaged in war, especially a war upon the continent of *Europe*, but at this time, and in our present unhappy circumstances, it is a greater misfortune than ever it was heretofore; because we cannot carry on such a war with vigour, or with any hopes of success, without running ourselves yearly in debt; and our people are already loaded with so many taxes, and all these taxes mortgaged for the payment of former debts, that it is very difficult to find out a fund for any new debt we are obliged to contract. I do not say this, Sir, with a design to reflect upon any war we have formerly been engaged in, or upon the expence we were at for the support of those wars. I know, we were forced into those wars for the sake of preserving the liberties of *Europe* as well as our own; and we could not propose to compass that glorious end at any less expence. But, I wish, we had not been so parsimonious during the long interval of peace: I wish we had then considered, that we might again be engaged in a heavy war for the support of the same glorious cause; for if we had, we should not certainly have diminished or abolished any one of our taxes, till we had freed our publick revenue from all incumbrances, and thereby put ourselves in a condition to become again the bulwark of the liberties of *Europe*, without involving ourselves in any difficulties, or loading the people with any new taxes.

At present, Sir, we may properly enough be said to be engaged in two different wars: One again *Spain* for preserving the freedom of our trade and navigation, and another against *France* and *Spain* for preserving the liberties of *Europe*; and our success in the former must be allowed to depend absolutely upon our success in the latter. Both these wars are therefore just and necessary, and both his majesty entered into by the advice of parliament and in pursuance of the general voice of his people. We may remember, how generally and how loudly the people called for the war against *Spain* in 1739, and we may remember, how zealous they were in the year 1741 for supporting the queen of *Hungary*. I therefore think, I need not say any thing in justification of the war we are now engaged in, nor do I believe, there is a man in the kingdom, who wishes the continuance of our present happy establishment, that will grudge the expence. And I have the more reason to be of this opinion, because we so unanimously agreed to the resolution of the committee of supply, for granting to his majesty the sum of 6,300,000*l.* to be raised by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4 *per cent. per annum*, together with a premium of 10*l. per cent.* to the subscribers who should engage to advance the money.

This, I say, Sir, was a proof of the zeal of parliament for supporting the present war, and the people shewed

ſhewed ſo much zeal for the ſame cauſe, and ſo much confidence in the wiſdom and juſtice of parliament, that the whole, indeed a great deal more than the whole money was ſubſcribed in a few hours, tho' they knew nothing of the fund that was to be provided for their payment, which ſhews, that we are not as yet under any difficulty as to the borrowing of money for the ſupport of the war; but I muſt confeſs, it is not ſo eaſy to find a ſufficient fund for ſecuring the repayment. To eſtabliſh a fund for this purpoſe without laying ſome new tax upon the people, is impoſſible, and there is nothing I have ſo great an averſion to as that of propoſing any new impoſition; but ſomething of this ſort muſt be done, and therefore all we can do is, to fix upon that tax which will be moſt eaſily raiſed by thoſe that are ſubjected to the payment of it, and which will be leaſt burthenſome to the people in general, eſpecially thoſe of the poorer ſort. This has employed my thoughts for ſome months, and many ſchemes have been offered to me, but of all I have thought or heard of, that of a new impoſt of poundage upon all goods imported, with a drawback in caſe of exportation, is, in my opinion, the beſt, becauſe it may be eaſily paid by thoſe that are to be ſubjected to the payment of it; becauſe it will not be burthenſome to any, and indeed will no way affect the poorer ſort of our people; becauſe we may be ſure that it will produce a ſum ſufficient for paying the intereſt annually, with a ſurplus for paying off part of the principal; and becauſe it can be attended with no bad conſequences to our trade, as it is to be wholly drawn back, in caſe the goods be afterwards exported.

With regard to thoſe who are to be ſubjected to the payment of this tax, it will be the merchants importers only; and as they are all men of conſiderable fortunes and extenſive credit, they can be under no difficulty in advancing *five per cent.* or *ſhilling in the pound*, upon the importation of their goods; and with regard to the reſt of the people, as in this nation we have the good fortune to want nothing from abroad that is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the poor, they cannot be in the leaſt affected by this tax, becauſe they conſume none of theſe goods that are to be made ſubject to it, the price of which will, I ſhall grant, be a little inhanced by it, but then it will be but a mere triſle, which will hardly be felt by the better ſort of people.

A third advantage is, Sir, becauſe we may before-hand with ſome certainty judge of the amount of the produce, by conſidering the produce of taxes of the ſame kind long ſince impoſed and ſtill ſubſiſting; and from theſe we may almoſt certainly conclude, that it will produce annually a ſum ſufficient for paying the annuities to be now eſtabliſhed, with a ſurplus for paying off part of the principal yearly, in caſe the parliament ſhould think fit to apply it that way; for this, I think, we ought not at preſent to determine, but leave it to the diſcretion of future parliaments, becauſe we cannot foreſee what future exigencies may require.

And a fourth advantage attending this tax is, becauſe it cannot, I think, Sir, any way injure or obſtruct our foreign commerce, as it is propoſed to be wholly drawn back upon exportation; to which I may add, that it will be levied without any new expence, and without increaſiug the number of officers now employud in collecting the cuſtoms: At leaſt I may venture to ſay, that no new tax can be thought of, which will occaſion leſs expence to the publick, or leſs trouble to thoſe made liable to it, or a leſs increaſe of officers.

This tax, Sir, as I have already hinted, is propoſed to be *five per cent.* or *one ſhilling in the pound*, upon all

all goods and merchandizes, now liable to any ſubſidy on importation, that ſhall be imported into this kingdom, or any of his majeſty's dominions to the ſame belonging, at any time after the *firſt* day of *March*, to be paid before the landing thereof, according to the rates or values as they are now rated in the two books of rates referred to by the acts of the 12th of king *Charles* II. and 11th of his late majeſty king *George* I. or in caſe of their not being rated in either of theſe books, according to the value they ſhall be rated at by the importer upon oath; and as we have already ſeveral ſubſidies now payable in the ſame way, this new ſubſidy can create no new trouble to the merchant or the collector, except that of adding a new article to the account of the duties payable upon exportation.

As to ſuch goods and merchandizes coming from *China* or the *Eaſt-Indies*, as are not rated in either of the books of rates, I know, Sir, they muſt be provided for by a particular clauſe, and with reſpect to them, it is propoſed, that they ſhall pay this new ſubſidy according to the groſs price for which they ſhall be ſold at the candle, without any allowance or deduction whatever; becauſe, as this whole ſubſidy is to be drawn back, if any ſuch goods be afterwards exported, there is no occaſion for making the uſual allowances or deductions, and if they are conſumed at home, as they can be conſumed by none but the richer ſort of people, they are able enough to pay this ſubſidy upon the groſs price without any deduction.

But, Sir, tho' it be propoſed that this duty ſhall be paid, without any allowance, before the landing thereof, yet as *tobacco* is a favourite article in our commerce, therefore it is propoſed, that the importers of *tobacco* ſhall, upon paying down this ſubſidy, have the ſame allowance with reſpect thereto, as they are intitled to by any law now in force upon *tobacco* imported; and further, that the importers ſhall have, if they chuſe, *eighteen* months for paying this ſubſidy, upon becoming bound, with one or more ſufficient ſureties, in a bond or bonds, to pay it within that time; and that if re-exported within that time, the ſecurities ſo given ſhall be vacated.

Then with reſpect to *ſugar*, Sir, as we ought to encourage, as much as poſſible, the refining of our *ſugars* here at home before exportation, and as it ought not to be left to the commiſſioners or officers of the cuſtoms to ſettle the proportion between *refined ſugars* and the *brown* or *muſcovado ſugars*, from which the *refined ſugars* are made, in order to determine what ſhall be the drawback to be allowed upon their exportation, therefore it is propoſed, that this point ſhall be ſettled and determined by parliament, and that a farther drawback of *three ſhillings per hundred weight*, upon all ſuch *refined ſugars*, ſhall be paid to the exporter, upon the refiner's making oath, that the refined *ſugar* ſo to be exported, was produced from *brown* or *muſcovado ſugar*, charged with this ſubſidy, and that, as he believes, the ſame was imported from his majeſty's plantations in *America*, and this duty duly paid at the time of its importation.

Now, Sir, the only part of the ſcheme remaining to be explained, is that which relates to *prize goods*, as to which I muſt obſerve, that by an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion it was enacted, that all goods and merchandizes taken from his majeſty's enemies, and landed in any port of this kingdom, might be exported again to foreign parts, by the captors or other owners thereof, without being liable to any duty of cuſtom or exciſe for the ſame. This, Sir, is really putting the produce and manufactures of his majeſty's enemies, when taken by his majeſty's ſubjects,

upon a better footing than the produce and manufactures of our own plantations, moſt of which pay duties upon importation, and are not intitled to draw the whole back upon exportation. For example, *brown* and *muſcovado ſugars* of the *Britiſh* plantations now pay near 3*s.* 4*d. per hundred weight*, upon importation, and draw back but 2*s.* 7*d. farthing*, upon exportation, ſo that they muſt now go to a foreign market, loaded with near 9*d. per hundred weight*, more than *prize ſugars* produced by our enemies are loaded with; which is thought highly unreaſonable; and it is further thought, that the captors who command or belong to his majeſty's ſhips of war, and who muſt be ſuppoſed to be gainers by the war, ought to contribute ſomething towards the ſupport of that war by which they are gainers; therefore it is propoſed to repeal that law, by which means all *prize goods* will become liable to the ſame duties, and intitled to the ſame drawbacks, with other goods of the ſame kind, and among others will become liable to this new ſubſidy in caſe it takes place, which, for the reaſon I have mentioned, it is propoſed, ſhall not be drawn back upon the exportation of ſuch goods or merchandizes, if taken by any of his majeſty's ſhips of war.

Thus, Sir, I have explained to you what I think the beſt ſcheme for providing a fund for the payment of the annuities at 4 *per cent. per ann.* upon the capital of 6,930,000*l.* which is the capital voted by the committee of ſupply, that is to ſay, 6,300,000*l.* granted to his majeſty, and 630,000*l.* granted by way of premium to thoſe that ſhall advance the money, upon this loan. This ſcheme, I know, Sir, may be liable to many objections, as ſchemes of this nature muſt always be. It is impoſſible to contrive a tax but what muſt be productive of ſome inconveniencies, and ſuggeſtions of this kind are but too much attended to; the imagination of mankind being a ſort of microſcope, that magnifies every danger dreaded as well as every pleaſure expected. I ſhall not therefore pretend to anſwer every objection that may be made to this ſcheme: All I can ſay is, it is the beſt I could think of; and if any gentleman in this houſe can ſuggeſt a better, I ſhall be moſt ready and willing to give up my ſcheme, in order to embrace what he ſhall propoſe.

But after having made this declaration, Sir, I muſt obſerve, that, in our preſent circumſtances, no gentleman ought, I think, to ſtart objections againſt what I have propoſed without propoſing or ſuggeſting ſomething he thinks better. Neither of the wars we are now engaged in can with any juſtice or reaſon be objected to; but if it were otherwiſe, now we are in, we muſt get out: We muſt get out with our arms in our hand; for I truſt in God! this nation ſhall never be forced to fall upon its knees, and cry for mercy to any earthly power. To get out with our arms in our hand, we muſt have money: We muſt have money ſufficient for the purpoſe; and money cannot be had without a ſufficient ſecurity. Therefore, to ſtart objections and ſuggeſt inconveniencies againſt the ſecurity now propoſed, without offering any other, can anſwer no end but that of alarming and frightning the people, which muſt give a great advantage to our enemies, and may be of the moſt fatal conſequence in this dangerous conjuncture. For this reaſon I expect to ſee the propoſition I have made unanimouſly agreed to, or a much better offered in its ſtead, the laſt of which would to me be the moſt agreeable, becauſe I ſhould always chuſe to be an approver, rather than to be the author of any ſcheme for taxing the people.

The

The next ſpeech I ſhall give you was that made by A. Cornelius Coſſus, *which was in ſubſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THO' I am no projector, nor think myſelf any way bound to contrive ſchemes for ſupplying our miniſters with ſuch ſums, as they may think neceſſary for the ſupport of their extravagant meaſures, yet I cannot ſit ſilent, when I hear the diſtreſſes of my country laid open by thoſe who have invariably joined in, or approved of thoſe very meaſures by which we have been brought into ſuch diſtreſs. I ſhall readily join with them in allowing, that it is now a greater misfortune for us to be engaged in war than it ever was heretofore, and I will add, that if we go on in the ſame tract, in the tract which they and their friends firſt led us into, and have always adviſed, this misfortune will increaſe every year, till at laſt we ſhall be rendered unable to carry on any war, not even a war *pro aris et focis*. But, Sir, our diſtreſs is now become ſo apparent, and it is ſo ſenſibly felt, that I hope, it will make us perceive, that we have been for many years in a wrong courſe. The right courſe, and the courſe we ought naturally to have ſteered, was a plain and ſafe one; but by departing from that courſe and following one chalk'd out to us by foreign pilots, or by ſelf-intereſted pilots of our own, we now find ourſelves invironed with rocks, whirlpools, and quickſands, from whence it will be a miracle if we eſcape without ſhipwreck.

Theſe rocks, whirlpools, and quickſands, and the methods by which we have been drawn in among them, I ſhall endeavour to point out; and I take this opportunity, becauſe, I hope the diſtreſs we are in, will procure me a patient hearing and ſome attention. As we are by nature diſjoined from the continent, and ſurrounded with the ſea, it ought always to be a maxim with us, to have as little to do as poſſible with the diſputes among the princes of *Europe*, and never to engage as principals in a land war: As we are a trading nation, we ought to keep our trade as free as poſſible, and conſequently we ought never, for any conſideration, to think of ſupplying the publick expence by taxes which diſturb or lie heavy upon our commerce or manufactures; and as it is impoſſible to foreſee what future wars we may be engaged in, we ought annually, even in time of war, to raiſe within the year as much as ſhall be thought neceſſary for our annual publick expence. If theſe three maxims had been religiouſly obſerved, they would have kept us in our right courſe; but we have ever ſince the revolution acted diametrically oppoſite to every one of them, and by ſo doing we are become involved in every diſpute that can happen among any of the princes or ſtates of *Europe*, and we are by treaty obliged to join as principals in every land war that can happen upon the continent: Our commerce and manufactures are by taxes ſo diſturbed and loaded, that ſhould the tranquillity of *Europe* be reſtored and laſt for any time, our foreign trade will be entirely ruined; and our publick revenues are now ſo incumbered, that it will ſcarcely be poſſible for us, even when peace is reſtored, to provide for the current ſervice of the year, without running ſtill farther in debt, or incroaching upon that ſacred fund, which was long ſince ſet apart for paying off our publick debts.

Theſe, Sir, are the diſtreſſes we are now involved in, and it muſt be confeſſed, that we began to be led into them ſoon after the revolution. We then began to interfere in diſputes upon the continent, more than we ought to have done: We

then began to load our commerce and manufactures with taxes of various kinds; and we then began to supply the publick expence by running in debt yearly, inſtead of raiſing the neceſſary ſums within the year. The ſame meaſures were continued and improved during the greateſt part of the following reign; and they have ſince been ſtill farther improved, eſpecially with reſpect to the preſent war upon the continent. Gentlemen will perhaps ſay, that our engaging in a war againſt *France* could not at any of thoſe periods have been avoided, and with reſpect to the firſt two I ſhall readily agree with them; but I will ſay with reſpect to both, that we had no occaſion to engage ſo far as we did, or in the way we did; for when we take upon us the defence of *Europe* by land againſt the power of *France*, the princes upon the continent will readily leave it to us, in order to be at leiſure to purſue their own particular views: Whereas ſhould we refuſe to undertake their defence, they would all unite among themſelves, and every one would ſuſpend or give up his particular views, for the ſake of guarding againſt the common danger. During the whole time of the war in king *William*'s time, we know, that the *Emperor* carried on a war againſt the *Turks*, tho' at the very beginning of it he might have concluded a peace with them upon very honourable terms; but this he refuſed, becauſe he ſaw that the *Dutch* and we were willing to undertake the war againſt the *French* in *Flanders*. Again, in queen *Anne*'s time, the *Emperor* employed a great part of his troops in oppreſſing the proteſtants of *Hungary*, which he neither would nor could have done, if we had not taken upon us ſo very great a ſhare of that war; and what was ſtill worſe, in order to carry on the war by land, we entirely neglected it by ſea and in *America*, where alone we could carry it on with any advantage to ourſelves; and it is well known, that in proportion as we increaſed our efforts for puſhing the war ſucceſsfully by land, even our allies ſlackened in their, and the other princes of *Europe* look'd on with unconcern, perhaps ſneering at us for being at the expence of ſecuring their independency.

Thus it was, Sir, thus it will always be, as long as we make ourſelves the *Don Quixotes* of *Europe*, which we plainly did in both theſe wars, and the laſt of the two we continued for ſeveral years, after we might have put an end to it upon as honourable terms as we could reaſonably deſire; for after the battle of *Hochſtett* in the year 1704, or at leaſt ſoon after the battle of *Remillies* in 1706, I am perſuaded, we might have obtained all, or the greateſt part of what was wanted or ſtipulated by the *grand alliance*, which was only the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*, as a barrier for the *United Provinces*, and the *Spaniſh* dominions in *Italy*, as an equitable and reaſonable ſatisfaction to the *Emperor*, for his pretenſion to the *Spaniſh* ſucceſſion. But ſuppoſe we did not engage farther, or continue longer in either of thoſe wars, than was reaſonable for us to do, ſurely we might yearly have raiſed even the extraordinary expence we were at, within the year, and we might have raiſed it without loading our commerce and manufactures with any impoſitions; at leaſt as ſoon as the war was over, and we had got all that was thought neceſſary, at the time of the grand alliance, for ſecuring the liberties of *Europe*, we ſhould then have begun to cultivate an univerſal harmony amongſt ourſelves, to avoid engaging any more in foreign broils, and to reduce the publick expence as low as poſſible: If we had done this, our debts might all have been paid off, and

all

all thoſe taxes aboliſhed which are pernicious to our commerce and manufactures, before the year 1739, when our former puſilanimous meaſures obliged us to declare war againſt *Spain*.

But inſtead of doing this, Sir, we in every reſpect acted the direct contrary. By perſecuting thoſe whoſe chief crime had been, their ſupplanting others in the lucrative places they enjoy'd, we raiſed the party animoſities amongſt us to ſuch a height, that it produced a rebellion which might have proved fatal both to our religion and liberties: Inſtead of avoiding foreign broils, we not only fomented them, but engaged ourſelves as principals in every one; and inſtead of reducing the publick expence, we have multiplied poſts and penſions, and have ever ſince kept up a more numerous ſtanding army than was ever before kept up in time of peace. The Hon. gentleman talk'd of our having been too parſimonious, during the long interval of peace we lately enjoy'd: I ſhould be glad to know, Sir, in what we were parſimonious; for I know of no tax that has been either aboliſhed or diminiſhed, ſince the end of queen *Anne*'s war, except now and then a little in the *land-tax*, and in lieu of that, the *ſinking fund*, or ſome part of it, has often been applied to the current ſervice. The continuance of our incumbrances is not therefore owing to our parſimony, but to our extravagance, and the many foreign broils we have idly engaged in.

I ſhall not take up your time, Sir, with entering particularly into the ſeveral parts of our miſconduct from the death of queen *Anne* to the year 1739, becauſe they have been ſo often ſet in a true and clear light; and as to our war with *Spain*, all I ſhall ſay is, that it was indeed then become neceſſary, but that neceſſity we had brought upon ourſelves, by permitting them for ſo long a time to ſearch and ſeize our ſhips in the *American* ſeas, on pretence of contraband goods, and concluding ſo many treaties with them, without obliging them to give up this pretence; whereas, if we had at the beginning oppoſed it with vigour, and demanded ſatisfaction for the firſt uſe they made of it, which we were intitled to do by the law of nations as well as by particular treaties, they would then have given up this unjuſt and inſufferable pretence, rather than enter into a war with us; ſo that our war with *Spain*, tho' become neceſſary, was really brought upon us by our own puſilanimity; but the war we are now engaged in upon the continent, proceeded from a very different cauſe, which I ſhall now beg leave to explain.

Whilſt the whim prevailed, Sir, of preſerving, or rather ſetting up a balance of power in *Europe*, by raiſing the power of the houſe of *Auſtria* to be equal to that of *Bourbon*, which could never be done, without making the former as abſolute in *Germany* as the latter was in *France*: I ſay, whilſt this whim prevailed, and the houſe of *Auſtria* continued in the quiet poſſeſſion of the imperial throne, the power of that houſe was ſo great in *Germany*, that ſeveral of the princes thereof were obliged to ſubmit, or at leaſt not to reſent what they thought acts of very great injuſtice towards them. In the year 1721 we began to break through this whim by our ſeparate treaty with *Spain*, and in the year 1725 we compleated the breach by our alliance with *France* againſt the *Emperor*. The reaſon of both theſe breaches we know, and we know it was not a *Britiſh* reaſon; for we were thereby like to be involved in a war in conjunction with the houſe of *Bourbon* againſt the houſe of *Auſtria*, which our then miniſter at laſt began to ſee the nation would not bear; and to avoid this rock, which he had ſuffered

ſuffered himſelf to be led upon by this *no Britiſh* reaſon, he led us into an abſolute guarantee of the *pragmatick ſanction* in 1731; but by our conduct in 1734, the princes of *Germany* ſaw, that we did not much regard the guarantee we had ſo ſolemnly and ſo lately agreed to. The injury ſuppoſed to be done by the imperial court to a certain houſe in *Germany*, which had perhaps too great an influence here, was as yet *in alta mente repoſtum*, and prevented our performing our engagement, tho' the intereſt of *Britain* at that time required, and the then circumſtances of *Europe* invited us to have performed it, in the moſt faithful and vigorous manner.

From our unconcern at that conjuncture, Sir, ſuch of the princes of *Germany* as had any latent claims upon the houſe of *Auſtria*, began to conceive hopes, that upon the death of the then *Emperor*, they might have an opportunity to revive their claims with effect; and among theſe the two chief were the houſes of *Brandenburgh* and *Bavaria*. If we had never interfered in thoſe diſputes: If we had never entered into any guarantee of the *pragmatick ſanction*; or if upon the *Emperor*'s death we had ſignified, that it would be impoſſible for us by ourſelves alone to perform our guarantee, the imperial court, before the *Emperor*'s death, or the queen of *Hungary* after his death, would have taken care, by ſome ceſſions, to have gained one or both theſe princes, in order to guard againſt the *Spaniards* in *Italy* and the *French* in *Flanders*; and if the *Germanick* body had been thus united, I am convinced, we ſhould have had no war upon the continent; becauſe neither the *French* nor *Spaniards* would have ventured to have attacked the queen of *Hungary*, if they had ſeen that ſhe would be ſupported by the whole *Germanick* body as well as by the maritime powers. But inſtead of this, we continued, even after the *Emperor*'s death, and after the king of *Pruſſia* had entered *Sileſia*, to aſſure the court of *Vienna*, that in caſe the king of *Pruſſia* could not be perſuaded to deſiſt from his hoſtile enterprize, we would faithfully and religiouſly perform the treaties that obliged us to aſſiſt her *Hungarian* majeſty; by which that court was induced to reject the moderate terms of an accommodation offered by the king of *Pruſſia*; and this was the true cauſe of the preſent war in *Europe*.

Tho' it was certainly inconſiſtent with the true intereſt of *Great Britain* to encourage the queen of *Hungary* to reject the terms at firſt offered by *Pruſſia*, yet I believe, Sir, our miniſters, from other motives, were at firſt ſincere in their promiſes of aſſiſtance; and this gave riſe to the popular clamour here for ſupporting the queen of *Hungary*; for that clamour was firſt begun at court, and propagated by that influence in this houſe. But when the *French* armies began to move into *Germany*, and a certain dominion there came to be in danger, theſe promiſes were all forgot, the *Spaniards* were permitted to ſail quietly to *Italy*, and all thoughts of giving any effectual aſſiſtance to the queen of *Hungary* laid aſide, till the good conduct of that princeſs's armies, the bad conduct of the *French*, and an accommodation between her and *Pruſſia* put that *German* dominion out of danger. Then again we reſumed a moſt extravagant zeal for ſupporting and even enlarging the power of the houſe of *Auſtria*; and by this zeal we ſhall probably be governed, till that *German* dominion be again brought into danger, which it may be, ſhould the *Dutch* be forced into a ſeparate peace or a neutrality with *France*; and if this ſhould happen, I may venture to propheſy, that *Great Britain* muſt not only put a ſtop to, but give up all her naval

conqueſts, and ſubmit to a diſadvantageous, if not diſhonourable and unneceſſary, peace both with *France* and *Spain*.

I ſay, unneceſſary, Sir, becauſe no ſucceſs of the *French* upon the continent can force *Great Britain*, if directed by *Britiſh* counſels only, into an ignominious peace; for experience has ſhewn, that we can ſupport a naval war with ſucceſs both againſt *France* and *Spain*; and if *France* ſhould aim at extending her dominions upon the continent, it would make the other ſtates and princes of *Europe* forget their mutual animoſities, and unite in repelling the common danger, which they might eaſily do, if we ſhould put a ſtop to all the *French* and *Spaniſh* reſources by ſea, and keep their coaſts in a continual alarm, by a fleet with an army on board hovering round them.

I hope, I have ſhewn, Sir, that we have been brought into our preſent diſtreſs, by purſuing a long courſe of wrong meaſures: I have done this, on purpoſe that gentlemen may conſider, whether we ought not now to alter our courſe, rather than to bring ourſelves into greater diſtreſs, by going on in the ſame courſe and agreeing to the preſent propoſition; for I am well convinced, that if we agree to this tax, and eſtabliſh it as a perpetual fund, it will be ſuch a load upon our commerce and manufactures, as will entirely ruin both in a few years, after the *French* are enabled, by an advantageous peace, to rival us in both; and in the preſent circumſtances of *Europe*, we cannot propoſe to force them to agree to any other, by proſecuting the war upon the continent; for we cannot propoſe to do this in leſs than a ſeven years ſucceſsful war, during all which time we muſt be at as great an expence at leaſt as we are at preſent, and conſequently muſt contract *ſix* or *ſeven millions* of debt yearly, which it would be impoſſible for us to find funds for, ſhould the preſent humour of lending upon publick ſecurities continue, which we are far from being well aſſured of; and if that humour ſhould take a turn, it would be more difficult for us, if poſſible, to find ſubſcribers, than to find funds for ſubſcriptions.

But, I hope, Sir, nothing I have ſaid upon this head, will be made uſe of as an argument for our ſubmitting to a peace diſadvantageous or ignominious for *Great Britain*. If we leave the continent to take care of itſelf, and confine ourſelves to a naval war, we may carry it on with little expence and great ſucceſs both againſt *France* and *Spain*, till they be glad to give up all the conqueſts we have made in *America*, for the ſake of preſerving what they may then have remaining; ſo that our diſagreeing to this propoſition can have no effect, but that of forcing our miniſters into that courſe, which alone is natural, eaſy, ſafe, and advantageous for *Great Britain* to ſteer.

[*This* DEBATE *and* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the PUBLISHER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT having been inſinuated, that the ſpeeches publiſh'd in your *Magazines* for *May*, *June*, and *July* laſt, relating to the *Buckingham* aſſizes, were ſpeeches really made in a much higher aſſembly; this is therefore ſolemnly to declare the contrary, and to caution your readers againſt ſuppoſing any ſuch thing. But as they may be deſirous of ſeeing the true reaſons for and againſt the ſaid bill, I herewith ſend you the original caſes deliver'd on that occaſion.

I am, &c.

REASONS *for paſſing the bill now depending for fixing the ſummer aſſizes at the antient county-town, where they have been uſually holden.*

NOtwithſtanding the many miſ-repreſentations that have been employed againſt this bill, the following plain facts will ſufficiently ſhew to any impartial perſon, that it is, in every reſpect, highly juſt and reaſonable, and calculated to prevent the adminiſtration of publick juſtice from being made ſubſervient to private purpoſes.

The town of *Buckingham*, from whence the county of that name was denominated, is the place where formerly all the buſineſs of the county was tranſacted for many ages together, without any inconvenience, or complaint, that appears; and continued ſo, until, by the partiality of lord chief-juſtice *Baldwin*, who purchaſed the manor of *Aileſbury* towards the end of the reign of *Henry* VIII. part of it was, for his private advantage, removed by him from *Buckingham* to *Aileſbury*.

The county-gaol was at the caſtle of *Buckingham*, as appears by many books and records, till that caſtle went to decay.

By the 11th *H.* VII. *c.* 4. intituled, *The names of the cities and towns limited for the keeping of weights and meaſure*, among all the other county-towns aſſigned for that purpoſe, *Buckingham* is aſſigned for the county of *Buckingham*: Which is a proof, that the parliament conſidered it as the county-town, at that time.

By the 6th *R.* II. *c.* 5. the aſſizes are directed to be holden in the principal towns where the ſhire-courts were holden.

From what has been ſhewn before, there can be no doubt, but the principal town of *Buckinghamſhire* was, at that time, the town of *Buckingham*.

By the 11th *R.* II. *c.* 11. reciting the former act, it is provided, That the chancellor of *England* for the time being, ſhall have power thereof, to make and provide remedy, by advice of the juſtices, *from time to time, when need ſhall be*, notwithſtanding the former act. This act does not repeal the former act, but only provides a remedy *from time to time, when need ſhall be*; which muſt be underſtood of extraordinary caſes, which are likewiſe provided againſt in the bill now propoſed. It is plain this was the opinion of lord chief-juſtice *Hale*, who, in his *Pleas of the crown*, treating of this ſubject, quotes the 6th *R.* II. *c.* 5. as being in full force; but diſtinguiſhes it by ſaying, That it is *directive* to the judges, and not *coercive*.

By the 14th *Henry* VI. reciting the act of the 6th *R.* II. *c.* 5. for holding the aſſizes in the principal towns of every county, as being in force, and that the ſame ſtatute ought to be obſerved and kept, the aſſizes for the county of *Cumberland* are therefore directed to be holden at *Carliſle*, the principal town of that county: Nor was this *occaſioned by the ſituation and ſtrength of the place*, from the apprehenſions of a neighbouring enemy, as is ſuggeſted in the printed caſe againſt this bill; for it is expreſly provided by the act itſelf, That this regulation is only to take place *in time of peace, and of truce*.

By the 1ſt *Eliz.* the aſſizes for *Staffordſhire* are directed to be holden at the county town of *Stafford*: And there are *a multitude of inſtances*, on the journals of the houſe of commons, in almoſt every reign, of bills for fixing the aſſizes at particular towns.

June 3, 1614, a bill was brought in, for fixing the *ſummer aſſizes* at this very town of *Buckingham*; but the bill was loſt by the ſudden diſſolution of that parliament, four days afterwards.

By all theſe examples, it appears how

how little truth there is in the assertion, that this power of the judges, of transferring the assizes from one town to another, at their pleasure, *has been exercised for four hundred years, without any complaint.*

In *Prynn*'s observations on the fourth institute, there are many instances given of patents for fixing the assizes and shire-courts at the extremity of their several counties; particularly one to *Launceston*, at the very extremity of the county of *Cornwall*, which continued in force till the first of his late majesty, when a power was given to the chancellor, with the advice of the judges, to appoint the assizes at any convenient place in *Cornwall*: But notwithstanding this, the assizes were still holden at *Launceston*, till a few years ago, when a bill passed the house of commons for fixing the summer assizes at *Bodmyn*; and tho' that bill was afterwards dropt, yet the assizes have ever since been holden alternately at *Bodmyn* and *Launceston*; which is all that is contended for in the present case, with regard to *Buckingham* and *Ailesbury*.

In the first printed case against this bill, it appears by the *Gazettes*, That from the year 1666 to 1720, the summer assizes had been holden 25 times at *Ailesbury*, 21 times at *Buckingham*, and 9 times at *Wicomb*. (See p. 360.) From the year 1720 to 1747, which is 26 years, it is admitted, That they have been always holden at *Buckingham*. So that, in the 81 years, from 1666 to 1747, the summer assizes were holden 47 times at *Buckingham*, 25 times *Ailesbury*, and 9 times at *Wicomb*; And yet this bill to fix them, according to an uninterrupted usage of 26 years, and the usage of the far greater number of times for 81 years backwards, is treated as an extraordinary act of violence and oppression upon this county, tho' there never was, during that long period, any one publick complaint, or remonstrance, of the county, or even of the town of *Ailesbury*, against it.

The town of *Buckingham had not the happiness of having any judges in their neighbourhood* till 1722 or 1723, and have now been deprived of that advantage for several years last past: So it may be reasonably presumed, if the judges who went that circuit before, and those who have so frequently gone it since, had thought this a grievous and oppressive act upon the whole county, that they would not, for the sake of any particular borough, have continued in the practice of it for such a great number of years; nor would the county itself have acquiesced under it, without the least complaint, if they had felt those heavy inconveniencies which have been so fully and so industriously displayed.

The great arguments made use of against this bill, are drawn, first, from the inconveniency and situation of the town of *Buckingham*; and, secondly, from the county-gaol being lately built at *Ailesbury*.

I. *Buckingham* is, in every respect, as good a town, and very near as large, as *Ailesbury*. It has more in number, and larger inns, for the reception of those who attend the assizes, than *Ailesbury* has. The town-hall, where the courts of justice are holden, is a large building; and both the civil and criminal courts are better, and more convenient, than in any of the other counties upon the same circuit, except *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. The judges and the council have never complained of their reception or usage there; on the contrary, 'tis well known, that they have frequently declared, that they are more commodiously lodged and accommodated, in all respects, at *Buckingham*, than at *Ailesbury*.

The county of *Buckingham* is, in length, from south to north, near 60 measured miles; and, in breadth, from east to west, in general, about

10 or 12 miles. From *Uxbridge*, which lies pretty near the ſouthern extremity of the county, to *Aileſbury*, is 18 computed, and 27 meaſured miles; from *Aileſbury* to *Buckingham*, going northward, is 12 computed, and 17 meaſured miles; and from *Buckingham* to a little beyond *Olney*, which is the northern extremity of the county, is 14 computed, and 21 meaſured miles. As to the breadth of the county from eaſt to weſt, it is as broad at *Buckingham* as at *Aileſbury*, or at any other part; and tho' it is true, that *Buckingham* lies within three or four miles of *Oxfordſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*, to the weſt and north-weſt, it is equally true, that *Aileſbury* lies within four or five miles of *Hertfordſhire*, to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt. By this ſtate of the ſituation of that county, and by looking into the map *, and appealing to thoſe who live in it, for the truth of it, it will appear how falſe and groundleſs the inſinuation is, upon which the great oppoſition to this bill is founded; to wit, that *Buckingham* lies in the extreme corner of the county; tho', if that were true, the having one of the aſſizes there, is no more than is practiſed in many other counties, in the like circumſtances; particularly in *Norfolk* and *Berkſhire*, where the aſſizes are alternately holden at *Norwich* and *Thetford*; and at *Reading* and *Abingdon*; tho' both *Thetford* and *Abingdon* are at the utmoſt extremity of their reſpective counties, which is likewiſe the caſe of *Launceſton*, as has been mentioned before; and in thoſe counties where both the aſſizes are fixed by conſtant uſage in one place, the greater part of them are far from being in the middle of their ſeveral counties, and a great many of them much leſs ſo than *Buckingham*: The truth of which will appear to any body who will examine what the aſſize-towns are, and look into the maps for their ſituation.

As it ſtands by the bill now propoſed, *Aileſbury* is left in poſſeſſion of the winter aſſizes, and of the four quarter ſeſſions; ſo that the inhabitants of that part of the county which lies ſouth of *Aileſbury* have the adminiſtration of publick juſtice diſtributed to them five times at *Aileſbury*, and the inhabitants of that part of the county which lies north of *Buckingham*, have it once at *Buckingham*. Surely this is a very reaſonable requeſt; eſpecially when every perſon acquainted with that county muſt own, tho' the diſtance is leſs, that it is a harder day's journey from the northern extremity of the county *in winter* to *Aileſbury*, than from the ſouthern extremity of the county *in ſummer* to *Buckingham*.

II. It is true, that the gaol was begun at *Aileſbury*, by a rate made at the quarter ſeſſions there, and levied contrary to law upon the county; but this was completed no longer ago than the year 1736; till which time, it appears by the petition for the bill then paſſed, that there was no county-gaol at *Aileſbury*. The town of *Buckingham* was then, and continued for 10 years after, in the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of the ſummer aſſizes, without the leaſt application from the county then, or at any time afterwards, to alter them; nor was it ever imagined, at the time that their conſent to this act was applied for, out of compaſſion to the poor workmen who had been employed in that work without any legal authority, and who could not otherwiſe have been paid, that this friendly compliance would be made uſe of as an argument for taking away the ſummer aſſizes, which they had ſo long enjoyed. It has been induſtriouſly reported upon this occaſion, that the county is to be charged with raiſing a conſiderable ſum for building a new gaol at *Buckingham*: But this is a direct falſhood, ſince 'tis well known

* *See the* MAP *of* Buckinghamſhire *in our laſt.*

known, that the town of *Buckingham* has always had a gaol of their own, which is now actually beginning to be rebuilt, without raiſing one ſhilling upon the county for that purpoſe. It has been ſaid likewiſe, that the county is put to a charge in carrying the priſoners to *Buckingham*: But this is a miſtake; for it is allowed to the ſheriff at the exchequer, and is not defrayed by the county; and this expence, which has been ſo ſtrongly inſiſted upon, amounts by the accounts in the exchequer to a demand of 10*l.* and to an allowance of 5*l.* a year, and no more. The circumſtance of the aſſizes not being holden at the ſame place where the county-gaol is eſtabliſhed is not peculiar to this county, but is in common with a great many others; particularly *Surrey*, *Norfolk*, *Kent*, *Berkſhire*, *Cornwall*, and *Somerſet*; and conſequently ought no more to be urged as a reaſon in this caſe, than it is in thoſe.

It has been ſaid, that the prerogative of the crown is concerned in this queſtion; and that the king has the power of appointing the places for holding the aſſizes: But it is plain, from the acts of the 6th and 11th of *R.* II. that the crown has diveſted itſelf of this power by law; and that the aſſizes are fixed in the principal towns, except in caſes of need; when, by the latter act, the chancellor, with the advice of the judges, had a power to provide a remedy. It was not reckoned an invaſion upon the prerogative of the crown in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, when the act for ſettling the aſſizes at *Stafford* was paſſed; and it will not be ſaid, that the prerogative was not as high then as it is now.

By the 7th and 8th *W.* III. *c.* 25. it is provided, That the county courts for the election of knights of the ſhire ſhall be holden where the ſame have *moſt uſually been for 40 years laſt paſt*. This act was occaſioned by the removal of the county-courts, for the purpoſes of elections; of which there was an inſtance of *Buckinghamſhire*, where the county-court was removed at the time of the election from *Aileſbury* to *Newport*, in favour of Mr. *Hackett*, who, in the parliament of *James* II. was a candidate for this county againſt Mr. *Wharton*: And there was an inſtance of the ſame kind a few years after, in the county of *Surrey*. It will not be denied, that the county-court is the king's court, and holden by his officer as much as the aſſizes are by the judges; and the prerogative of the crown is as much concerned in the one as the other: Notwithſtanding which, it was thought proper to fix them where they had been moſt uſually holden, without conſidering whether they were in the middle of their counties, or in all other particulars the moſt convenient places, and without apprehending a monopoly; tho' all theſe arguments muſt certainly hold much ſtronger in caſes of publick county elections, than in the caſe of the aſſizes. How does this materially differ from the preſent purpoſe? In this inſtance, the ſummer aſſizes were removed, in the very week of the elections, from the antient county town, *where they had been moſt uſually holden for more than* 40 *years*; that is to ſay, for the greateſt part of eighty-one years laſt paſt, as appears by the admiſſion of the printed reaſons againſt this bill. They were altered without the leaſt colour of complaint, or application from the county for whoſe ſake it is pretended this bill is oppoſed. But whatever reaſons may be now aſſigned, the world will judge, under theſe circumſtances, whether they ought to have been changed; and conſequently, whether the reſtoring them is not an act of juſtice, and not of *private favour againſt publick utility*.

This bill has been repreſented as a hardſhip upon the county *for the*

ſake

ſake of a particular borough. What the ſentiments of the county are about it has been ſhewn by the petitions to the houſe of commons for and againſt it; by which it appears, that the greater part of the property in the county, with near 1500 freeholders, have deſired that this bill may paſs, in order to fix the adminiſtration of juſtice in this county for the future in its uſual channel, and to prevent the aſſizes from being removed from one borough-town to another at pleaſure.

REASONS *againſt paſſing a bill for fixing the ſummer aſſizes for the county of* Bucks, *at the town of* Buckingham. *(Referred to in the former Caſe.)*

BY the 6 *Ric.* II. *c.* 5. the aſſizes were to be held in the principal towns where the ſhire-courts were holden.

But it being ſoon found very inconvenient to fix the aſſizes at particular places, in the eleventh of the ſame king, an act paſſed, reciting, *That the ſaid ſtatute was prejudicial and grievous to the people of divers counties in* England; *and impowering the chancellor, with advice of the juſtices, to appoint the places where the aſſizes were to be held:* Which power has been exerciſed, without any complaint ever ſince the making of this ſtatute (which is now almoſt four hundred years;) and no alteration has been made, except in two inſtances.

I. In *Cumberland*, where, by the 14 *H.* VI. the aſſizes muſt be held at *Carliſle*. But this was occaſioned by the ſituation and ſtrength of that place, and founded on particular reaſons (not ſo proper to mention ſince our happy union with *Scotland*) and not at all relative to the preſent caſe.

II. In *Staffordſhire*, where, by the 1 *Eliz.* the aſſizes were directed to be held at *Stafford, as being ſituate in the middle of the county, and the moſt convenient place.* But this act being only temporary, was in force but five years; and it was not thought proper either to continue or revive it: For it was looked upon as a great hardſhip on the judges to force them to go to a particular place, though they ſhould be ſick never ſo ill there.

The attempt to fix the aſſizes at *Bodmyn*, in the firſt year of king *George* the firſt, was founded on reaſons directly contrary to thoſe which are urg'd for the preſent bill. For the aſſizes had for many years been held at *Launceſton*, a very inconvenient place, juſt at the edge of the county, under pretence of a charter, and a very long uſage in favour of that town: It was therefore deſired, That the ſummer aſſizes might be fixed at *Bodmyn*, as a place much more commodious, and nearer to the heart of the county. But the parliament, even upon that occaſion would not fix the aſſizes at any particular place, nor take away the power from the chancellor, and the judges; but only paſs'd an act, entitled, *An act for holding the aſſizes for the county of* Cornwall *at a convenient place*; and thereby gave a power to the chancellor, with the advice of the juſtices of aſſize (conformable to the ſtatute 11 *Ric.* II.) to appoint the aſſizes at any convenient place in *Cornwall*, in the ſame manner as in any other county in *England*.

But the town of *Buckingham* is in a corner of the county, and a very inconvenient place in all reſpects, not only to the judges, but likewiſe to the juries, and all other perſons who are obliged to attend at the aſſizes.

The act of the tenth of his preſent majeſty was ſurely forgotten, otherwiſe this attempt could never have been made; for by that act, reciting, *That* Aileſbury *is ſituate in the middle of the county of* Bucks, *and that the grand jury at an aſſizes held for that county had made a preſentment*

ſentment, in purſuance of which the juſtices of the peace aſſembled at their general quarter-ſeſſions had agreed and ordered, that a county-gaol, and ſhire-hall, and other buildings neceſſary for holding the aſſizes ſhould be built at Aileſbury; *and that the freehold and inheritance thereof ſhould be veſted in truſtees for the uſe of the ſaid county; and that the ſame had been begun, and great ſums had been laid out,* A power is given to the juſtices of the peace for that county, to raiſe and aſſeſs ſuch ſums of money on the county, as ſhould be neceſſary for completing and finiſhing the ſaid gaol, ſhire-hall, and other buildings. In purſuance of which act and order of ſeſſions, between 6 and 7000 pounds were raiſed and laid out, and the ſaid gaol, ſhire-hall, and other buildings were completely finiſhed, and made convenient in every reſpect for the purpoſes intended. But by holding the ſummer aſſizes at *Buckingham* ſince that time, the end of all this vaſt expence has been in a great meaſure fruſtrated, and the county has been forc'd to be at a further charge, by being obliged to carry the priſoners from *Aileſbury* to *Buckingham*, and back again, (beſides the danger of eſcapes and reſcues) whenever the aſſizes are held there.

The only pretences that have been alledged in behalf of this bill are, that *Buckingham* is the county-town; and that the aſſizes, till the laſt ſummer, have been held there for many years paſt. If no anſwer could be given to theſe, yet ſurely one grievance (admitting it to be ſuch) is a very ſlender foundation for applying to parliament for relief. But even theſe pretences, when conſidered, will appear to be groundleſs.

There is no law ſince the 6 *Ric.* II. (which, as is already ſhewn, was virtually repealed within five years) That the aſſizes ſhould be held at the county-town; and the practice is otherwiſe in many counties. Beſides, there is no other reaſon to ſay that *Buckingham* is the county-town, but that its name bears a reſemblance to that of the county; for the county-courts, and quarter ſeſſions have been uſually held at *Aileſbury*, and the elections for knights of the ſhire have been generally, if not always, at *Aileſbury*.

The practice of holding the ſummer aſſizes conſtantly at *Buckingham* began about twenty-five years ago; and has been ever ſince complained of by the county. Before that time, for fifty-five years together (and if we were to look farther backwards, the inſtances would be ſtill ſtronger) the ſummer aſſizes were held oftner at *Aileſbury* than at *Buckingham*. As therefore the grievance is on the other ſide, if it was proper to paſs any bill, it ſhould be a bill to reſtrain the judges from holding the aſſizes at *Buckingham*.

If the town of *Buckingham* has any *particular merit*, it ought not, however, to be rewarded at the expence of the whole county; much leſs by making a precedent, which may be greatly prejudicial to the whole kingdom.

Hard would be the fate of this nation, if *publick utility* was to give way to *private conſiderations*; and if not only the rights of a whole county, but thoſe of the nation in general, and the dignity and authority of the judges, *the guardians of our laws, and the protectors of our liberties*, were to be ſacrificed *for the ſake of any particular borough*.

The ſummer aſſizes were held for the county of Bucks.

September	5,	1666	at Aileſbury
Auguſt	28,	1667	at Ditto
September	1,	1668	at Ditto
Auguſt	23,	1669	at Ditto
Auguſt	18,	1670	at Ditto
Auguſt	15,	1671	at Ditto
July	22,	1672	at Ditto
Auguſt	5,	1673	at Ditto
July	24,	1674	at Ditto

July	12,	1675	at Ailesbury
July	4,	1676	at Buckingham
August	7,	1677	at Ditto
July	16,	1678	at Ditto
July	22,	1679	at Ailesbury
July	20,	1680	at Buckingham
July	12,	1681	at Ditto
July	25,	1682	at Ditto
July	17,	1683	at Ditto
June	30,	1684	at Wicomb
August	14,	1685	at Buckingham
July	13,	1686	at Ditto
July	4,	1687	at Wicomb
July	16,	1688	at Ailesbury
July	8,	1689	at Wicomb
July	23,	1690	at Ailesbury
August	25,	1691	at Buckingham
July	5,	1692	at Ditto
July	25,	1693	at Ailesbury
July	17,	1694	at Buckingham
July	29,	1695	at Ailesbury
July	29,	1696	at Wicomb
July	12,	1697	at Ditto
August	1,	1698	at Ailesbury
July	18,	1699	at Buckingham
August	10,	1700	at Wicomb
July	31,	1701	at Buckingham
July	20,	1702	at Ailesbury
July	6,	1703	at Buckingham
July	24,	1704	at Ailesbury
July	17,	1705	at Buckingham
July	10,	1706	at Wicomb
July	22,	1707	at Buckingham
July	12,	1708	at Wicomb
August	1,	1709	at Buckingham
July	17,	1710	at Ailesbury
July	9,	1711	at Wicomb
July	28,	1712	at Ailesbury
July	13,	1713	at Ditto
July	13,	1714	at Ditto
August	1,	1715	at Buckingham
July	16,	1716	at Ailesbury
July	29,	1717	at Ditto
July	28,	1718	at Buckingham
July	13,	1719	at Ditto
August	1,	1720	at Ailesbury

By this it appears, that the ſummer aſſizes, in this period of time, were held 25 times at *Ailesbury*, 21 times at *Buckingham*, and 9 times at *Wicomb*, which, if this bill ſhould paſs, would be for ever excluded.

The Theory *of* Eclipses *continued.*

(See p. 323.)

IN a central eclipſe, as the moon croſſes a whole diameter of the earth's ſhadow, ſhe of courſe makes A the longeſt ſtay ſhe can in that ſhadow; and this is computed to be about 4 hours, whereof the moon takes up one from her beginning to enter into the ſhadow, till ſhe is quite immerged therein; two hours more ſhe continues quite immerged, paſſing on thro' the ſhadow; and the B fourth is taken up from her firſt beginning to come out of the ſhadow, till ſhe is quite free of it. Whence by the way it appears, that the wideneſs of the ſhade is equal to about 3 diameters of the moon.

C A total, but not central, eclipſe happens when the moon meets the ſhadow of the earth at a ſmall diſtance from a node.

In ſome eclipſes the moon quite diſappears in the perfect ſhadow; in others ſhe appears even in the midſt D of that ſhadow, of a reddiſh colour; which redneſs is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the rays of the ſun, either refracted in the atmoſphere about the earth, or refracted to the moon by particles flying without the ſhadow of the earth; or from the illumina- E tion of the ſtars, or elſe from all theſe cauſes together.

There happen moſt years two eclipſes of the moon at leaſt: For there being two nodes wherein the moon croſſes the ecliptick, and which moves contrary to the ſeries of the F ſigns, and the earth going round the ecliptick every year the other way, or according to the ſeries of the ſigns; ſince it is obvious, that the earth muſt meet the moon's nodes every year: If therefore it happen then to be full moon, there muſt be a G central eclipſe. If it be not then full moon, but more than 10 days (and more than 15 it cannot be) either before or after the full moon; yet ſo great is the inclination of the

moon's

moon's orbit to the ecliptick, and ſo great is the thickneſs of the cone of the earth's ſhadow, that the moon will ſcarce miſs going thro' ſome part of the ſhadow, and conſequently there will be at leaſt a partial eclipſe. But if the earth happens to meet a node of the moon on the very day of the new moon, or one or two days before or after, which happens but ſeldom, in this caſe the moon will be far enough to avoid the ſhadow of the earth, both in the foregoing, and alſo the following, full moon; and ſo there will be no eclipſe of the moon that half year. Thus much in relation to eclipſes of the moon.

Proceed we now to the eclipſes of the earth, which are commonly call'd eclipſes of the ſun. For as much as the moon, which more or leſs covers the ſun, being diſtinctly ſeen by us, the deficiency of light appears to our ſight as in the ſun itſelf. Whence an eclipſe of the ſun is diſtinguiſh'd alſo into a total eclipſe, wherein ſhe covers the body of the ſun from us; and a partial eclipſe, wherein the moon covers only a part of the ſun.

But it is to be well obſerved, that altho' an eclipſe of the ſun be in reality an eclipſe of the earth; yet what is call'd a total eclipſe of the ſun, is not to be conceiv'd as a total eclipſe of the earth; or that the whole upper and oppoſite hemiſphere of the earth is then deprived of the ſun's light, as in a total eclipſe of the moon, is the whole oppoſite hemiſphere of the moon. The reaſon of which difference is this: The earth being bigger than the moon, the cone of its ſhadow is big enough to involve the whole oppoſite hemiſphere of the moon in its darkneſs; whereas the moon being leſs than the earth, the cone of her ſhadow will involve at once only a ſmall tract of the oppoſite hemiſphere of the earth, ſo as to hide the whole ſun from the inhabitants thereof: And conſequently there will appear only to theſe a total eclipſe of the ſun; while to the inhabitants of the adjoining tracts the ſun will appear to be partially eclipſed, and beyond a certain diſtance not to be eclipſed at all, as may be eaſily conceived.

A The moon moving from weſt to eaſt, her eaſtern limb appears to us firſt to cover the weſtern limb of the ſun. And when there is a total eclipſe of the ſun, for the time that the moon covers all the ſun from us, it is ſo dark, that ſometimes the ſtars B have appeared, and there has been need of candle-light. But then this darkneſs laſts but a very little while; for no ſooner is the diſcus or the face of the ſun quite covered by the moon, but in very few minutes ſome part of the ſaid diſcus begins to be uncover- C ed again, and a very little part of it; being ſo uncovered, gives a conſider- able light. All the particulars re- lating to a total eclipſe of the ſun were exemplified in *England*, in *April*, 1715.

It happens ſometimes that a cen- D tral eclipſe of the ſun is not a total eclipſe, but about the limb or edge of the moon, which looks like a black or dark ſpot, may be ſeen the limb of the ſun, which appears like a ring of light; as was exem- plified in *Scotland* in the eclipſe on the E 14th of laſt month. This is occaſion- ed by the ſhadow of the moon being too ſhort to reach quite to the earth; and this ſhortneſs of the moon's ſha- dow may be occaſioned, either by the moon being in her apogee, or elſe by the rays of the ſun, which F paſs by the edge of the moon, being bent by inflexion, and ſo ſhortening the ſhade of the moon.

The greateſt eclipſe of the ſun (wherein the ſhadow of the moon paſſes along the middle of the earth) is when the moon happens to be in G a node at the moment of her change. If ſhe be not far from a node, the ſhadow of the moon, or at leaſt ſome part of the penumbra, will fall upon ſome tract of the earth (as being

large enough) and will then make a total, or at leaſt a partial eclipſe; and in this reſpect there are more eclipſes of the ſun than of the moon. But in reſpect of any one given place of the earth, there are much fewer viſible eclipſes of the ſun than of the moon; becauſe the ſhade of the moon is leſs than the ſhade of the earth, and conſequently the former will not ſo often involve any given place of the earth, as the latter will ſome part of the moon.

It remains now only to obſerve, that the ecliptick is ſo called, becauſe all the forementioned eclipſes happen only when the moon is in or near a node, that is, in or near the plane of the ecliptick. And as all the eclipſes of the ſun and moon, ſo likewiſe thoſe leſs obvious ones of the other planets, happen in the ecliptick.

Miſcellaneous Remarks *on* SNAILS, *by the late Dr.* George Sewell.

THERE have been great diſputes about this creature's uſefulneſs in medicine; the *old* phyſicians favour them, the *new* ſpeak doubtfully, and ſome with contempt rank this remedy among *female receipts* at the higheſt.

From their natural clammineſs or viſcoſity (their whole ſubſtance being nothing but a compages of natural jelly) they bid fair to balſamize the blood, at leaſt to ſheath great part of its acidities, to make its returns on the finer glands and tubes leſs pungent, and by conſequence in time heal at leaſt beginning ulcers.

I had occaſion to experience what this *viſcus* does to the animal itſelf; for having a garden over-run with them, I ſometimes only cruſh'd them with my foot againſt the wall, breaking the ſhell ſo much, that a quantity of matter iſſued from the wounds. Theſe I left uſually in *roſemary buſhes*, where I ſtamped them, not expecting the effect their own balm would have on them. In a fortnight after I had ſuppoſed them dead, I found them whole, except in the parts of the ſhell, whoſe weakneſs could not be diſcerned by the eye, but was plain to the touch.

This experiment was often repeated with the preſſure of a ſtrong ſhoe, and yet almoſt all the *Snails* recovered, and carried their houſes ſeemingly unmaimed.

It was amazing enough to obſerve the *viſcous fluid* ſqueezed from the body, retiring by degrees inward, and ſupplying the place of an artificial cement to the broken ſhell, while as it increaſed to its uſual dimenſion, it puſhed forward the fractured and depreſſed parts to a union with the reſt of the houſe or building.

The experiment extends to all ages and ſizes of *Snails*, for in the ſmall crevices of the wall, I often cruſhed the young ones ſides together with my finger, and with all my watchfulneſs, could not find that they gathered any reſtorative from the neighbouring trees, till they were able to march out for freſh plunder.

Theſe remarks may perhaps give ſome hints about their *uſe* in *phyſick*. The moſt natural ſeems to me, that *we over-cleanſe them*, by which they loſe great part of that *ſalutary ſlime*, which helps to bind the broken continuum of minute bodies.

Their age and rankneſs of food, no doubt, makes a material difference in their effects; I cannot poſitively ſay what, my remarks reaching only the *apricot*, *nectarine*, *peach*, and *roſemary*; all of the odoriferous kind.

An account of that dreadful earthquake in Peru, *by which the city of* Lima, *and the port of* Callao, *were overthrown: Taken from an authentick narrative publiſh'd at* Madrid. *(See a general account of it in our* Mag. *for* 1747, p. 295.)

THE earthquake began upon *Oct.* 27, 1746, and the effects of it were ſuch, that before the cloſe

of night, there was not so much as a single house in the city that had not suffered more or less. The two fine towers of the cathedral were thrown down, the monastery of the *Augustines* lay stretched in ruins, and almost every other convent in the A city was so much damaged, as to be no longer habitable. The arch of a bridge, upon which stood the statue of *Philip* V. was crumbled to pieces; and it is thought that the number of persons who perished in this beginning of sorrows, could not be B less than 5000. The very same day the port of *Callao* sunk, or rather was overwhelmed by the sea; and out of 7000 inhabitants, there were not above 100 that escaped from this dreadful calamity. The total then of those that perished that day, fell very C little, if any thing, short of 12,000.

On the 29th of the same month, they felt in *Lima*, between 9 in the morn. and 12, no less than 60 shocks, of which some were very violent; and if there had been any houses standing, would have done a great deal of mis- D chief. On the 30th, the returns of the earthquake were so frequent, from morning till night, that no exact account of them could be obtained. From *Oct.* 31, to *Nov.* 10, the shocks were very frequent, attended by a low grumbling noise in the bowels of E the earth, so hideous and terrible, that words are wanting to describe it. On the 13th and 14th, these subterranean thunders increased, and it is computed that the number of persons that perished from first to last, were at least 18,000. Such are F the contents of this extraordinary narrative, which is attested by the viceroy and other persons of distinction, who survived this fatal accident.

Antient and modern History *of* Locusts.

LOCUSTS, amongst the *Jews*, G had several names (*Levit.* xi. 22.) who were acquainted with many sorts, now unknown *. God smote *Egypt* with the plague of locusts, which eat up all that was remaining in the fields. *Joel* gives an account of a famine in *Judea*, after it had been laid waste by a multitude of locusts, and speaks of them, as of an army, committing all sorts of devastations. *Isaiah* remarks, that when the locusts were driven into the sea, and from thence thrown up in heaps upon the shoar, they were obliged to bury them in great pits to prevent a plague, which has more than once been occasioned thereby. *Diodorus* affirms, that the antient *Persians* used to eat them, as also the *Syrians*, *Africans*, and almost all the *Asiaticks*: And if we may give credit to the modern *Clenard*, he assures us, that he saw (in 1541) waggon loads of locusts brought into *Fez* to be eaten by the citizens. We have the like account from the borders of *Jordan*, by *Kirstenius*, with this addition, that the inhabitants pull off their wings and their feet, and hang them up by the neck till they grow warm and ferment; which, says he, makes them very good food. And there has not wanted a learned critick, that gives good reasons to suppose the quails, sent by God for food for his people, were real locusts.

However this be, old historians, and modern travellers, inform us, that locusts are very numerous in *Africk*, and in many places of *Asia*: That sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with: That the quantity of them is sometimes so large, that they cover the sea, darken the hemisphere, and frighten the inhabitants, being uncertain where they will light and devour †.

* *Very likely, these different sorts are only imaginary, from our not thoroughly understanding the Hebrew words.* † *See the sieur* Beauplan's *surprizing account of them, at large, from his [illegible] of the* Ukraine, *in our* Magazine *for* September, 1747, P. 417.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1745. L. s. d. q.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1745, and Dec. 31, 1746. L.	Paid off within that time L.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1746. L. s. d. q.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the *S. S.* company.	1836275 17 10 ½			1836275 17 10 ½
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 — —			108100 — —
Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	101847 8 2 ¾		40	101447 8 2 ¾
Ditto on plate act 6 *Geo.* I.	312000			312000 — —
Ditto for *Nevis* and *St. Christopher*'s debent. at 3*l. per cent. per an.*	37821 5 1 ¼			37821 5 1 ¼
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s. per cent.* 1731.	400000 — —			400000 — —
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 — —			600000 — —
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 — —			300000 — —
Duties on salt continued 1741	938600 — —		168550	770050 — —
Ditto further continued 1745	1000000 — —			1000000 — —
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200 — —			2200 — —
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 — —			499600 — —
The subscribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9*s.* a ticket, which amounts to 22,500*l.* and the subscribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18*s.* a ticket, which amounts to 45,000*l.* which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.				
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the deductions of 6*d. per pound* on pensions, nor the 500,000*l.* borrowed on the credit of the supplies 1747, as the same is to be paid out of the said supplies.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 *Will.* 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 *Annæ*	3200000 — —			3200000 — —
Annuities at 3*l. per cent.* 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, *&c.*	1000000 — —			1000000 — —
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3 *per cent.* from *August* 1, 1743.	3200000 — —			3200000 — —
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 *G.* I.	500000 — —			500000 — —
Purchased of the *S. S.* company	4000000 — —			4000000 — —
Ann. at 4 *p. cent.* on the duties on coals, *&c.* since *Lady-Day* 1719	1750000 — —			1750000 — —
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 — —			1250000 — —
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* for lottery 1731	800000 — —			800000 — —
Ditto 3*l. per cent.* 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 — —			800000 — —
Do at 3*l. p. c.* 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, *&c.*	800000 — —			800000 — —
Ditto at 3*l. p. c.* 1743, charged on ditto	1000000 — —			1000000 — —
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	600000 — —			600000 — —
Ditto at 3*l. p. c.* 1744, charged on ditto	1200000 — —			1200000 — —
Do at 3*l. p. cent.* 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since *Lady-Day* 1745	500000 — —			500000 — —
Ditto at 3*l. p. c.* 1745, charged on ditto	1500000 — —			1500000 — —
Do at 4*l. p. cent.* 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spirituous liquors, since *Lady-Day* 1746.		500000		500000 — —
Ditto at 4*l. p. c.* 1746, charged on ditto		2500000		2500000 — —
Ditto at 4*l. per cent.* 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since ditto	986800 — —			986800 — —
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 *G.* I.	27302203 5 6 ½			27302203 5 6
	56525447 16 9 ½	3000000	168950	59356497 16

An ACCOUNT of the produce of the ſinking fund in the year 1746, and to the payment of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the ſaid fund has been applied.

Dr.	L.	s.	d. q.
THE Exchequer to caſh on the ſinking fund on *Dec.* 31, 1745	107723	11	9
To the produce of the S. ſea fund between *Dec.* 31, 1745, and *Dec.* 31, 1746, *viz.*			
Surplus of the aggregate fund.	464305	3	8 ½
General fund	469118	7	4
S. Sea comp. fund.	508	1	6
	933931	12	6½
	1041655	4	3½

Per contra Cr. By money iſſued between *Dec.* 31, 1745, and *Dec.* 31, 1746, *viz.*	L.	s.	d. q.
In full of 800000*l.* granted for the ſervice of the year 1745	72616	9	8 ½
In part of 1000000 *l.* granted for the ſervice of the year 1746	640689	10	3
To pay annuities at 3*l. per cent.* on 600000 *l.* granted 1736, for one year due at *Chriſtmas* 1746	18000	—	—
To pay annuities at 3*l. p. cent.* on 300000*l.* granted 1738, for one year due at *Michaelmas* 1746	9000	—	—
To the Uſher of the Exchequer for neceſſaries delivered for the ſervice of the ſaid annuities	93	16	11 ½
To pay annu. at 3*l. p. cent.* on 800000 *l.* granted 1742, for one year due at *Chriſtmas* 1746	24450	—	—
To pay intereſt on loans charged on the duties on ſalt further contin. 1745, for 12 months intereſt due at *Mit.* 1746	35000	—	—
To make good the deficiency of annu. 1720, on the plate-act at *Lady-Day* 1746	5461	15	9 ½
To make good the deficiency of the lottery annu. 1731, at *Chriſt.* 1745	7978	8	4
To the Bank of *England* to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on ſweets, granted 1737, to *July* 24, 1746	13910	—	5 ½
To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported at *Midſummer* 1746	49693	17	9 ½
	876893	19	3 ½
* Balance *Dec.* 31, 1746	164761	5	—
	1041655	4	3 ½

* See our *Magazine* for *May* laſt, p. 197, col. 1, art. 1.

A Norfolk *farmer's letter relating to canker-worms*, June 11.

THE deſtructive calamity, which for twenty years has attended us, in divers parts of this country, by the cankers, occaſions my ſending this, with a view of doing good to the publick, as I have been a great ſufferer by theſe vermin, and endeavoured many ways to deſtroy them, which proved ineffectual.

Some people have fed themſelves with hopes, that exceſſive wet weather will deſtroy them, others, that a ſevere winter will do it, but they are greatly miſtaken; I once in digging a piece of firm ground found ſome of them at leaſt ſix feet deep: I have thrown ſoot on my land, and uſed many ways to deſtroy them in the ground, but to no purpoſe.

The only expedient I ever found out, is, when they become flies, and are on the trees, which are moſtly oaks, elms, and maples, to make packſheets or tilters to ſhake them upon, and by deſtroying them in this manner when in the fly, you prevent their doing further miſchief by lodging in the ground.

Theſe cankers become flies every 4th year. In 1736, I prepared packſheets, and gathered into them at leaſt 70 buſhels from the trees in my own premiſes; four years after I had not 40*s.* damage done, but my neighbours not gathering them as I did, ſuffered greatly. In 1740, when they were flies again, I was more induſtrious, and gathered 80 buſhels. In 1744, I was indiſpoſed at the time of flying, and gathered none; for want of which, I ſuffered above 100 *l.* damage the ſecond year after they flew, by their getting into my ground.

I adviſe all farmers, *&c.* perplexed with theſe vermin, to obſerve that this is the time of their flight, being their fourth year, and forthwith to gather them in the manner aboveſaid, by which they may not only in a great meaſure prevent any future miſchief from thoſe inſects, but alſo in time totally deſtroy them.

JAMES EDEN.

A plain diſcourſe concerning the obſervation of Eaſter, *founded upon a regular detail of facts.*

Occaſion'd by the letters and diſputes about Eaſter *this year.* (See *p.* 119.)

THE *Jewiſh Paſſover* was kept upon the 14th day of their 1ſt month *Niſan*, which month began at the *Phaſis*, or appearance of the new moon next to the *vernal equinox*. And accordingly the churches of *Aſia* kept their *Eaſter* upon the ſame day on which the *Jews* celebrated their *Paſſover*, on whatever day of the week it fell; and from thence were called *Quarto-decimani*, or ſuch as kept *Eaſter* on the 14th day after the new moon. But the other churches, eſpecially thoſe of the *Weſt*, kept their *Eaſter* upon the *Sunday* next after the *Jewiſh Paſſover*: The latter pretending to follow the example of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and the former, that of St. *John* and St. *Philip*.

This difference cauſed no diſpute for a conſiderable time, *viz.* as long as they of the circumciſion, who kept the law of *Moſes* together with that of the goſpel, held communion with the church. But after their ſeparation, the *Aſiaticks* perſiſting in their former uſage, and the other churches ſhunning all *Jewiſh* practice; the diſputes at length grew to ſuch a height, that *Conſtantine* interpoſed his authority, and procured a canon to be paſſed in the general council of *Nice*; that every where the great feaſt of *Eaſter* ſhould be obſerved upon one and the ſame day, and that not on the day of the *Jewiſh Paſſover*, but upon the *Sunday* following.

The ſaid famous council was held in the year 324, or 325. And to prevent the ſaid diſputes from ariſing again, theſe

these *Paschal* canons were then established. 1. That the 21st day of *March* shall be accounted the *vernal equinox*. 2. That the full moon happening upon, or next after the 21st day of *March*, shall be taken for the full moon of *Nisan*. 3. That the *Lord's-Day* next following that full moon be *Easter-Day*. 4. But if the full moon happen upon a *Sunday*, *Easter-Day* shall be the *Sunday* after. It was also referred by the said council to the bishop of *Alexandria*, by reason that the *Alexandrians* were then the most skilful in astronomy, to calculate every year on what day *Easter* should be kept. And accordingly the day, as fixed yearly by the *Alexandrians*, being first notified to the bishop of *Rome*, and by him to all other metropolitans, and by them to their suffragans, was observed for some time both by the *eastern* and *western* churches.

But afterwards there was a cycle used at *Rome*, for fixing the time of *Easter*. And first, a cycle of 84 years, which had formerly been used both by *Jews* and *Christians*. But that having been found very faulty; the *lunar cycle*, or *cycle* of the moon, began, about *A. D.* 457, to be made use of in the *western* church; and principally at *Rome*, as it had been before at *Alexandria*. This *cycle* was invented, and published 432 years before the birth of *Christ*, by one *Meto* or *Meton* an *Athenian*, and from him first stiled the *Metonick Cycle*; but afterwards, for its great usefulness, was written in letters or figures of gold, and from thence called the *golden number*.

Note, A *cycle* is a circuit or round of a certain number of years, by which, and the help of intercalations, it was attempted to bring the *solar* and *lunar* year to an exact agreement; so that the new and full moons might happen again precisely at the same points of the sun's course, in every year of the *cycle*, as they had done in the same year of the preceding *cycle*; and so continue to do the same for ever. But as the motions of those two bodies have no adequate relation to each other, no such *cycle* can be formed. That which came neareſt it, was the said *Meto's cycle*.

That *cycle* was founded upon an observation, that at the end of 19 years, the moon returned to have her changes on the same days of the *solar* year and month, on which they fell 19 years before. And it was natural enough to conclude, that these changes happen at the same hour or time of the day too; where the contrary was not known, or experienced. And so the said *cycle* seems to have been thought, at the said time of its first use in the *western* church, to be a perfect and invarible rule for finding out the moon's age for ever: As indeed it was for finding it within the compass of a natural day, for above 300 years.

The said *golden number* was therefore some time afterward placed in the *ecclesiastical calendar*, in the 1st column of every month; and in such manner, as that every N°. of the cycle should stand against those days in each month, on which the new moons would happen in that year of the *cycle*. For example, it having been observed, that the new moons in the 1st year of the *cycle* fell on *Jan.* 23, *Feb.* 21, *March* 23, *&c. &c.* N°. 1. was set to the said several days. And in the second year, the new moons falling on *Jan.* 12, *Feb.* 10, *March* 12, *&c. &c.* N°. 2. was set to those days: And so they went thro' all the 19 years of the *cycle*; as the same now stand in our *church calendar*.

As to the first *British* and *Irish* churches, they followed the old *Roman* form of the said *cycle* of 84 years; and also began their *Easter* festival upon the 14th day of the first vernal moon, as often as it happened upon a *Sunday*, which at such times fell in with the 1st day of the *Jewish Passover*;

Paſſover; and all their correſpondence with *Rome* being cut off ſoon after the *Saxon* invaſion, which was *A. D.* 449, they continued peaceably in the ſame practice till about *A. D.* 600. But about that time *Auſtin* the monk being come to convert the *Engliſh Saxons*, introduced the new *Roman* uſage, *viz.* that of the *lunar cycle* aforeſaid; and of not beginning the *Eaſter* feſtival before the 15th day of the ſaid vernal moon; that they might never communicate with the *Jews* in time. Hereupon there aroſe a controverſy upon thoſe two points, between the old *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* chriſtians and the new *Saxon* converts, which laſted till about *A. D.* 800; when not only the old *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* churches, but even the *Welch*, conformed to the ſaid new *Roman* uſage.

And thus things ſtood at the reformation, when the church of *England* drew from the above *Nicene* decrees the following rule for the obſervation of *Eaſter*, viz. *Eaſter-Day* is always the 1ſt *Sunday* after the 1ſt full moon, which happens next after the 21ſt day of *March*. And if the full moon happens upon a *Sunday*, *Eaſter-Day* is the *Sunday* after. Where, by the full moon muſt be underſtood, not the true aſtronomical full moon, but the full moon as computed by the *lunar cycle*; which our reformers, having no better or other rule, continu'd to follow. Neither is the day of a new moon as pointed out by the *golden number*, to be taken for the day of its conjunction, but of its 1ſt apearance, which is the day after; for which reaſon we reckon but 14 inſtead of 15 days incluſive from new to full moon.

And here it muſt be well noted, that tho' for about 300 years after the *Nicene* council, the *golden numbers* in the eccleſiaſtical *calendar* did point out the true days of the *Phaſes* of the new moons, and by conſequence of the full moons; yet ſince that time, they have not directly pointed out the true days thereof. The reaſon is this: It has been found, that tho' the new moons fall again upon the ſame days of the month, as they did 19 *Julian* years before, yet they fall not at the ſame hour and minute of the day, but almoſt an hour and half, *viz.* 1 hour, 27 minutes, and almoſt 32 ſeconds ſooner every 19 years. Which amounts to a whole day ſooner in every 312 years, or thereabout. By this means there has been a difference made of between 4 and 5 days; inſomuch that the moon is now above 4 days old, when by the *golden number* we reckon it to be but the new moon; and conſequently the full moon falls above 4 days later as computed after the *golden number*, than it does in reality.

From hence it came to paſs in the preſent year 1748, (and the ſame has often happened) that *Eaſter* was obſerved by us a week later, than the ſaid *Nicene* decree, or rule of our church may ſeem to direct; and, if underſtood to refer to the aſtronomical full moon, would direct. For as the 1ſt aſtronomical full moon after the 21ſt of *March* this year, fell on *Saturday*, *April* 2, if we had been guided thereby, the next day (*April* 3) being *Sunday*, would of courſe have been our *Eaſter-Day*; but following the eccleſiaſtical or *cyclar* full moon, which was 4 days later, we kept our *Eaſter* on *Sunday*, *April* 10.

From the ſame cauſe it is, that *Eaſter* is often obſerved with us much ſooner, than the ſaid *Nicene* decree or rule of our church may ſeem to appoint. For whenever the aſtronomical full moon falls within 4 days or leſs, before our 21ſt of *March*, and conſequently the eccleſiaſtical full moon falls in the ſame year, after or upon the ſaid 21ſt of *March*, and ſo is taken for the *Paſchal* full moon; then *Eaſter* is celebrated about a month ſooner with us than it would be, if we were guided by the

the moon in the heavens. For instance, in the year 1744, the astronomical full moon fell on the 17th of *March*, and so could not be our *Paschal* full moon; but the ecclesiastical full moon then fell upon the said 21st of *March*, and so might be, and was taken for the *Paschal* full moon, as happening after the day began; and accordingly our *Easter* was kept on the *Sunday* following, *viz.* the 25th of *March*. Whereas the 1st astronomical full moon after the 21st of *March* that year, fell on *Sunday* the 15th of *April*; and therefore, if we had been ruled thereby, our *Easter* would have been kept on *Sunday* the 22d of *April*, a month later than we observ'd it.

Thus we frequently keep *Easter* at a different time from what was intended by the *Nicene* fathers, in whose days probably it was not known, nor perhaps so much as apprehended, that the vernal equinox would not always fall upon the 21st of *March*, according to the *Julian* style; nor that the new moons would not fall again at the same hour and minute of the same day of the month after 19 *Julian* years, but almost an hour and half sooner, as aforesaid.

But in the year 1582, it was found, that the *equinoxes* were severally fallen back towards the beginning of the months (then) 10 (now 11) days, by reason that the *tropical* or *solar* year is shorter than the *Julian*, by 10 minutes and 44 seconds; and also that the full moons were fallen back (then) 4 (now almost 5) days for the reason before given. Wherefore pope *Gregory* XIII, in that year, abolished the *golden number*, and instead thereof introduced the *cycle* of *epacts*, from him called the *Gregorian epacts*. And in order to bring again the vernal equinox to the *Nicene* reckoning, *viz.* the 21st of *March*, he subtracted 10 days, out of the month of *October*, so that the day following the 4th was not called the 5th but 15th day of *October*.

And to prevent the said *equinoxes* from varying so again, by reason that the said odd 10 minutes and 44 seconds would in 134 years amount to very near a whole day, therefore the said pope instituted a new form of the years; yet different from the *Julian* only in this, that after the year of our Lord 1600, out of every 400 years, three should be common years, and the fourth a *bissextile* or *leap year*: For example, that the years 1700, 1800, and 1900, which in the *Julian* form of the year are all *leap years*, should be reckoned only common years, and the year 2000 should remain to be a *leap year*.—*Note*, This is very much the same thing as dropping a day once in 134 years, for three times 134 make but 402 years; and it is a much more convenient method, because a day is best dropt in a *leap year*, and every 134th year is not a *leap year* in the *Julian* form, as every 100th year is.

By these means, all those churches abroad, which follow the *Gregorian* reformation, as well in their ecclesiastical as civil account of time, keep their *Easter* at the time designed by the *Nicene* canons; whereas we, by adhering to the *Julian* or *Old Style*, and to the *golden number* as fixed in our *calendar*, often observe *Easter* at a distant time of the year from the design of those canons, and from the true time of *Christ*'s resurrection. For whenever an astronomical full moon falls between the 18th and 17th of *March*, *O. S.* or the 21st and 28th, *N. S.* and so that moon is the *Paschal* moon in the foreign account, but not in ours; then *Easter* is kept by us a month or 5 weeks later, than by such foreign churches.

This has happened very frequently, and will happen again at such times, as *Easter* falls late in our account. Thus in the late years 1736, 1739, and 1742, our *Easter* fell 5 weeks later, than in the said foreign account. And to instance more particularly; in the last year, 1747, the astronomical full moon fell on *Sunday* the 15th of *March*, *O. S.* and 16th, *N. S.* and consequently *Sunday* the 22d of *March*, *O.S.* or 2d of *April*, *N.S.* was *Easter-Day* in the said foreign account; but our ecclesiastical full moon (by which we are guided) fell that year on the 19th of *March*, *O. S.* and so was not the *Paschal* full moon in our account; and the next ecclesiastical full moon (being the first after the 21st of *March*) fell on *Saturday* the 18th of *April* that year, and consequently the next day (19) being *Sunday*, was our *Easter-Day*: Which was just a month later than theirs.

Besides, our account will be continually growing more remote from truth, *viz.* a whole day (wanting only 104 seconds) in every 134 years to come; whereas their account will hold without any considerable variation, for a great number of ages: For the said odd 104 seconds, or 1 minute and 44 seconds, will not amount to a whole day in less than 111336 years.

The writers upon this subject have therefore acknowledged, that we want a reformation in this matter, and have desired to see it. But as the *golden number* has been affixed to our *church calendar*, and so is part of the book of *common prayer*, and as such confirmed by the acts for uniformity, &c. it cannot be altered by any less or other authority than that by which it was at first established, *viz.* by act of parliament. For tho' this matter, so far as concerns the church, may be proper to be reformed by the convocation; yet the said con-

convocation cannot ſit to do buſineſs without leave of the ſtate; and if they were permitted to ſit for this purpoſe, they could only prepare a new regulation, and recommend it to the ſtate for a confirmation by law. Therefore things muſt remain as they are, till it ſhall pleaſe the ſtate, either by means of the convocation, or elſe by their own ſole authority, to rectify this matter. A

Norwich, June 22, 1748. *J. F.*

A SOLUTION *of the third* QUESTION, p. 322.

TAKE any 2 points upon the globe's ſurface, with a flexible rule (ſuch as a quadrant of altitude) draw an arch thro' them; which continue in the ſame direction till the circle be compleated, ſo will what was required be effected. B

DEMONSTRATION.

Let a ſemi-great circle of the given ſphere be ſuppos'd to revolve upon its diameter as an axis (whoſe extremity is either of the aſſum'd points) until its motion end where it commenc'd, and its periphery will by ſuch rotation generate the ſurface of the ſphere.—Now 'tis manifeſt, that the point at the extremity of the axis always is, and every other point ſucceſſively will be, in the revolving ſemi-circle's periphery: Conſequently once in ſuch rotation, both the aſſum'd points will be in its periphery, therefore, they are in the arch, and the circle ſo deſcrib'd (as taught above) is a great circle. *Q. e. d.* C D

COROLLARY.

Hence, if a point upon a globe be given, and the point diametrically oppoſite be requir'd, take another point at pleaſure, and thro' the given and aſſum'd points deſcribe a great circle, which may eaſily (by the help of a ſtring only) be divided into two equal parts, and ſo the required point will be found. MORTON. E

An ANSWER *to the fourth* QUESTION, ibid.

LET the diſtance of a particular part of the cloud from the obſervator's eye be found (in the ſame manner as of any other inacceſſible object, only becauſe of its motion, its angular altitudes muſt be taken by two obſervators at the ſame time) and ſome time after let its diſtance be taken again, as alſo the angle made by the right lines (the meaſures of thoſe diſtances) at the eye of the obſervator; then will two ſides and an angle included be given to find the third, which will be nearly equal to what the cloud has mov'd in the time elaps'd between the two obſervations. *Q. e. f.* F G

MORTON.

Of the beavers and their houſes on Beaver *creek in* Hays's Iſland, Hudſon's Bay: *Taken from the account of a voyage for the diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage, &c.*

THERE are 3 dams, made by the beavers with great art and dexterity, 2 on one ſide the beaver-houſe, and another beyond, on the other ſide. The firſt is about a mile off the houſe, and reaches acroſs almoſt from one bank-edge to the other, running high up the ſhore, and is about 57 feet in length. The ſecond dam is about a quarter of a mile from the beaver-houſe, and is 84 feet long. The third dam about 300 yards beyond the houſe, is much different from the other two, which are circular in the middle, and have a cut to vent the water; but this is in a ſtrait line, and has no cut to let the water off.

The beaver-houſe is ſo ſituated as to be ſurrounded about 3 parts with water, the other part joining to the land: It is round with an oval dome at the top; the height above the water 8 feet, about 40 feet in diameter, and in circumference about 120. The bottom part of the houſe is earth or ſoil, with pieces of wood laid in it of about 3 inches circumference; then a parcel of poplar ſticks laid with one end in the houſe, and the other ſlanting a long way under water; then a layer of earth or ſoil again; then poplar ſticks and theſe layers of earth, the poplar ſticks not exceeding 18 inches in height; and quite from them to the ſummit of the houſe there are ſoil, ſtones and ſmall ſticks, all artfully put together, as in the upper part of the dams; and the whole cover'd with ſods, long graſs growing thereon, and on the upper part willows. The houſe is built ſo that the outermoſt part of it doth not ſtand further out into the creek than the edge of the ſhore; but what brings the water ſo much round it (except the creek in front) is, that the houſe being built of the earth and ſoil cloſe to where it ſtands, the taking that ſoil has made 2 trenches, one on each ſide, which are in the broadeſt part 9 feet, narrowing as they approach the bank, and 18 feet long, receiving the water of the creek. The houſe is tight and hard put together, requiring an ax to break into it, and when the froſt is ſet in, almoſt impenetrable.

From the houſe there were ſeveral paths into the wood, the track of which much reſembles that of a common foot-path; the uſe of which path is to draw down out of the wood the ſticks or trees which they have there got, either for food or building; and they bite off all the twigs, or pieces of willow and poplar which grow a-croſs, or in the way, to make a free paſſage.

This houſe was ſaid to have no beavers in it,

it, by reaſon they had been diſturbed; for, when once beavers are diſturbed, they immediately quit that habitation. The *Indians* know in the ſummer ſeaſon, whether the beavers inhabit a houſe or not, by looking on the ſtems of the poplar, the upper part, or branches of which have been bit off, and ſeeing whether the marks of their teeth are A freſh or not; for it is with their fore-teeth, which are ſhaped like thoſe of a rabbit, that they cut down all their wood, and the pieces, where cut, look as if they had been cut by a cooper's gouge: If the marks are freſh, they then know that the houſe is not forſaken. The *Indians* alſo know by the mark which their teeth leave, what kind of B beavers there are in ſuch houſe, their age and number; at a birth they have from two to five, and not more, and breed annually.

The *Indians* ſometimes ſhoot them, which they do by getting to the leeward of the beavers; and they muſt make uſe of ſome dexterity, for the beaver is an extreme ſhy animal, ſharp at hearing, and of a quick C ſcent; and the opportunities they have of ſhooting them is at ſuch times as the beavers are at work, or when aſhore to feed on the poplar. They work in the morning and evening, when every thing is quiet; while at work, they will ſtop all of a ſudden, and liſten if they can hear any thing, and if they do, jump into the water immediately, D continue in the water a time, and then riſe at a large diſtance from where they are at firſt ſeen. They are ſometimes taken by traps, which is a very ſimple contrivance; the bait is poplar-ſticks, laid in a path, and near to the water; which, if the beavers begin to feed on, then a large log of wood falls on their necks. At the ſetting of theſe traps, the *Indians* firſt waſh their hands, and uſe all poſſible means that the poplar, with E which they ſet theſe traps, ſhall not ſmell of their hands, for then the beaver would not come near it. This is the way of getting them moſt uſed, it being eaſier than that of ſhooting them; the gun being apt to tear the ſkin, and make it the leſs valuable.

The beaver comes not upon the land in the winter, but then they attack him in his houſe, and his ſkin is reckoned in the high- F eſt perfection about *Chriſtmas*. To take the beaver in winter, they break the ice at a diſtance from the houſe in two places, the one behind the other, and in both places from the ſhore (the houſe ſtanding uſually two thirds in water,) on one ſide the houſe, to the ſhore on the other ſide of it; that is, before the front of the houſe, from ſhore to G ſhore: Then they take away the broken ice with a kind of a racket, for otherwiſe that looſe ice would hinder them from ſeeing where to place their ſtakes, which they do at both places where they have ſo broke the ice, as alſo a net at each place. The nets are of a large maſh, and ſometimes eight or ten fathom in length, either made of twine, bought at the factories, or of deer-ſkin, cut into thongs; and with theſe ſtakes and nets the houſe is incloſed, and the beaver cannot eſcape by water. When the nets and ſtakes are fixed, they then go to breaking up the houſe, and when broke up, turn in their dog; the beaver frightened, immediately quits the houſe, the entrance to which is always by a hole from the water, never by the land-way. The beaver taking the water, is deceived by the maſhes of the net, and is ſoon intangled in it; and as ſoon as intangled, gives notice by ringing a bell, which is affixed at the top of the net. The *Indians*, who are not maſters of a bell, watch if the water riſes, and if it does, they immediately up with the net. If they have ſucceeded, they are as expeditious as poſſible in getting out the beaver, and in puting down the net again. Sometimes the beaver will return, when they find they cannot get further than the net, to the houſe, and there be taken, and knocked on the head; firſt making a great moan, which, according to common report, and of thoſe who have told me they have ſeen it (but how far to be credited I will not ſay) was much like the moan of a human creature, ſitting on their hinder parts, rubbing their fore paws together, and tears running from their eyes.

When they take a houſe of them, they generally leave two to breed. The beaver is a valuable booty to the *Indian*, both as it is excellent food, and alſo as it affords him the beſt of his cloathing; and as it is a commodity for him beſides to trade with. The *Indians* make uſe of the teeth of beavers to ſharpen their knives, or any other iron tools.

As to the inſide of the beaver-houſes, by the beſt information I could get from thoſe that have ſeen them, I find that the common received opinion of their building ſeveral ſtories in them, one above the other, is quite fictitious; they report, that the floor is high, ſo as when you are in, it much reſembles an oven; that the beavers have one ſpot near the water's edge, where they lie upon dry graſs, ready to dive into the water on hearing a noiſe. In another part there is the poplar (which they provide in the ſummer againſt the winter) the greater length of which lies out of the houſe in the water, which they pull in as they want it. In another part is their dung, or ſoil, which they are under a neceſſity of laying there; for if they voided it in the water, and eſpecially in froſty weather, their entrance would ſoon be choaked up.

What the beaver feeds on is only the bark

and rind of the poplar, not the wood; they also feed on a weed which grows at the bottom of the water. They are in themselves far from despicable meat; as to its appearance, it is like mutton, but, as to the taste, it hath a great resemblance of pork. It is a strong meat, and very satiating. The most delicate part is the tail; A the meat of it is much different from that of the body, being a lump of hard fat and sinews.

The beavers are remarkably affectionate the one to the other. Two of them were catched when about six weeks old, and brought alive to one of the *Hudson*'s bay factories, where they were preserved by pieces of poplar put into water, and a B place made for them to lodge in; they throve for near two months, when one night one of them, by a fall from the parapet at the top of the factory, was killed; the other was perceived the next day to moan, to eat nothing, and so he continued to do for four days, and then died.

An ACCOUNT *of* LOCUSTS, *extracted from Sir* Hans Sloane's *Natural History of* Jamaica.

COL. *Needham*, who had lived some time in *Teneriff*, told me, that in 1649 locusts destroyed all the product of that island: They saw them come off from the coast of *Barbary*, the wind being a *Levant* D from thence; they flew as far as they could, then one alighted in the sea, and another on it; so that one after another they made a heap as big as the greatest ship above water, and were esteemed almost as many under. Those above water, next day, after the sun's refreshing them, took flight again, and came in clouds to the E island, from whence they had perceived them in the air, and had gathered all the soldiers of the island and *La Laguna* together, being 7 or 8000, who laying aside their arms, some took bags, some spades, and having notice by their scouts from the hills where they alighted, they went strait thither, made trenches, and brought their bags full, and covered them with mould. F This did not do, for some of the locusts escaped, or being cast on the shore, were revived by the sun, and flew about and destroyed all the vineyards and trees. After two months fruitless management of them in this manner, the ecclesiasticks took them in hand by penances, *&c.*—But all would not do, the locusts staid there 4 G months; cattle eat them and died, and so did several men, and others struck out in blotches.

In another place sir *Hans* says; Being in lat. 14. 40. N. and about 500 leagues from *Barbadoes*, which was near due east of us, in ordinary weather one of the sailors that was on the forecastle, took up a large live grashopper, and brought it me, which thinking very strange, as being a great way from land, I immediately enquired as nicely into as possibly I could, and was assured by him that gave it me, that it came not thither from land with them, or by any accident, but fell down from the rigging of the ship, which he supposed might stop its course. A seaman, on this occasion, averred to me, that he saw some of the same fly thro' the rigging of the ship; and some other seamen in the same fleet we were in, made the same observation. When I came to *Barbadoes*, I there met sir *John Narborough*, who was going to the plate-wreck near *Hispaniola*; and thinking this very odd, and him a very experienced and observing person in such matters, I asked him, if ever he had seen the like? He reply'd, very often, and that it was very common to observe them fly many leagues from land at sea. C The description of this I then took as follows, and called it *Locusta maxima, cinereo-purpurea, maculis brunis.*

This locust from the head to the end of the wings was two inches and a half long; its body was two inches in length; in the abdomen were 7 incisures; it had two antennæ, each half an inch long, a large purple and brown head, with two lenticular eyes each prominent, 3 pair or six legs, taking their origin from the thorax, the hindermost pair being thick at the thighs and prickly, two inches long, more than twice as long as those before, those in the middle longer than the foremost; the wings membranaceous, of an ash, inclining to red or purple colour, with many brown spots on them: It had 3 incisures on its back, which was guarded, as it were, with armour.

This locust is the same with those eaten in *Barbary*; they dry them in ovens to preserve them, then either eat them alone, or pounded and mixed with milk. Capt. *Dampier* has told me they taste like shrimps, and they are without question fed on by the inhabitants of many places of the world. That they are the quails mentioned, *Numb.* xi. 31. seems to be plainly proved by *Ludolfus*, who, in his appendix to his commentaries on his *Ethiopick* history, has expressly at large discoursed very learnedly on this matter. Some years since, many locusts very like these came into *Wales*, where they lived a small time and then died, I think, through the inclemency of the air; but by their course I remember it was likely they had come originally from *Barbary*.

By a Subſcriber to PEERLESS-POOL.

WHILE loftier bards in tuneful numbers ſing [ſpring,
The blooming beauties of the chearful
The verdant vale, the gently-whiſp'ring breeze,
The flow'ry meadow, and the waving trees;
I, uninform'd to ſtrike the vocal ſtring,
Or ſoar aloft on nimble fancy's wing,
Juſt late unfetter'd from a country ſchool,
Attempt the praiſes of the *Peerleſs-Pool*
Near where *Auguſta*'s lofty temples riſe,
Whoſe tow'ring tops invade the threaten'd ſkies,
With artful rows of ſpreading trees beſet,
To veil its beauty from the ſolar heat;
Where warbling choirs their choiceſt notes eſſay,
To welcome in the blooming dawn of day;
Where calmly, diſtant from the noiſy ſtrife
Of tumults various, and a city life, [free,
The men of trade, from chains of buſineſs
May taſte awhile the ſweets of liberty;
A ſpacious bath, for uſe and pleaſure made,
Where thouſand beauties ſtand at once diſplay'd,
Preſents, profuſe, each day its liquid ſtore,
And more accepted, offers ſtill the more.
Here, wide expos'd to *Sol*'s meridian blaze,
And burnt beneath the fury of his rays,
His painful heat the weary ſwain may cool,
And feel the virtues of the friendly pool;
Or elſe, oppreſs'd with pain's afflictive weight,
And bow'd beneath a weak and ſickly ſtate,
The ſad complainant may obtain relief,
And *ſooth*, at leaſt, if not *remove* his grief;
His nerves relax'd by toil or ſorrow's courſe,
May here regain their long-expended force;
His tortur'd limbs may balmy eaſe receive,
And longer he, or more contented, live:
Or elſe, inſtructed to contemn the waves,
Where untaught thouſands make their wat'ry graves, [ply,
The ſprightly youth their ſinewy limbs may
And each with other for the vict'ry vie;
From danger free, from ſide to ſide may float,
Regale their ſenſes, and their health promote,
While parents tears no more aloud reſound,
Inſeleſs moans, a darling offſpring drown'd:
Or elſe, if weary of the wat'ry ſport,
At dawn or cloſe of day they may reſort
Where ſkilful anglers undiſturb'd recline,
To watch the motion of the ſpeaking line;
Revive their ſpirits, and their cares allay,
And bear with joy the finny prize away.
Such is the place my artleſs lines proclaim,
And *Peerleſs-Pool* its nature and its name,
May loftier ſongs in future times confeſs
Its riſing charms, and various virtues bleſs;
My beſt applauſe their juſt deſert ſhall crown,
Well pleas'd to ſee my mean attempts outdone.

PHILANDER.

Occaſion'd by an encomium, on ſeeing Appledurcombe, *in the iſle of* Wight, *in the* Lond. Mag. *for* June *laſt*, p. 281.

On Appledurcombe *port.*

ON theſe fair ſparkling bottles let us gaze,
That with electric force our ſpirits raiſe;
Happy aſſylum! given to church, and ſtate,
The patriots, and the muſes ſure retreat.
To *port*, the learn'd, the wiſe, the good retire; [mire;
Thee *W—ſ—y*, *C—r—t*, all the world ad-
The muſe beſt tunes her lyre at thy lov'd ſhrine, [wine.
And generous thoughts are born of generous
Thy virtues, *W—ſ—y*, ſhone ſerenely bright,
When purling ſtreams of *port* had clear'd the ſight. [him flow,
But *W—ſ—y*'s gone; heaven's bleſſings on
Who left a worthy ſubſtitute below. [grace,
May *port*, ſucceſſive, ſtill thoſe manſions
Whilſt *W—ſ—y*'s bounty, in a *H——s* we trace,
Whilſt all that's great, benevolent, and kind,
Endears his friendſhip, and expands his mind.
Thy virtue, *port*, *Veſtenſian V—c—rs* fires,
The firſt quart rouſes, and the laſt inſpires.

Writ among the ruins of the late FIRE *in* Exchange-Ally.

THE *Tenants* of this ſpot, who ſtruck with dread,
Their burning houſes in confuſion fled;
Wild thro' deſpair, each darling purpoſe croſt,
Their fondeſt hopes of future fortune loſt;
Kindly reliev'd, forget their various woes,
And the devouring horrors whence they roſe.
Thrice bleſt the *Spirits* *, whoſe angelick care [ſhare!
Bid thoſe they ne'er may ſee, their bounty
Bleſt be the *Hand* †, whoſe toils ſpontaneous claim
More than a bare memorial of their name!
But chiefly bleſt be HE, whoſe generous thought [fort fraught.
Firſt plann'd this *ſcheme*, with ev'ry com-
Religion here, here *patriotiſm* ſhines,
With all that man irradiates and refines.
In ſuch good works true *honour* ſtands conſeſt,
Not in th' ambiguous *ſtar*, that gilds the breaſt: [may ſhun,
The ſource of *this*, truth's piercing eye
But acts like *thoſe* court the meridian ſun.

To Mr. JOLLIFF.

IF ever woman merited the praiſe [days,
Of virtuous deeds in theſe degenerate
'Twas thy dear wife. I knew the beauteous dame: [name,
Ev'n while with grateful hands I write her

I

* *The contributors to the fire.* † *The committee.*

I think I see the radiant form appear,
And, whisp'ring soft, she thus salutes thy ear.
'Weep not for me, my spouse, nor idly shed
This show'r of tears—it nought avails the dead.
When on the stage of mortal life I trod,
With constant care I strove to please my God:
And now my God rewards that care: I shine
* Above, eternal, deathless, and divine.
Since then with saints in bliss I share a part,
Why, with vain sorrows, wilt thou break thy heart?
Thee too, of all mankind, I lov'd the best;
And, in the bridal bed, we both were blest:
With various wealth thy loaded ships were stor'd;
And sons and daughters smil'd around our board—— [rise,
Still let them smile! and joyous may they
Ere long, to meet their mother in the skies!
Mean time the † dome, erected at thy cost,
To me, unenvying, is already lost: [give,
Thy crown'd *Eliza* scorns what earth can
But hopes in heav'n with thee and thine to live.'

Poole. H. PRICE.

SOLILOQUY.

WHY, *Damon*, with the forward day,
Dost thou thy little spot survey?
From tree to tree, with doubtful cheer,
Observe the progress of the year,
What winds arise, what rains descend,
When thou before that year shalt end?
What do thy noon-day walks avail,
To clear the leaf, and pick the *snail*?
Then, wantonly, to death decree,
An insect usefuller than *thee*?
Thou and the *worm* are *brother kind*,
As low, as earthly, and as blind.
Vain wretch, canst thou expect to see
The downy *peach* make court to *thee*?
Or that thy sense shall ever meet
The *bean-flow'r*'s deep-embosom'd sweet,
Exhaling, with an ev'ning's blast?
Thy ev'nings then will all be past.
Thy narrow pride, thy fancy'd green,
(For vanity's in little seen)
All must be left when death appears,
In spite of wishes, groans, and tears;
Not one of all thy plants that grow,
But *rosemary*, will with *thee* go.

A New BALLAD.

To the tune of London-bridge is broken down.

WESTMINSTER-bridge is sunk again,
Dance o'er C-mm-ss-n-y;
The stones are almost rent in twain,
C-mm-ss-n-y.
What must we do in this dreadful plight?
Dance, &c. [*To be alternately repeated at the end of each line.*]
How set this sinking pier upright?
Says another, more cunning, I care not a pin,
For, while it sinks, we're sure to swim.
Debates grew high till late at night,
When, lo! they were scar'd by a ghost.
Some crept up the chimney, some fell on the floor;
All hush'd, not a word was heard any more,
Till one, full of courage, accosted it thus:
In the name of the gods! what would you with us? [the *fun*,
I'm the ghost of old *King*, just come from
To see if, now dead, you will take my advice.
Much injur'd ghost, we pray proceed,
Of your sage advice we have great need.
A method to sink this pier must be found,
Until it be fixed in solid ground.
What shall we sink it down withal?
What shall we, *&c.*
You've numbers of useless cannon on shore,
Both here, and in *Flanders* a great many more:
And, further, I think it would not be amiss,
If, to add to their weight, you threw on the
If these should lie like useless shelves, [*Swiss*,
If you'll take my advice, you may lay on yourselves.
If still it such monst'rous weight beguiles,
As I told you before, you must build it on piles.

On a certain sugar-baker's attempting to prove the antiquity and necessity of using the Hebrew *points.*

O! skill'd in making loaf, twice thrice refin'd,
Born to refresh and sweeten all mankind;
To leave thy sugar-pan how ill it suits,
And scum the pot, which boils with *Hebrew* roots!
You read your book with points, my friend without;
And both can fairly make the meaning out.
Then, sure, you are as mad as he, or madder,
Who rattles three blue beans in a blue bladder.

Written extempore, in answer.

O Foe to science! barren, brainless bard,
Who will these strains of stupid spite regard?
Or why to poetry this vain pretence,
Whose lays want sweetness, as thy thoughts want sense?
The wilful fool is than the madman madder,
Who sings of three blue beans in a blue bladder.

HAPPINESS.

Quantuli natura indiget?

YOU bid me tell you what I crave:
I answer, Nought, but what I have.
A chearful mate, in life to share
Th' extreams of pleasure and of care:
Then

* *This line is taken from Mr.* Pope's *translation of the* Iliad. † *Alluding to a very neat house, which he is now finishing.*

Three infant bleſſings, to beguile
My hours, and make my ſorrow ſmile:
Enough to welcome every friend,
And bear me to my journey's end:
A liberal hand and chearful heart,
To give th' unhappy poor their part:
And (beſt of all) to crown the whole,
A mind content, and thankful ſoul.
How vain the things beyond our reach,
Which av'rice and ambition teach!
How oft unbleſt each envy'd ſtate!
A villain may be rich or great.
Heav'n ne'er deſign'd by gold to ſhow
The world its favourites below:
And honour's but an airy blaze,
Dependent on another's praiſe.
True happineſs conſiſts in ſenſe,
Health, quiet, and a competence.
You own me right; but, not content,
You aſk if this is all I want?
Not all: kind heav'n indulge my pray'r;
Long, long my wife and children ſpare:
As years increaſe, improve the mind
With ſenſe to charm and ſerve mankind;
With each capacity to pleaſe;
And give 'em virtue, health, and eaſe:
Save 'em from anguiſh and diſtreſs,
Or give me half, to make it leſs.
But ſtill diſpoſe my grateful mind
In ev'ry ſtate to be reſign'd;
In ev'ry change of good or ill,
May I be happy in thy will:
And, if from earth my joys thou bear,
May I reach heav'n, and meet 'em there.

C. B——

Dr. CORBET, *biſhop of* Norwich, *his new-year's gift to his ſon* Vincent Corbet, *at* Eaton.

WHAT I ſhall leave thee, none can tell,
But all ſhall ſay, I wiſh thee well.
I wiſh thee, *Vin*, before all wealth,
Both bodily and ghoſtly health:
Nor too much wealth nor wit come to thee;
So much of either may undo thee.
I wiſh thee learning, not for ſhow,
Enough for to inſtruct and know;
Not ſuch as gentlemen require,
To prate at table, or at fire.
I wiſh thee all thy mother's graces,
Thy father's fortune, and his places:
I wiſh thee friends, and one at court,
Not to build on, but to ſupport;
To keep thee, not in doing many
Oppreſſions, but from ſuff'ring any.
I wiſh thee peace in all thy ways,
Nor lazy, nor contentious days;
And when thy ſoul and body part,
As innocent as now thou art.

On the arrival of the N-rf-k Indiaman. *A ſong.*

FROM *India*'s climes, where ſpicy groves
Enrich the happy air,
Alexis ſeeks the fair,
The fair, a lovelier ne'er was ſeen,
Impatient of his ſtay,
Chides ev'ry wave that rolls between,
And meets him on the ſea.

Welcome, with ecſtaſy, he cries,
Lov'd partner of my heart,
My utmoſt wiſh below the ſkies,
And balm of ev'ry ſmart;
O'er diſtant ſeas, to make thee bleſt,
I've ſteer'd my dang'rous way,
And of its treaſures robb'd the *Eaſt*,
To deck my charmer gay.

A ſafe retreat from threat'ning harms
Th' indulgent gods beſtow,
Bid me again admire thy charms,
And taſte of heav'n below.
Would fate prolong the preſent bliſs,
For ever I could gaze,
Content, place happineſs in this,
And tempt no more the ſeas.

He ſpoke, a gloom betray'd her fears,
Her boſom heav'd with ſighs,
And riſing griefs for diſtant cares
Guſh'd, radiant, from her eyes.
He mark'd her ſorrows as they roſe,
And kiſs'd her tears away;
"To-morrow let the gods diſpoſe,
"'Tis ours to live to day."

C. B——

The REPRIZAL. *On* MAN.

(*See* p. 327.)

STOP the rotation of the earth,
And give the aged ſecond birth;
Then waſh the ſable *Ethiop* white,
Turn night to day, and day to night;
Make fire of ſnow, and ſnow of fire,
Teach man to live, and not perſpire;
Then may we hope, for once, to ſee
Him void of guile and flattery.

MORTON.

SIR,

Your inſerting the following may afford ſome Satisfaction to thoſe of your readers that underſtand French, *and engage ſome of them to attempt a tranſlation, or imitation, in* Engliſh *verſe.*

ELOGE *de la* PIPE.

DOUX charme de ma ſolitude,
Charmante pipe, ardent fourneau,
Qui d'humeurs purge mon cerveau,
Et mon eſprit d'inquietude.
Tabac, dont mon ame eſt ravie,
Quand je te vois perdre en l'air
Auſſi vite comme un eclair,
Je vois l'image de ma vie:
Tu remets dans mon ſouvenir
Ce qu'un jour je dois devenir,
N' etant qu'une cendre allumée,
Et tout confus je m'apperçois,
Que courant apres la fumée
Je paſſe auſſi vite que toi.

A NEW SONG.

Sung by Miſs STEVENSON, *at* VAUX-HALL.



But

But he who in love wou'd succeed,
And his mistress's favour obtain,
Must mind the proper time,
To make hay, while the sun is serene;
There's a season to conquer the fair,
And that's when they're merry and gay,
To catch the coyest take care,
When 'tis gone, in vain you pray.

CHRIST-CHURCH *Walk.*

Almighty queen of love, inspire my verse,
Whilst I the beauties of your walk rehearse.
East of the square, where *Tom* triumphant reigns,
And, with his thunder, shakes the distant plains;
Whose horrid strokes, at nine, the gown's-men hate,
They curse, they fly, and fear to be too late;
Of widely-spreading elms, two goodly rows
Arise, and each to each themselves oppose;
Just as two adverse pow'rs embattl'd stand,
This like the *Grecian*, that the *Trojan* band.
On either side a very pleasing green,
Adorn'd with *Flora*'s gaiety, is seen;
Fed with luxuriant grass, here gen'rous steeds
Kick up the turf, and prance along the meads:
Betwixt, a spacious gravel'd walk extends,
And high above the smiling fields ascends.
In summer's midst, when wasps infest the plain,
And thirsty gardens gape for precious rain;
When *Isis* rides within her proper bounds,
Nor madly overflows the neighb'ring grounds:
When raging *Sol* with greatest fury wounds:
No scorching beams approach, but *Zephyrs* play,
And, softly whisp'ring, mitigate the day.
Just by, old *Charwel* rolls his crystal tides,
And, thro' the meads, in winding mazes glides;
Whose nimble *daces* catch at the mimick fly,
By art contriv'd; they catch, and catching die:
An equal fate their scaly kindred share,
Tost by the trembling line in thinner air:
Nor can the tyrant *jack*, (oh! dismal fate)
Provok'd by hunger, 'scape the tempting bait;
Fix'd on the steel the furious monster raves,
And tugs, and rudely beats the guiltless waves;
Till, tired at last, with loss of blood and breath,
Lies on the surface, and submits to death.
A walk so pleasant, and, as this, so blest,
Delights the student, and the lover best.
Here *C-n-b-re* and learned *H—t* frequent,
Thy glory, *Pallas*, and thy ornament.
Here *Cupid*, wanton boy, with sharpest darts,
Pierces our marrow, and distracts our hearts.
Here youths their passions to the fair-ones sigh;
The fair-ones here, with well-pleas'd looks, reply.
On *Sunday* ev'n, set off with richer dress,
Beavies on beavies, ranks on ranks still press.
Here pretty *W-lk-r*, with bewitching smiles,
Steals our affections, and our sense beguiles.
Here *Tr-ll-p* captivates, with manly grace,
And female beauty joining in her face.
Here charming *B-ch-r*, with two sparkling lights,
Brighter than those that lucify the nights;
Here *B-ch-r* walks: From *B-ch-r*'s fine black eye,
What senseless mortal can, unconquer'd, fly?
Here *W-lm-t*, heav'nly nymph, vouchsafes to shine,
And makes her sister-nymphs with envy pine;
As *Cynthia* leaves the *Naiads* far behind,
So far bright *W-lm-t* leaves all womankind.
Besides unnumber'd other ladies grace
This shady walk, this all-delightsome place:
In brief, eternal pleasures here reside;
'Tis earth's *elysium*; 'tis *Britannia*'s pride.

Ad LYDIAM.

Hor. Ode. 8. Lib. 1.

LYDIA, dic, per omnes
Te Deos oro, Sybarin cur properes
Amando
Perdere? Cur apricum
Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque
Solis?
Cur neque militaris
Inter æquales equitet, Gallica nec lupatis
Temperet ora frenis? Cur
Olivum
Timet flavum Tiberim tangere? Cur
Arma
Sanguine viperino
Cautius vitat? Neque jam livida gestat
Armis
Brachia, sæpe disco,
Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito?
Quid latet, ut marinæ
Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrymosa Trojæ
Funera; ne virilis
Cultus in cædem & Lycias proriperet cu-
Tervas?

In English. *By* S. B.

FOR God's sake, *Lydia*, are you mad,
To turn the head of this young lad?
Poor *Sybaris*! alas, he's grown
More fond of you than of renown:
He spurns the *Campus Martius* quite,
Nor in the *Tiber* takes delight:
To wrestle now he don't approve,
But in the wanton struggle of love:
The lance and quoit he scorns for you,
And bids his fame in them adieu!
He, like *Achilles*, loves to dwell
In soft effeminacy's cell,
With you, my pretty dear, too well.
What can this mean, my *Lydia*? say,
And tell me why he goes astray?

THE Monthly Chronologer

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hanover, July 28.

THE king has been pleased to appoint sir *Thomas Robinson*, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of *Vienna*, to be joint-plenipotentiary with the earl of *Sandwich* at the congress at *Aix-la-Chapelle*: And also to appoint *Richard-Leveson Gower* and *Edward-Wortley Montagu*, Esqrs. to execute the office of his majesty's secretary at the said congress.

York, July 30. On *Thursday* last came on, before the hon. Mr. baron *Clive*, a cause wherein *Godfrey Copley*, of *Sprodburgh* in this county, Esq; was plaintiff, and *William Perkins*, of *Northamptonshire*, Esq; defendant, on an action of damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife; when the jury, consisting of gentlemen of the best fortune and figure in this county, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 3000 *l.* damages.

On the 29th, *William York*, the boy who murdered the young girl at *Eyke*, received sentence of death at *Bury* assizes; but the lord chief-justice *Willes* deferred his execution to the 10th of *November* next, his lordship intending to have a consultation with the rest of the judges on the case, the boy being but 11 years old. (See p. 235.)

Copy of the convention made the 2d instant, betwixt the ministers of France, Great Britain, *and the States General, with respect to the* Russian *troops.*

We the under-written ministers plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* majesty, his most Christian majesty, and the lords the States General of the United Provinces, at the conferences at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, have agreed, that, in order the more speedily to reach the butt of a general pacification, and to give reciprocal proofs of the sincere desire their *Britannick* and most Christian majesties and the Lords the States General have to execute the preliminaries of the 30th of *April* last; his *Britannick* majesty and the States General, immediately after the signature of the convention, shall send orders to the auxiliary corps of 37,000 *Russians* in pay, and actually in march thro' *Germany* towards the *Low Countries*, to return immediately towards *Russia*; and that the said corps of *Russian* troops shall return thither as soon as possibly they can, according to the conditions of the treaty concluded and signed at *Petersburgh* the 19th of [illegible], betwixt his *Britannick* majesty and the States General on the one side, and the [illegible] majesty of all the *Russias* on the other; and that it shall not be permitted to the said *Russian* troops, upon any pretence, to advance any further towards the *Low Countries*: And that his most Christian majesty, immediately after the signature of this convention, shall send into the interior of *France* a like number of regular troops now in the Low Countries, as well infantry as horse and dragoons, of which a list shall be given at the same time to the ministers plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* majesty and the States General at *Aix-la-Chapelle*; which troops, or a like number, his most Christian majesty shall reform in a month after he knows, in an authentick manner, of the actual departure of the said body of *Russian* troops towards *Russia*; and his said most Christian majesty shall communicate to his *Britannick* majesty and the States General this reform within a month. His *Britannick* majesty and the States General of the United Provinces engage, moreover, that the said auxiliaries shall not be employed in the service of any other power, while they are in their pay, and that in case they cannot return into their own country before the first year for which they are engaged, and during which, according to treaty, they are still to remain in their pay and service, it is expressly stipulated, that they may not be employed, under any pretext whatsoever, either against his most Christian majesty or his allies, after the reform above-mentioned is made and executed in the troops paid by his said most Christian majesty. In witness whereof, &c.

signed { *Sandwich*, *F. H. D'Affry*, *St. Severin d'Aragon*, *G. Bentinck*, *W. Bentinck*, *W. Borselle.*

EPITAPH *on a monument at* Kinsale, *in memory of a young lady.*

Beneath the horrors of a grave,
In promiscuous ruin, lie
The noblest charms that virtue gave,
With all that nature could supply:
Then why, dread tyrant, was it given,
For thee to sink such worth in dust?
Why, 'twas the great command of heaven,
To pluck the fairest flower first.

THURSDAY, *Aug.* 4.

The board of works surveyed the roof of *Westminster-hall*, and found it to be very ruinous

ruinous and decayed; whereupon they ordered several new spars to be made, and affix'd to the roof, and large iron bolts to be drove into the arches, and riveted; for the better support of the said roof.

George Mackenzie, Esq; late earl of *Cromartie*, and his lady and family, set out from their lodgings in *Pall-Mall* for *Devonshire*, near *Exeter*, the place he is banish'd to for life.

A pardon passed the great seal unto Sir *James Kinloch*, and *James Stewart*, of all treasons, misprisions of treason, &c. by them, or either of them, committed on or before the 13th of *April*, 1748, provided they remain in such places, as his majesty, his heirs and successors, shall, from time to time, appoint.

A pardon has passed the great seal to *William Barclay*, and 72 others therein mentioned, of all treasons, felonies, crimes, and offences by them committed on or before the 13th of *April*, 1748, with a proviso that they enlist themselves into his majesty's service to go abroad.

Before a great shower of rain fell on the 4th, at night, some gentlemen, near *St. James*'s, observing many unusual clouds, discovered, by the help of optick glasses, that they were swarms of locusts, a great number of which were next day found in *St. James*'s-*park*, *St. James*'s-*street*, *Pall-mall*, &c. They resembled the great green grashopper, found in the corn-fields in all parts of *England* about the time of harvest, except in the colour, which is, in the body, of a light brown, ribbed with white, with two large wings longer than the body, and they have fewer legs than the grashopper; in their flight their wings make a buzzing noise, like that of the great black beetle.

We had an account also of these creatures from several parts of the country, and from *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and we shall give our readers the two following descriptions of them, from different hands; the first is this:

This creature, in form, resembles a grashopper, hops and flies exactly in the same manner, but is of a more robust make, and of a different colour. Its wings are transparent and brown, divided into panes by a small black line, spotted and scaly in appearance like a salmon, and the colour of this insect may be better conceived by the colour of that fish than any other I know of. They are besides endowed with great elasticity, which is probably a help to them in their flights.—The length of that I saw was about two inches and a half, and the body scaly, and of the bigness of a large butterfly.—The wings, extended, measured 5 inches; but I have been informed, that some which have been taken, much exceed these dimensions.

What I esteem the most remarkable in this creature is, the head, which is large; the face is naked with brown warts; its eyes are very bright, and of a hazel colour.—It has jaws on each side, which open and shut horizontally, of a black, hard, horny substance, which, when it opens, he discovers a tongue like a small-seed *French* bean; they are rounded like a pair of pincers, and meet with great exactness, and are not keen but blunt.

Over these jaws, where they meet, it lets fall a thin cover, which the creature contracts and folds at pleasure, and can put it out a good distance from its mouth; from whence it appears, that this thin substance is of use to the creature in drawing to it the blades of grass, or any other thing which it eats, of a yielding nature.

The other is as follows: I viewed both the locust and the grashopper thro' a microscope; I open'd their mouths with a pin, and saw very plain their teeth and tongues, and in which, notwithstanding the various accounts I have heard of their difference, which made me the more curious, I found none except as to size; the eyes of both were of a light brown colour, and very transparent, with the light towards the upper part; after viewing their mouths, teeth, tongues, and eyes distinctly, I took a view of their couls, the thin skin of their necks which was under their couls, and their colour, in none of which could I find the least difference; then I viewed their bodies, and the scales that covered them, and was so particular as to count their number, and could find no difference in either of these particulars; I then looked at their wings, which I extended, and their legs and feet, none of which I could find to differ; so that in the whole of my observation, I found that they only differed as to size and strength, the locust being in length about two inches and a half, and the grashopper only one inch.

The only food I got for them was a little grass, which I dipped in water about 4 hours before I gave it them to eat, which was once a day; the locust would eat a blade of grass in about 8 bites, and the grashopper would first nibble it on the side, and then bite it in the same manner the locust did, only instead of eating it at 8 bites he would make sometimes 16. (*See the figure of the locust*, p. 342 *and Sir* Hans Sloane's *account of them*, p. 372.)

SATURDAY, 6.

Sir *David Murray*, Bart. was discharged from his imprisonment in the castle of *York*, on account of the late rebellion, by a war-

rant sign'd by his grace the duke of *Bedford*, on condition that he transport himself out of these realms, and never more return into any part of his majesty's dominions.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

The proclamation for a cessation of hostilities with the kingdom of *Spain*, and the republick of *Genoa*, was read at the *South* gate of the *Royal-Exchange*.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales* went into mourning for his serene highness prince *Christian William* of *Saxe Gotha*.

SATURDAY, 13.

At the assizes at *Stafford* came on before the hon. Mr. justice *Burnet*, the trial of an information against *Joseph Luxdale* and others, by a special jury of gentlemen of that county, for a riot committed at the borough of *Stafford*, and for forcibly breaking into, defacing, and demolishing the house of *William Chetwynd*, Esq; on the election-day, when the said *William Chetwynd* and *John Robins*, Esqrs. were returned members to represent that borough in parliament; and, after some hours spent in examining the great number of witnesses for the crown, and the facts fully proved against 18 of the defendants in that information, the council for the rioters proposed, that those 18 persons should be found guilty, and that Mr. *Chetwynd* should have satisfaction made him for the damage done to his house, if the council for the crown would consent to withdraw the other informations, which were then to be tried against several other persons concerned in that riot; which proposal was agreed to by the crown, and those 18 persons convicted by the jury; upon which Mr. *Chetwynd* very generously refused to take any satisfaction for the damage done to his house.

On the same day came on the trial of the information against *Toll*, and others, for insulting and striking his grace the duke of *Bedford*, and other gentlemen, upon *Whittington-heath*, at the last *Litchfield* horse-races; when it was likewise proposed by the council for the defendants, that the several rioters in that information, to the number of 13, should submit to be found guilty, if the council for the crown would consent to withdraw the informations against several other persons concerned in that riot, which was agreed to by the council for the crown; and those defendants, who were the principal persons concerned in the riot, were also convicted by the jury.

THURSDAY, 18.

There happened a dreadful fire at *Barkway* in *Hertfordshire*, occasioned by a stack of hay being laid up too green, which took fire, and immediately communicated itself to the adjacent barns, [illegible] laid in ashes 13 dwelling-[illegible] the ricks, stacks, barns, [illegible] damage done is said to be [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

Came advice, that the [illegible] *Joseph*, Capt. *Borges*, bound from *Vera Cruz*, to the *Havanah*, and [illegible] was taken by the *Bethell* frigate, Capt. [illegible] from *Leghorn*, to *Boston*; and carried into the latter place.—The above prize had on board 161 chests of silver, and two of gold, besides a valuable cargoe.—The *Spaniards* had 118 men on board, and the *English* were but 38.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices for opening the commerce with *Spain*.

THURSDAY 25.

The parliament, wich stood prorogu'd to the 30th instant, was order'd, by their excellencies the lords justices, to be further prorogu'd to *Oct.* 13.

MONDAY, 29.

This morning his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived in good health at St. *James's*.

The SUGAR-BAKER *defended*,—Extempore.

(*See* p. 374.)

THO' he's fam'd for his loaf, refin'd double and treble, [able;
You'll find him in *Hebrew punctations* not
He shall prove there has not *fail'd one title or jot*, [pot!
So dext'rous in boiling and scumming the
If to get them he's waded o'er shoes and o'er boots, very good-nat'r'd!
You'll say, when you taste 'em,—*they're*
Let him have but *subscribers*, some three or four hundred, [has *blunder'd*.
They are sure to be *sweeten'd*, howe'er he

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

VILLERS *Earl*, of *Tedbury* in *Gloucestershire*, Esq; to Miss *Sterling*, of *Newington*.—*Samuel Stapleton*, of *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, Esq; to Miss *Creech*, of *Soho-Square*.—*Edward Winnington*, Esq; to Miss *Ingram*, of *Bewdley* in *Worcestershire*.—*William Tracy*, Esq; of *Craven-Street*, to Miss *Susannah Owen*, of the *Great Almonry*, *Westminster*.—Sir *William Saunderson*, to Miss *Brighton*, of *Grosvenor-Square*.—Hon. *John Talbot*, Esq; brother to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Talbot*, to the Hon. Miss *Chetwynd*, eldest daughter to the Lord Viscount *Chetwynd*.— ——— *Oakes*, of *Richmond*, [illegible] to Miss *Anne Lock*, of *Butterstea*.—Sir *Philip Medley*, Knt. of *West-Green* in *Surrey*, to Miss *Rupert*, of *Lincoln*.—*Henry Harris*, Esq; of *Soho-Square*, to Miss *Anne Butcher*, of *Dean-Street*.—Sir *John Rawlinson*, of *Bynton* in *Yorkshire*, Bart. to Mrs. *Bright*, of *Ackworth*.

worth.—*Humphry Milliard*, of *Brompton*, Esq; to Miss *Mountford*.—*Thomas Rous*, Esq; member for *Newport* in *Cornwall*, to Miss *Molyneux*.—Sir *Samuel Prime*, Knight to Mrs. *Sheppard*.—Lady *Stewart*, sister to the Duke of *Douglas*, deliver'd of two sons at *Aix-la-Chapelle*.—The Lady of Sir *William Wrettesly*, Bart. of a Daughter.—The lady of *Peter Legh*, of *Lyme* in *Cheshire*, Esq; of a son.—The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir *Robert Ladbrooke*, Knt. lord mayor of this city, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

THE lady of Sir *Tancred Robinson*, Bart.—Sir *Aylmer Bourke*, Bart. son to the Lord Viscount *Mayo*, in *Ireland*.—*David* Viscount of *Stormont*, Lord *Balvaird*, *Cockpool* and *Lochmaben*, in *Scotland*: He is succeeded by his only son *David*, now Viscount of *Stormont*, &c.—Rt. Hon. Lady *Christian Moray*, in *Scotland*.—Rt. Hon. *Price Devereux*, Viscount *Hereford*, premier Viscount of *England*.—*Richard Wills*, Esq; nephew to the late general Sir *Charles Wills*, Knight of the *Bath*.—*Miles Sandys*, Esq; counsellor at law.—*Alexander Fraser*, Lord *Salton*, in *Scotland*: He is succeeded by his son *Alexander*, now Lord *Salton*.—*Charles Harcourt*, Esq; late high sheriff of *Brecon*.—Lady *Isham*, wife of Sir *Edmund Isham*, Bart. Knight of the shire for the county of *Northampton*.—Rev. Mr. *Richard Derby*, minister of *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*, and vicar of *Hilton*.—*William Lawson*, of *Tewickenham*, Esq; in the commission of the peace for *Middlesex*.—*John Caswell*, Esq; at his house at *Mortlake*.—*Michael Kent*, Esq; at his seat near *Bingfield* in *Berkshire*.—Dr. *Cranmer* an eminent physician and man-midwife, at *Kingston upon Thames*.—*Robert Hudson*, Esq; some time high sheriff of *Bedfordshire*.—*Hutton Lyster*, Esq; an eminent merchant of this city.—Col. *George Ormsby*, in *Ireland*.—Sir *Leonard Reresby*, Bart. who was the youngest son of Sir *John Reresby*, Bart. of *Thryberg* in *Yorkshire*, governor of *York* at the time of the revolution: The title is now extinct: Sir *Leonard* has left 5000*l.* to the *Foundling-Hospital*.—*Frederick Zoleman*, Esq; secretary and library-keeper to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*.—*Thomas Phillipps*, Esq; one of the directors of the *East-India* company.—Mr. *Charles Shepherd*, a celebrated comedian.—*William Pollexfen*, Esq; in *Great Russel-Street*, *Bloomsbury*.—Lady *Mary Anderson*, wife of Sir *Edmund Anderson*, of *Kilnwick-Percy* in *Yorkshire*, Bart.—Lady *Stewell*, Relict of the Lord *Stewell*.—The celebrated Mr. *James Thomson*, author of the *Seasons*, and several other poetical pieces.—Sir *Robert Abdy*, Bart. one of the knights of the shire for the county of *Essex*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Hammond*, presented to the rectory of *Burbridge* in *Bedfordshire*.—Mr. *Moore*, to the rectory of *Streatfield* in *Oxfordshire*.—Mr. *Anthony Wise*, to the living of *Shambrooke* in *Staffordshire*.—Mr. *Nicholas*, to the rectory of *Hambridge* in *Hampshire*.—*Edmund Gray*, M. A. to the rectory of *Stone-Eastling* in *Derbyshire*.—Mr. *Conway*, chosen by the dean and chapter of *Wells*, vicar choiral of that cathedral.—Mr. *Summerall*, presented to the living of *Hastings* in *Sussex*.—Mr. *Cole*, to the living of *Brookbridge*, in *Surrey*.—Mr. *Hill*, to the rectory of *Hambleton* in *Shropshire*.—Mr. *Sheppard*, to the living of *Sambrooke* in *Kent*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

WALTER *Sandilands*, Esq; appointed sheriff of the county of *Midlothian* in *Scotland*.—*Anthony Walburgh*, Esq; chosen treasurer of St. *Thomas's-Hospital*, in the room of *Samuel Lessingham*, Esq; who resign'd.—Col. *Cosby*, made lieut. governor of *Chelsea-College*.—Mr. *John Preston*, an attorney of *Clifford's-Inn*, appointed clerk of the papers of the *Marshalsea-Prison*.—Mr. *Harman*, made surveyor of the port of *Weymouth*.—Mr. *Field*, appointed engineer to the fort of *Tilbury*.—Mr. *Thicknesse*, late sur-master of St. *Paul's* school, unanimously elected by the court of assistants of the mercers company, high master of the said school, in the room of Mr. *Charles*, who had resign'd; Mr. *Tillotson* was appointed sur-master, and Mr. *Samuel Ely* usher.—*Giles Mann*, Esq; appointed by his grace the duke of St. *Alban's*, clerk of the peace for the county of *Hants*.—Lord *Arniston*, appointed lord president of the court of session in *Scotland*.—Col. *James Pelham*, appointed by the Earl of *Lincoln*, deputy-cofferer to his majesty.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES *Vaughan*, late of *New-Broad-Street-Buildings*, *London*, merchant.—*Richard Smith*, of *Rodborough* in *Gloucestershire*, clothier.—*John Coulston*, late of *Newberry* in *Berkshire*, draper.—*John Sparrow*, of *Hoxton*, in *Middlesex*, merchant.—*John Darley*, of *Buckleshard*, *Hants*, shipwright, shipbuilder, and dealer in timber.—*Aaron Lilly*, late of *Worcester*, tobacconist.—*John Whitaker*, late of *Throckmorton-Street*, *London*, dealer.—*Gilbert Penrice*, of the parish of *Dodderhill*, in *Worcestershire*, dealer in salt.—*William Manning*, late of *Norwich*, distiller.—*Francis Wheatly*, of St. *Saviour*, *Southwark*, dyer.—*Hugh Matthews*, now or late of *Liverpoole*, merchant.—*John Davis* the elder, of *Peterborough*, upholster.—*Richard Skadan*, late of the parish of St. *Saviour*, *Southwark*, but now of *Spring-Garden* near *Charing-Cross*, merchant and dealer.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in AUGUST, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. l.	s.	d.	Wind at	Weather
1				100 ⅞	101 ⅛	97 ⅛	97 ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅜	88 ⅞ 89	22s a 21	7	10	0	Deal.	London.
2	127	178 ½		101 ¼	99 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛	97 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ¼	20s a 21	7	12	6	E.byS.	fair hot
3	129 ½		109	101 ⅛ 102	97 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ 98 ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ¼ 90	20s a 21	7	12	6	W.S.W.	fair hot
4	127 ¼		107	101 ⅛ 102	99 ¼ 100	97 ⅛	98 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ⅜	90	20s a 21	7	12	6	S.S.W.	fair hot
5			107	102 101 ⅛		97 ⅛	98 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ⅜	90 89 ⅛	20s	7	12	6	S.byW.	fult. rain
6	127 ⅛	178 ¼		101 ¼	99 ⅞ 100	97 ⅛	98 ¼	97 ¼	90	20s a 21	7	12	6	N.E.	fair cool
7	Sunday													N.E.	fair cool
8		178 ¼	106½ 107½	101 ⅛ ¼		97 ⅛ ¼	98 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ¼	89 ⅛	21s	7	12	6	N.E. hard.	fair
9	127	178½ 179	105½ 106	101 ⅛ ¼	99 ⅛ 100	97 ⅛ ¼	98 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ⅛ ⅞	20s a 21	7	12	6	N.E. hard.	cloudy
10	127		106 ½	101 ⅛	100 99 ¾	97 ⅛	98 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ⅛ ¼	20s a 21	7	15	0	E.N.E.	cloudy
11	127 126½	178 ¼	106	101⅛ ¼	99 ¼ ⅜	97 ⅛	98 ⅛ 98	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ⅛ ¼	20s a 21.	7	15	0	N.E.	cloudy
12		178 ¼	106 107	101 ⅛		97 ⅛	98 ⅛ 98	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ⅛ ¼ ¼	20s a 21	7	15	0	N.E.	cloudy
13	127 ¼			101 ⅛ ½	99 ¼ ⅞	97 ⅛ ¼	98	97 ½	89 ¼	20s a 21	7	15	0	E.N.E.	rain
14	Sunday													N.E.	fair
15			106 ½	101 ⅛ ¼	99 ⅞ 100	97 ⅛ ¼	98 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛	89 ¼ ⅜	20s a 22	7	15	0	E.N.E.	fair rain
16	127 ½ ¼		107	101 ⅛ ¼	100 99 ⅞	97 ⅛ ¼	98 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛	89 ⅛ ⅜	21s a 22	7	15	0	S.W.	fair rain
17		178	107	101 ⅛ ¼ ⅜	99 ⅞	97 ⅛ ¼ ⅜	98 97 ⅞	97 ⅛	89 ¼ 90	21s a 20	7	15	0	S.W.	cloudy
18	127 ½	177 ¾		101 ⅛	99 ⅞ ¾	97 ⅛ 97	98 97 ⅛	97 ⅛	89 90 89½	21s a 20	7	15	0	S.byE.	showry
19		177 ¾		101 ⅛	99 ⅞	97 ⅛	97 ⅞ 98	97 ⅛	89 ¼ ⅜	20s a 23	7	15	0	W.byN.	rain
20		177 ¾		101 ⅛	99 ⅞	97 ⅛	98	97 ½	89 ⅜	23s	7	17	6	W.N.W.	cloudy
21	Sunday													W.S.W	fult. rain
22			107	101 ⅛ ¼	99 ⅞ 100	97 ⅛ ¼	98 ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ¼	22s a 23	7	17	6	W.N.W.	cloudy
23	127 ¼	178 ¼	107	101 ⅛ ¼	100	97 ⅛	98 ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ¼ ½	22s	7	15	0	N.N.E.	fair
24	127 ¼	178 ¼	107	101 ⅛ ¼	100	97 ⅛	98 ⅛	97 ⅛	90	22s	7	17	6	N.N.E.	fair
25	127½ 128	178 ¼		100 ⅞ ¼	99 ⅞ 100	97 ⅛	98 97 ⅞	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ¼ ⅞	22s a 24	7	17	6	N.E.byN.	foggy fair
26	127 ⅛		107 106½	101 ⅛ ¼		97 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ⅞	97 ⅛	89 ⅛ ⅜	23s a 24	7	17	6	N.E.	fair
27			106 ½	101 ⅛ ¼	99 ⅞ 100	97 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛	89 ⅛ ¼	24s a 25	7	17	6	E.	fair
28	Sunday													E.N.E.	fair
29		180 ¼	107	101 ⅛ ¼	100	97 ⅛ ¼	98 ¼	97 ⅛ ⅜ ¼	89 ¼ ⅛	23s a 24	7	17	6	E.N.E.	fair
30		179	107	101 ⅛	99 ⅞	97 ⅛	98 ⅛	97 ⅛	89 ¼	23s a 24	7	17	6	N.E.	fair
31		180	107	101 ⅛	100	97 ⅛	98 ⅛	97 ⅛	89 ¼	24s	7	17	6	N.E.	fair

LOTTERY TICKETS 11l. — 15s. 6d.

Bill of Mortality from July 26. to Aug. 23.

Christ.	Males 516		1007
	Femal. 491		
Buried	Males 654		1371
	Femal. 717		
Died under	2 Years old		495
Between	2 and 5	—	124
	5 and 10	—	45
	10 and 20	—	45
	20 and 30	—	105
	30 and 40	—	142
	40 and 50	—	137
	50 and 60	—	117
	60 and 70	—	81
	70 and 80	—	67
	80 and 90	—	29
	90 and 100	—	3
			1371
Parishes	Within the Walls		106
	Without the Walls		198
	In Mid. and Surry		648
	City & Sub. Ditto		422
			1374
Weekly	Aug. 2	—	354
	9	—	331
	16	—	343
	23	—	343
			1371

FROM *Hanover* we have, that his majesty has appointed Mr. *Thomas Robinson*, who has, for several years, been his minister at *Vienna*, to be joint-plenipotentiary with the earl of *Sandwich* at *Aix-la-Chapelle*; for which last place he *Vienna* set out on the 19th instant, *N. S.* and is said, carried along with him his majesty's approbation of the definitive treaty of peace drawing up at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, a plan of which had been sent to *Hanover* for that purpose.

The 7th instant, *N. S.* his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* set out from the head quarters at *Eyndhoven* for *Hanover*, where he arrived the 9th, and, it was thought, would have staid there for some time, as the palace of *Montbrillant*, near *Herenhausen*, had been prepared for his reception; but, in a few days, he set out again for *Eyndhoven*, where he arrived on the 22d.

The disturbances in *Holland* are not yet quite over, especially at *Amsterdam*, where the burghers presented lately the following remonstrance to their magistrates, *viz.*

"The under-signed burghers and citizens of the city of *Amsterdam* represent, with all possible respect, that having deliberated together upon the disagreeable state of our country, exhausted of its finances on one side, and, on the other side, on the loss of our privileges and prerogatives, of which we have long been deprived; we thought it our indispensable duty to endeavour, as much as in us lies, to co-operate towards the redress of the said points. For these causes we have unanimously agreed to lay before your noble and venerable lordships, for the present, three salutary articles, beseeching you, as our duty is, to have the goodness to approve and find them just, as they are in effect, and to grant us a gracious answer. The articles are:

I. We demand, that your noble lordships would at last be pleased, in imitation of the other cities of *Holland*, voluntarily to deliver up the post-offices to his serene highness, and leave them in his disposition, trusting entirely, as we do, that this father of his country neither desires to make, nor will make, any other use of them, than what is for the good of the country in general, and this city in particular.

II. That you would be pleased also, as fathers of the burghers, and inhabitants of this city, in conformity to the nervous proposition made at the *Hague* the 25th of *June* last, by his serene highness to their noble and great mightinesses, to remove, as soon as possible, all lawful subject of complaint, with respect to the abuses that are crept into the collation of places, by introducing, without delay, the means of redress established by their noble and great mightinesses, in the resolution of the 11th of *April* 1747, and the 31st of *January* 1748; and that, for the future, places be bestowed only on such as be naturalized citizens, inhabitants of this city.

III. We beseech your noble and venerable lordships, that the burghers, according to the tenor of ancient charters, be restored to their privileges and prerogatives, of which they have been so long deprived; and that, in like manner, to prevent all murmurs, and further disorders, your noble and venerable mightinesses would deign to resolve, that, for the future, the colonels and captains of the burghers be chosen out of the body of the burghers themselves, and be incapable of the magistracy or regency; and, if they are elected to the latter, that they shall be under an obligation to surrender their military employment, previously to their acceptance of the other. By doing which, &c."

All the letters from *France* are full of the vast preparations they are making for refitting their marine. Ships are daily arriving, loaded with all sorts of naval stores; and the king has lately purchased of the duke of *Chevreuse*, at the rate of 2,500,000 *Livres*, the forest of *Chantilou*, in which there are great quantities of timber trees, proper for the royal navy.

From *Spain* we have lately had two very extraordinary accounts: One is, that the king has resolved to pay all the debts of his father; and the other is, that, by two register-ships lately arrived from *Havanna*, the king has letters from don *Alonzo d'Arcos Moreno*, governor of *Cuba*, informing him, that, on the 8th of *April* last, the *English* squadron made an attempt upon *St. Jago*, but met with so hot a reception from the artillery of the castle of *Morro*, that they were obliged to retire, after having one of their stoutest ships sunk to the bottom. That, on the 10th, they made a second attack, without any success; and, that they afterwards sailed for *Jamaica*. (See p. 382.)

Advices from *Vienna* say, that an edict has been lately issued there, by which the prelates and ecclesiastics are enjoined to make sale to laymen of all the estates they have purchased, without permission, since the year 1669; the court being resolved to buy such as may not meet with other purchasers, at a reasonable price.

The *Russian* troops, after having advanced as far as *Bamberg* in *Franconia*, and, consequently, within about a week's march of the *Rhine*, were obliged to stop, and have begun to march back into their own country, in consequence of the convention lately signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. (See p. 378.)

Their commander in chief, prince *Repnin*, died at *Bamberg* on the 10th instant, *N. S.*

into a fit of the apoplexy; which, we hope, was not occasioned by his chagrin upon his receiving orders to return home.

There has been, for some time past, most terrible insurrections at *Constantinople*, in which above 4000 people have lost their lives. However, the mob so far prevailed at last, as to oblige the sultan to depose the grand vizir, and to appoint the aga of the janizaries in his room.

From *Poland* and *Hungary* we have still most dismal accounts of the damage done by the *locusts*; but, in *Poland*, the damage would have been much more [illegible] had it not been for their [illegible] of which have gathered together [illegible] low and devour the locusts wherever they go.

The discontent of the burghers at Amsterdam has been much increas'd, by the overbearing of the magistrates to their petition; and on the 29th, *N. S.* they made three new demands, 1st. That the prince stadtholder be invited to come to *Amsterdam*; 2dly, That the burghers submit all their grievances to his decision; and, 3dly, That he be authorized to make what alterations he pleases in their [illegible]

The Monthly Catalogue *for* August, 1748.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. AN Exposition of the New Testament. By *John Gill*, D. D. In 3 Vols. in Folio; containing 76 Numbers, at 1*s.* each. The Revelations alone in 6 Nos. *Ward.*

2. The Holy Bible; or, the Old and New Testament explain'd by Question and Answer. With 26 Copper-Plates, 8vo, price 6*s.* *Hodges.*

3. The Philosophical and Theological Works of *John Hutchinson*, Esq; Vol. 1. price 5*s.* in Boards to Non-Subscribers. *Hodges.*

4. The expository Works and other Remains of Archbishop *Leighton*, revis'd by Dr. *Doderidge*, in two Vols. 8vo. pr. 12*s.* *Oswald* and *Buchland.*

5. The Knowledge of Divine Things not from Reason and Nature. By *J. Ellis*, D. D. Edit. 2. with some additional Considerations on Mr. *Locke*, pr. 6*s.* *Lod.*

6. Answers to the Objections usually made against restoring the Primitive Discipline, pr. 6*d.* *Robinson.*

7. A friendly Letter to a Patient just admitted into an Infirmary. By *J. Stonhouse*, M. D. pr. 6*d.* *Rivington.*

8. A Letter to the Bishop of *Exeter*, occasion'd by his Lordship's Charge concerning the Methodists, price 3*d.* *Cooper.*

9. Remarks on Mr. *White*'s second Defence of his Letters, pr. 3*d.* *Oswald.*

Miscellaneous.

10. A Voyage to *Hudson*'s Bay in the *Dobbs Galley* and *California*. By *H. Ellis*, Gent. pr. 5*s.* *Whitridge.*

11. A Dissertation on Superstition in Natural Things. By *S. Werenfels*, D. D. pr. 3*s.* *Robinson.*

12. Reflections on the Structure and Passions of Man. By *Paul Hiffernan*, M.D. pr. 1*s.* 6*d.* *Woodfall.*

13. *Furius*; or, a modest Attempt towards a History of *W. L.* the famous Critick on *Milton*, pr. 1*s.* *Carpenter.*

14. The Trial of Mr. *Geo. Townsell*, late Secretary to Commodore *Mitchell*, price 1*s.* *Griffith.*

15. The Rudiments of *English* Learning, in 4 Parts. pr. 1*s.* *Corbet* and *R. Baldwin*, jun.

16. Two Letters on Trade, from the *Dublin* Edition, pr. 6*d.* *Robinson.*

17. Youth's Introduction to Trade and Business. By *M. Clare.* Edit. 6. considerably improv'd, 8vo. pr. 2*s.* sew'd *Birt*, *Dod*, *Hett* and *Ward.*

18. The Royal Psalmodist complete; or, the new Universal Harmony. By *W. Tansur*, pr. 3*s.* 6*d.* *Robinson.*

19. A Dialogue upon the Gardens of the Lord Viscount *Cobham*, pr. 1*s.* *Robinson.*

20. A remarkable Dialogue, which lately happen'd in the Gardens of *Luxembourg* in *Paris*, concerning the young Chevalier, pr. 1*s.* 6*d.* *Birtchum.*

21. Baron *Montesquieu*'s celebrated Dedication of the select Orations of *Demosthenes* to the late Sir *Robert Walpole*, with Notes, *&c.* pr. 1*s.* *Griffith.*

22. A Defence of the Character of a noble Lord, from the scandalous Aspersions in a late malicious Apology, pr. 1*s.* *Webb.*

23. A Letter to a Friend, including a Comment upon the Account of a late philosophical Entertainment at *Cheshire*, pr. 1*s.* *Webb.*

24. Advice to Mr. *L—n*, the Sign-Painter at *Tunbridge*, pr. 6*d.* *Carpenter.*

25. A second Letter to Dr. *Smollet*, and Answer to his Pupil. By *W. Douglas*, M. D. pr. 6*d.* *Paterson.*

26. A practical Treatise on *French* Pronunciation and Orthography. By *J. A. Oniesta*, pr. 6*d.* *Dod.*

27. The Humourist; or, Way to spend a long Winter's Evening agreeably, pr. 1*s.* *Owen.*

28. The Goldfinch; being a select Collection of the most celebrated *English* Songs, pr. 1*s.* Bound. *R. Baldwin*, jun.

29. The Female Apologist. As Satire, pr. 6*d.* *Stirling.*

30. A congratulatory Ode to the Statesman on his Travels. By *Joshua Jones*, Esq; pr. 6*d.* *Webb.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1748

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As the following EXTRACTS *from* p. 14, 15, *and* 16, *of Mr.* Derham's Physico-Theology, *are pertinent to the requeſt of your correſpondent, Mr.* S. G. (vid. Mag. *for* April *laſt*, p. 175.) *And as the obſervations of the latter were nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the former, I imagine, that if you'd inſert them, they wou'd not only help your readers to the cauſes of thoſe appearances in particular, but, in a great meaſure, to the various phænomena of the winds and clouds in general.* Yours,

J. COLE.

VENTUS *eſt aer fluens*, is *Seneca*'s definition (*Na. Qu.* l. 5.) and as wind is a current of the air, ſo that which excites or alters its currents may be juſtly ſaid to be the cauſe of the winds. An equipoiſe of the atmoſphere produceth a calm; but if that equipoiſe be more or leſs taken off, a ſtream of air, or wind, is thereby produced, either ſtronger or weaker, ſwifter or ſlower. And divers things there are, that may make ſuch alterations in the equipoiſe or balance of the atmoſphere, *viz.* eruptions of vapours from ſea or land; rarefactions and condenſations in one place more than another; the falling of rain, preſſure of the clouds, *&c.*

But the moſt univerſal and conſtant alterations of the balance of the atmoſphere are from heat and cold. This is manifeſt in the general trade winds, blowing all the year between the tropicks from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, if the cauſe thereof be (as ſome ingenious men imagine) the ſun's daily progreſs round that part of the globe, and, by his heat, rarefying one part of the air, whilſt the cooler, and heavier air behind preſſeth after: So the ſea and land-breezes, and, in our climate, the northerly and ſoutherly winds (commonly eſteem'd the cauſes of cold and warm weather) are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmoſphere: Of which I have had ſo many confirmations, that I have no doubt of it. As for inſtance, it is not uncommon to ſee a warm ſoutherly wind, ſuddenly change to the *North* by the fall of ſnow or hail; to ſee the wind, in a froſty cold morning north; and when the ſun hath well warm'd the earth and air, you may obſerve it to wheel about to the ſoutherly quarters, and again to turn northerly, or eaſterly in the cold evening. It is from hence, alſo, that in thunder-ſhowers the wind and clouds are oftentimes con-

trary to one another, (especially if hail falls) the sultry weather below, directing the wind one way, and the cold above, the clouds another. I took notice on *March* 10, 1710-1 (and divers such like instances I have had before and since) that the morning was warm, and what wind stirred was *West-South-West*, but the clouds were thick and black (as generally they are when snow ensues.) A little before noon the wind veered about to *North* by *West*, and sometimes to other points, the clouds at the same time flying some *North* by *West*, and some *South-West*. About one of the clock it rain'd apace, the clouds flying sometimes *North-East*, then *North*, and, at last, both wind and clouds settled *North* by *West*: At which time sleet fell plentifully, and it grew very cold. From all which I observe,

1st, That although our region below was warm, the region of the clouds was cold, as the black snowy clouds shewed.

2dly, That the struggle between the warmth of ours, and the cold of the cloudy region, stopp'd the airy currents of both regions.

3dly, That the falling of the snow through our warmer air melted into rain at first; but that it became sleet, after the superior cold had conquer'd the inferior warmth.

4thly, That, as that cold prevailed by degrees, so, by degrees, it wheeled about both the winds and the clouds from the *Northwards* towards the *South*.

P.S. (by our correspondent.) I apprehend, that tho' there is a possibility of a comet's eclipsing the sun for the space of 3 days, *(see* p. 342.*)* yet such a phænomenon cou'd not be the cause of the *Egyptian* darkness, because, in that case all the inhabitants of the earth must have been equally scourg'd by that plague, which was only intended for those of *Egypt*.

A description of Gibraltar, Ceuta, Oran, *designed to shew how the strength of the latter can be an equivalent for the former.*

THE situation of *Gibraltar* gives it, perhaps, the best natural defence in the universe. It is at the bottom of a steep and inaccessible rock, which forms the promontory that commands the *North* side of the *Streight*, and was known to the antients by the name of *Calpe*. Towards the neck of land, which joins this promontory with the continent of *Spain*, it is covered with an inundation and a morass, which reach from the sea to the bottom of the rock, leaving only a narrow passage for a road or path-way under the latter. The first stages of this rock, at the height of 2, 3, and 400 feet above the level of the neck of land, are covered with lines and batteries, which command and sweep that whole level from sea to sea. The harbour is secured by two moles; that to the *North*, called the *Old Mole*, which was there in the time of the *Spaniards*; and that to the *South*, called the *New Mole*, made by the *English*, to cover the ships at a greater distance from the new works of the *Spaniards*: For as we have no territorial jurisdiction round the place, the *Spaniards* have thrown up a fortification quite across the *Isthmus*, at about the distance of a mile from our works, and from thence could annoy our ships in the old harbour: But the *New Mole* is distant a mile and a half from the *Old*, and the harbour it covers is out of the reach of those works. *Gibraltar* was taken by the *English* in 1704, and had like to have been recovered by surprize in 1705: But the project of the *Spaniards* then failed, as did also their siege in 1727; and the place must for ever remain ours, while we are masters of the sea,

sea, unless it be foolishly given up by treaty, or wickedly betrayed. (*See the* PLAN *of it in our* Mag. *for* 1740, p. 298.)

Ceuta is a town and commodious port on the eastern promontory of that part of *Africa*, which forms the *South* side of the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*. It is washed on 3 sides by the sea, and on the *West*, where only it is accessible by land, extremely well fortified. The whole peninsula, thus inclosed, is 5 or 6 miles in length from *East* to *West*, and about 2 in breadth from *North* to *South*. There is anchoring for ships both on the *North* and *South* side; but on the latter, especially, is a very spacious and good bay, open to the *East*. *Ceuta* was taken from the *Moors* by the *Portugueze* at the beginning of the 15th century, and in the reign of *Philip* II, fell with the crown of *Portugal* to the *Spaniards*, who have ever since held it, notwithstanding the return of the crown of *Portugal* to a prince of its own, in 1640. In 1668 a formal cession was made of it to *Spain* by the treaty of *Lisbon*: But the keeping of this place has been very expensive, the *Moors* having set down before it in 1697, and ever since held it in some measure invested. So that *Ceuta* is, in fact, the cause of a perpetual war betwixt the *Moors* and the *Spaniards*.

Oran, or *Warran*, has a convenient port, and is a strong, tho' small town, in the province of *Tremisen*, which is the most westerly division of the kingdom of *Algiers*. The channel of the *Mediterranean* is here at least 25 leagues over betwixt cape *Ferrat* and cape *de Paloa*; whereas the *Streights*, betwixt *Ceuta* and the rock of *Gibraltar*, is only 5 leagues. As *Oran* stands not on a promontory, but at the bottom of a large bay, it has not the same convenience as *Ceuta*, of fortifying and defending a considerable tract of land. Besides its being above 80 leagues beyond the narrowest part of the *Streights*, which, therefore, it cannot command, it is so much nearer to *Part Mahon*, of which we are already possessed. It has 2 or 3 good forts, which have enabled it to stand several sieges against the *Mahometans*. Cardinal *Ximenes* first took it for *Spain* in 1490: But during the last war for the *Spanish* crown, after about 200 years possession, the *Spaniards* lost it to the *Algerines*. It has been recovered, however, within our memory, and is now held by the *Spaniards*, who in 1739 were so distress'd for provisions, occasioned by the refusal of the *Africans* to supply them, and the cutting off all succour from *Spain* by the *English* fleet, that a little perserverance in the same measure might probably have made us masters of the place 8 years ago, without leaving them an opportunity to offer it by way of equivalent.

After these accounts, the writer proceeds thus: But setting aside all regard to situation, and other natural conveniences, there is one political reason that may suffice, in the place of a thousand, to prove that neither *Ceuta* nor *Oran* nor both of them, ought to be put in the balance against *Gibraltar*. — We enjoy a peace, almost without interruption, with the *Moors* and *Turks* along the whole coast of *Barbary*, whereby our merchants are secure from the depredations of their *Corsairs* thro' a vast extent of way both in the ocean and *Mediterranean*. This must be thought no small advantage to a commercial nation: And this advantage, next to our great naval power, and annual presents, we owe to our not possessing any place or territory which they think they have a right to call theirs. Now the *Spaniards*, on the contrary, by holding of *Oran* and *Ceuta*, one in the dominion of the dey of *Algiers*, and the other in that of the emperor of *Morocco*, have made perpetual enemies of those nations. And this would be our case, if ever we were to accept of either or both those places, as an equivalent for *Gibraltar*.

A

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, ... Dec. 31, 1744, and Dec. 31, 1745.

	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1744. L. s. d. q.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1744. and Dec. 31, 1745. L.	Paid off within that time L.	Remains of the debt on Dec. 31, 1745.
EXCHEQUER.				
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the *S. S.* company.	1836275 17 10 ¼			1836275 17 10 ¼
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 — —			108100 — —
Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	102847 8 2 ½		1000	101847 8 2 ½
Ditto on plate-act 6 *Geo.* I.	312000			312000 — —
Ditto for *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's* debent. at 3*l.* *per cent. per an.*	37821 5 1 ¼			37821 5 1 ¼
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.* 1731.	400000 — —			400000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *per cent.* 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 — —			600000 — —
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 — —			300000 — —
Duties on salt continued 1741	1091400 — —		152800	938600 — —
Ditto further continued 1745		1000000		1000000 — —
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200 — —			2200 — —
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 — —			499600 — —
Exchequer bills charged on licenses for retailing spirit. liquors 1743.	986800 — —			986800 — —
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the deductions of 6*d.* *per pound* on pensions.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 *Will.* 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 *Anne*	3200000 — —			3200000 — —
Annuities at 3*l.* *per cent.* 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, *&c.*	1000000 — —			1000000 — —
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3 *per cent.* from *August* 1, 1743.	3200000 — —			3200000 — —
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 *G.* I.	500000 — —			500000 — —
Purchased of the *S. S.* company	4000000 — —			4000000 — —
Ann. at 4 *p. cent.* on the duties on coals, *&c.* since *Lady-Day* 1719.	1750000 — —			1750000 — —
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 — —			1250000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *per cent.* for lottery 1731	800000 — —			800000 — —
Ditto 3*l.* *per cent.* 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 — —			800000 — —
Do at 3*l.* *p. c.* 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, *&c.*	800000 — —			800000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *p. c.* 1743, charged on ditto	1000000 — —			1000000 — —
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	600000 — —			600000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *p. c.* 1744, charged on ditto	1200000 — —			1200000 — —
Do at 3*l.* *p. cent.* 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since *Lady-Day* 1745		500000		500000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *p. c.* 1745, charged on ditto		1500000		1500000 — —
The subscribers of 100*l.* to this lottery were allowed an annuity for one life of 9*s.* a ticket, from midsummer 1745, which amounts to 22,500*l.* *per an.* and is an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.				
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 *G.* I.	27302203 5 6 ½			27302203 5
	53679347 16 9 ¼	3000000	153800	56525147 16

An ACCOUNT of the produce of the sinking fund in the year 1743, and of the payments of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
THE Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on *Dec.* 31, 1744	103641	3	2	½
To the produce of the S. fund between *Dec.* 31, 1744, and *Dec.* 31, 1745, *viz.*				
Surplus of the aggregate fund.	502806	5	—	
General fund	417037	17	6	½
S. Sea comp. fund.	5926	16	5	½
	925770	19	—	
	1034412	3	2	½

Per contra Cr.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
By money issued between *Dec.* 31, 1744, and *Dec.* 31, 1745, *viz.*				
In full of 1000000*l.* granted for the service of the year 1744	103508	9	11	½
In part of 800000*l.* granted for the service of the year 1745	727382	10	3	½
To pay annuities at 3*l. per cent.* on 600000*l.* granted 1736, for one year due at *Christmas* 1745	18000	—	—	
To pay annuities at 3*l. p. cent.* on 300000*l.* granted 1738, for one year due at *Michaelmas* 1745	9000	—	—	
To the Usher of the Exchequer for necessaries delivered for the service of the said annuities	107	2	3	½
To pay annu. at 3*l. p. cent.* on 800000*l.* granted 1742, for one year due at *Christmas* 1745	24430	—	—	
To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further contin. 1745, for 6 months interest due at *Mic.* 1745	17500	—	—	
To make good the deficiency of annu. 1720, on the plate-act at *Lady-Day* 1745	4578	15	9	
To make good the deficiency of the lottery annu. 1731, at *Christ.* 1744	8367	9	10	
To the Bank of *England* to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, granted 1737, to *July* 24, 1745	18793	3	8	
	926638	10	5	½
* Balance *Dec.* 31, 1745	107773	11	9	
	1034412	2	2	½

* See our last *Magazine* for *Aug.* p. 365, col. 1, art. 1.

A DESCRIPTION *of* HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, ſo call'd becauſe antiently very woody and proper for hunting, has *Northamptonſhire* on the *N.* and *W.* *Cambridgeſhire* on the *E.* and *Bedfordſhire* on the *S.* 'Tis about 24 miles in length from *S.* to *N.* and its breadth from *E.* to *W.* is about 18; and 'tis about 67 miles in circumference. It is part of the large dioceſe of *Lincoln*, contains 240000 acres, 8220 houſes, and about 50000 people; is divided into 4 hundreds, has 79 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament. The air in the *N.* and *E.* parts is not very wholeſome or pleaſant, by reaſon of the ſeveral fens and moors; but in other parts it is very good. The ſoil in ſome places is fruitful in corn, and there is much good paſture-ground in others. They have great plenty of fiſh, water-fowl, and turf for firing. The chief rivers are the *Nen* and the *Ouſe*. This county and *Cambridgeſhire* have but one high-ſheriff for both, choſen alternately in the different counties, and different parts of them. Market-towns and other chief places of note are,

1. *Huntingdon*, 50 miles *N.* of *London*, the chief town of the county, pleaſantly ſituate on the *N.* banks of the *Ouſe*, over which it has a fair ſtone bridge. It is of great antiquity, and was once very populous and large, having 15 pariſh churches, after reduc'd to 4, and in the late civil wars to 2. It is govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen and burgeſſes, who chuſe the 2 members of parliament. 'Tis a good place for inland trade, populous and well frequented; and the river is made navigable for ſmaller veſſels as high as *Bedford*. The town has a free grammar-ſchool, and is noted for being the birth-place of *Oliver Cromwell*. Its markets are on *Mondays* and *Saturdays*, and it gives title of earl to the family of [illegible].

2. *St. Neots*, or *Pro Moſt*, [illegible] of *Huntingdon*, a pretty large, well-built town, with a good market on [illegible] for corn and proviſions. Here's a large, handſome church, with a fine ſteeple, and a ſtone bridge over the *Ouſe*, by which river coals are brought hither, and ſold thro' the country.

3. *Godmanchеſter*, a little *S.* of *Huntingdon*, ſuppos'd to be of great antiquity, now a large country village, and ſo remarkable for huſbandry, that no town in the kingdom employs ſo many ploughs. When K. *James* I. came thro' this place from *Scotland*, the inhabitants met him with 500 teams of horſes trac'd to handſome new ploughs; with which he was mightily pleas'd, and incorporated them by the name of bailiffs, 12 aſſiſtants, and the commonalty of the borough of *Godmanchеſter*: But this no market-town, and ſends no members to parliament; tho' reckon'd the biggeſt town in *England*, that has neither of thoſe privileges.

4. *Hinchinbrook*, a little *W.* of *Huntingdon*, formerly a nunnery, after that the ſeat of the *Cromwells*, and now of the earl of *Sandwich*, to whom it gives the title of viſcount.

5. *St. Ives*, about 5 miles *S.E.* of *Huntingdon*, formerly a conſiderable town, with a mint, but ſuffer'd much by fire. It has a good market on *Mondays* for cattle and proviſions.

6. *Ramſey*, about 8 miles *N. E.* of *Huntingdon*, has a market on *Wedneſdays*, one of the beſt and cheapeſt in *England* for fat cattle and water-fowl. On one ſide of it (for every where elſe 'tis encompaſs'd with unpaſſable fens) lies *Ramſey-Iſle*, ſeparated from the firm land by a cauſey, which is continued for 2 miles, ſurrounded with alders, reeds, and bulruſhes, that make a beautiful ſhow. This iſland has gardens, corn-fields, and rich paſtures, which in the ſpring raviſh the eyes of the ſpectators. The neighbouring meers, eſpecially that call'd *Ramſey*, abound with fowl and fiſh, particularly large pikes.

7. *Whitleſey-Meer*, *N.* of *Ramſey*, has its water clear and full of fiſh; yet, like the reſt, is ſubject even in calm weather to violent water-quakes. The air about it is thick, foggy, and ſtinking; but the plenty of fiſh, paſtures, and turf in the neighbourhood makes an amends: And tho' the air is fatal to ſtrangers, the natives bear it well enough, and live long.

8. *Yaxley*, a little to the *N. W.* of *Whitleſey-Meer*, is a neat ſmall town, with a market on *Tueſdays*.

9. *Kimbolton*, 6 miles *W.* of *Huntingdon*, a pretty fair town, that has a market on *Fridays*. It gives title of baron to the duke of *Manchеſter*, who has a noble ſeat here.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 353.

In the debate begun in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was, Cn. Fulvius, *the purport of whoſe ſpeech was as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Little expected to have had any occaſion to give you the trouble of hearing what I could ſay, in ſupport of the propoſition offered by my Hon. friend; but the arguments made uſe of by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and his aim in making uſe of thoſe arguments, are ſo extraordinary, that, I think, I cannot, in duty to my country, ſit ſilent, and therefore, I hope, you will pardon my endeavouring to ſhew the weakneſs of his arguments, and the fatal conſequences of what he aims at. By his concluſion every gentleman may ſee what he aims at, which is, our leaving the continent to take care of itſelf, and confining ourſelves to a naval war againſt *France* and *Spain*, which, he ſays, we might be able to carry on with little expence and great ſucceſs, till they ſubmit to ſuch terms of peace as we may think reaſonable.

This, Sir, is evidently his concluſion, and the premiſes he makes uſe of are, to ſhew, that we took upon ourſelves a greater ſhare of the war, both in king *William*'s and queen *Anne*'s time, than we ought to have done, and that we have by our treaties ſince the revolution engaged ourſelves in the affairs of the continent, much farther than is conſiſtent with the true intereſt of this iſland. For this purpoſe he ſet out with a maxim, that as we are by nature diſjoined from the continent, and ſurrounded with the ſea, we ought to have as little to do as poſſible with the diſputes among the princes of *Europe*, and never to engage as principals in a land war. The firſt part of this maxim I ſhall readily agree to: I ſhall admit, that we ought to have as little to do as poſſible with the diſputes among the princes of *Europe*, but the laſt part I do not well underſtand; for whether the war be by land or by ſea, we may at firſt engage as auxiliaries only, as we did in the preſent war upon the continent, but it is not in our power to chuſe whether we ſhall always continue ſo, becauſe thoſe againſt whom we engage may, when they pleaſe, make us principals, by declaring war againſt us, as *France* did in the war we are now engaged in, which they have, I believe, ſince heartily repented; and conſequently from experience we ought to conclude, that if we ever do engage in a war againſt *France*, or indeed againſt any nation that has any commerce or naval power, we ought to engage as principals, becauſe it gives us an opportunity to deſtroy both their commerce and naval power, which will always increaſe our own, beſides depriving them of the means for ſupporting the war at land.

Now, Sir, to return to the firſt part of the Hon. gentleman's maxim, which, I have ſaid, I ſhall readily agree to, and, I believe, every gentleman will agree, that we ought to have as little to do as poſſible with the diſputes among the princes of *Europe*; but is it poſſible for us to be unconcerned, when the diſpute happens to be, whether the *French*, or any other nation upon the continent of *Europe*, ſhall bring all the reſt under ſubjection? Whenever this happens to be the caſe, Sir, we muſt join the confederacy formed againſt any ſuch ambitious deſign, and if it be neceſſary, we muſt join with our whole force both by land and ſea.

This was the caſe, Sir, both in the reign of king *William* and queen *Anne*. The *French* had evidently formed a deſign to bring all the princes and ſtates upon the continent of *Europe* under ſubjection, or at leaſt under ſuch a dependence as not to be in a condition to refuſe any thing they demanded; and unleſs we had joined with our whole force both by land and ſea, it would have been impoſſible to have formed a confederacy ſufficient for defeating their deſign. For our own ſafety therefore, we ſhould have been obliged to have joined as principals in both theſe wars, even ſuppoſing that *France* had given us no particular provocation; but it is well known, that at the revolution *France* openly aſſiſted the late king *James* in oppoſition to our new eſtabliſhment; and juſt before the war began in queen *Anne*'s reign, the king of *France* had put a moſt heinous affront upon the whole nation, by publickly owning the title aſſumed by the pretended prince of *Wales* upon the death of his father; ſo that at both theſe periods we could not in honour avoid declaring war againſt *France*, upon our own particular account, and without any regard to the common cauſe of *Europe*.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that during the whole time of the war in king *William*'s reign, the houſe of *Auſtria* was engaged in a war againſt the *Turks*; and that during moſt of the war in queen *Anne*'s time, it was engaged in a war againſt the *Proteſtants* of *Hungary*; but it cannot be ſaid, that in the war with the *Turks*, that houſe refuſed to come to any reaſonable accommodation; and the demands of the *Proteſtants* of *Hungary* were ſo high, that the *Emperor* could not agree to them, without giving up in a great meaſure his ſovereignty over that kingdom. I ſhall likewiſe grant, Sir, that ſeveral of the princes of *Europe* did not ſhew themſelves ſo much concerned about either of theſe wars as they ought to have done, and that even ſome of theſe confederates did not act ſo vigorouſly as they might have done; but was this a reaſon for our not acting with our whole force, and in the moſt vigorous manner, in a cauſe where our immediate ſafety was at ſtake? Suppoſe I ſhould be one of a number of travellers attacked by a gang of banditti, who murdered all they could overcome; and ſuppoſe that of my fellow travellers ſome ſhould do nothing in their own defence, and others ſhould act but faintly, would this be a reaſon for my ſubmitting tamely to be ſlaughtered, eſpecially, if by acting bravely and vigorouſly I had a good chance for ſaving both myſelf and my poltroon companions?

In the wars, therefore, both in king *William*'s and queen *Anne*'s time, we did nothing but what we were obliged to do for our own ſafety; and if we did not purſue the war at ſea, or in *America*, ſo far as we ought to have done, it was owing to the oppoſition the court always met with in parliament, which prevented their getting, or even demanding any more ſupplies than were abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the war upon the continent of *Europe* with any hopes of ſucceſs; for I muſt obſerve, Sir, that when the diſpute happens to be about preſerving a balance of power in *Europe*, the war upon the continent, which gentlemen are pleaſed to call a land war, deſerves the moſt immediate care of our government; and therefore, when by any oppoſition in parliament, our miniſters are reduced to the fatal neceſſity, that they muſt either neglect the war at land, or that at ſea and in *America*, they muſt neglect the latter in order to take care of the former; and the reaſon is very plain, becauſe our conqueſts at ſea, or in *America*, would in the end ſignify nothing, if, while we were buſied about them, the *French* ſhould make themſelves maſters of the continent of *Europe*. In the preſent circumſtances of *Europe*, I ſhall grant,

grant, that we are able by ourſelves alone to carry on a war at ſea and in *America* both againſt *France* and *Spain*, with a probable view of ſucceſs; but if they ſhould make themſelves ſo far maſters of *Europe*, as to have it in their power to command the *Dutch*, and all the other maritime powers of *Europe*, to join with them againſt us, no one can ſuppoſe, that we could be able to carry on even a naval war againſt all the powers of *Europe* united againſt us; and ſuppoſing we ſhould conquer all the *French* and *Spaniſh* ſettlements in *America*, while they were employed in bringing *Europe* under ſubjection, they would then be able to recover from us what they had loſt in *America*, and not only to conquer what we poſſeſs in that part of the world, but at laſt to bring this iſland into the ſame thraldom with the reſt of *Europe*.

This conſideration, Sir, will juſtify the conduct of our miniſters in the wars of king *William* and queen *Anne*: This will juſtify every treaty, and every alliance, we have made ever ſince the revolution; and this will juſtify our engaging in the preſent war upon the continent, as well as the conduct of our miniſters in their method of carrying it on. We are to proſecute the war at ſea and in *America* as far as we can; but we are not for that purpoſe to neglect the war at land, much leſs to leave our allies upon the continent as a ſacrifice to the ſuperior power of *France* and *Spain*; and if in the preſent war we ſhould be bleſſed with the ſame ſucceſs at land as we had in queen *Anne*'s war, and not curſed with ſuch treaty-makers as put an end to that war, we may at laſt force both the *French* and *Spaniards* to make us what conceſſions we pleaſe in *America*, without projecting expenſive expeditions into that diſtant part of the world, which, however well concerted, experience has ſhewn to be always dangerous and uncertain.

From theſe general obſervations I muſt beg leave, Sir, to deſcend to the particular conſideration of the preſent war upon the continent. Does any one ſuppoſe, that we engaged in it as auxiliaries, for as ſuch only we engaged in it at firſt? I ſay, does any one ſuppoſe, that we engaged in it merely for the ſake of the queen of *Hungary*, or from a pure principle of generoſity, in aſſiſting the diſtreſſed, tho' even that would not have been a bad motive? No, Sir, we engaged in it for our own ſafety, as well as the ſafety of *Europe*. The power of the houſe of *Auſtria* has for a century at leaſt been thought the only proper balance for the power of the houſe of *Bourbon*. The *French* themſelves have thought ſo, becauſe the whole bent of their politicks has been, to pull down the power of that houſe; and they never had a better opportunity than upon the death of the late emperor *Charles* VI. If they had got the dominions of that houſe divided and parcelled out to the king of *Pruſſia*, the king of *Poland*, and the elector of *Bavaria*, and the laſt eſtabliſhed in the imperial throne, they would have ſucceeded to their wiſh: No balance could after that have been ſet up againſt them, nor would any power upon the continent of *Europe* have dared to diſobey the orders they received from the court of *Verſailles*. What a condition ſhould we then have been in? We were engaged as principals in a war with *Spain*: We knew that our enemies were underhand aſſiſted by the *French*: We were well aſſured, that the *French* would declare openly againſt us, as ſoon as they could venture to do ſo with any ſafety to themſelves: If they had been enabled to give law to the reſt of *Europe*, which they would have been by parcelling out the dominions of *Auſtria* to their friends, and placing their vicegerent upon the imperial throne: In this caſe, I ſay, could any power in *Europe* have refuſed to join them againſt us? Conſequently, we ſhould have had

the whole maritime force of *Europe* to have contended with, and not a foreign port in *Europe* open either to our men of war or merchant ſhips. I am by nature as partial in favour of the power of my country, as any man ought to be; but I am not quite ſo mad as to imagine, that even by ſea we could have contended with ſuch a multitude of enemies, ſuch a deluge of misfortunes. Therefore, the wiſeſt courſe we could take was to prevent this cataſtrophe, by giving the queen of *Hungary* all the aſſiſtance in our power. By ſo doing we have already in a great meaſure prevented it: We are now in a fair way of freeing ourſelves from any future dread of it, by reſtoring the balance of power in *Europe*. But if we ſhould withdraw our aſſiſtance: If we ſhould neglect the war at land, for the ſake of proſecuting it with the more vigour at ſea and in *America*, we ſhould again expoſe ourſelves to the ſame danger, and, if poſſible, increaſe it, by raiſing in our preſent allies a violent reſentment againſt us.

As the *Dutch*, Sir, are now heartily engaged in the war, and will act with the utmoſt vigour; as a large body of *Ruſſians* are now ready to begin their march to the *Rhine*: As the king of *Sardinia* is reſolved to act as he always has done, with great honour and courage: And as the empreſs queen of *Hungary* is reſolved to augment her quota of troops in the *Netherlands*; if we continue to aſſiſt in the war at land, we may probably next year gain a ſuperiority of the *French* and their allies, both in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*: But if we ſhould withdraw our aſſiſtance from the war at land, the *French* would every where have the ſuperiority, in which caſe the *Dutch* would be obliged to accept of a neutrality upon any terms, the king of *Sardinia* would be obliged to do the ſame, the *Ruſſians* would ſtay at home; and the houſe of *Auſtria* being thus deſerted by all its allies, would be reduced to the neceſſity of ſubmitting to the houſe of *Bourbon*; ſo that the preſent emperor would become what the laſt would certainly have been, his moſt chriſtian majeſty's vicegerent upon the imperial throne. Suppoſe, Sir, that in the mean time we had made ſome conqueſts in *America*, would not our allies, out of reſentment, as well as out of fear, reſolve to join with the houſe of *Bourbon*, in forcing us to reſtore the conqueſts we had made, by treacherouſly deſerting them? Could any power in *Europe* refuſe to join the houſe of *Bourbon* againſt us? And in ſuch circumſtances it would be happy for us, ſhould that houſe confine their ambition to a reſtitution of what we had taken from them.

I hope, Sir, I have now ſo clearly ſhewn the weakneſs of the arguments made uſe of by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and ſo diſtinctly pointed out the fatal conſequences of the advice he gave us by way of concluſion, that no gentleman will approve of the former, or agree to our following the latter; but before I ſit down, I muſt make ſome obſervations upon two other maxims, which the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to favour us with. The firſt was, Sir, that as we are a trading nation, we ought not to ſupply the publick expence by taxes which affect our commerce or manufactures. So far do I approve of this maxim, that I could wiſh with all my heart, if it were poſſible, to ſee every port in the kingdom made a free port, that is to ſay, to have no cuſtoms or duties payable upon the importation or exportation of goods at any port in the kingdom. But is this poſſible, Sir? Money muſt be had ſome way or other for ſupporting our government; and no money can be had but by taxes of ſome kind or other. Thoſe taxes muſt either be by way of land-tax, poll-tax, hearth-money, window-tax, or taxes upon conſumption; and theſe laſt muſt be raiſed either

either by way of cuſtom or exciſe. As to the land-tax, we know how difficult it was to get the parliament to conſent to it at the time of the revolution, and how many frauds were made uſe of for concealing the true value of eſtates, tho' the country was then in ſo much danger, and the new government in ſuch diſtreſs for money. We know what heart-burnings were raiſed by the tax called hearth-money in the reigns of *Charles* and *James* II: We know what diſcontents were raiſed in king *William*'s time by the poll-tax; and we know what a combuſtion was lately raiſed in this kingdom, by an attempt to raiſe the duties on tobacco and wines by way of exciſe: Therefore, if money be raiſed by taxes upon conſumption, and thoſe taxes levied by way of cuſtoms upon the importation of goods, it is not the fault of the government but the fault of the people, who will not ſubmit to any other methods for raiſing money. Such taxes, I ſhall grant, affect in ſome meaſure our commerce and manufactures; but as the duties paid upon importation are moſtly drawn back upon re-exportation, I believe, there is no country in the world where their commerce and manufactures are leſs affected by their cuſtoms or taxes than in this; and it muſt be allowed, that ſince the revolution, and eſpecially ſince the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, both our commerce and manufactures have been conſiderably eaſed by the laws made for freeing almoſt all ſorts of goods from the payment of any duties upon exportation, except thoſe ſorts which we ought not to allow to be exported at all, or at leaſt not without inhancing the price by a duty upon exportation.

Now, Sir, as to the other maxim the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to impart to us, which was, that even in time of war we ought to raiſe as much money within the year as ſhall be neceſſary for anſwering the current ſervice of that year; I ſhall grant, that this ought to be done, if it be poſſible, but there are two reaſons which may, and do often, render it impoſſible. In the firſt place, thoſe who pay the taxes muſt ſubſiſt, as well as thoſe who ſubſiſt by them: How can the former ſubſiſt but by the income of their eſtates, trade, or buſineſs, clear of all taxes? Now a war may become ſo heavy and expenſive, that if we were to raiſe the whole neceſſary expence within the year, we ſhould not leave enough for the ſubſiſtence of thoſe who pay the taxes; and in ſuch a caſe we muſt neceſſarily run in debt. The other reaſon, which often renders it neceſſary for a government to run in debt is this: All governments muſt have a regard not only to what the people are able to pay, but what they are willing to pay, and the manner in which they are willing to pay, without being provoked to a rebellion. This often makes it neceſſary for a government to run in debt, as well as to raiſe money for the publick ſervice, in the moſt improper manner, eſpecially when they are engaged in a war for preventing a remote danger; for as the people in general are not ſenſible of remote dangers, they are extremely unwilling to contribute a great deal out of their yearly income, towards preventing ſuch dangers. Thus in the years 1689 and 1690, it was with ſome difficulty that the people were prevailed on to agree to a land-tax of *one* or *two ſhillings* in the *pound*, becauſe by the extraordinary and ſudden ſucceſs of the revolution, the danger was removed from their own doors, tho' it is very certain, that if the king of *France* had ſucceeded in all his then views, particularly that of getting his ſon the *Dauphin* elected king of the *Romans*, he would have ſent king *James* back upon us with ſuch a force as we could not have reſiſted; and it is certain, that if king *James* had been then with a formidable army

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of *Papiſts* in any part of *England*, there where few *Proteſtants* in the kingdom, who would not have chearfully parted with 18*s.* in the *pound* to have got rid of ſuch an apparent danger.

Sir, it was this inſenſibility of the people, and the danger of raiſing a general inſurrection, which from this inſenſibility the government had juſt reaſon to apprehend: I ſay, it was this that forced the government at that time, and often ſince that time, not only to run in debt, but to contrive funds for that purpoſe, by increaſing the cuſtoms or duties payable upon the importation of goods and merchandize; for if the government could then have ventured to propoſe, and the people had chearfully ſubmitted to pay a land-tax of 4*s.* in the *pound* annually towards the publick expence, and to have had their eſtates valued at the full and true value, it would neither have been neceſſary for our government to have run in debt, nor to have loaded our commerce with duties payable upon importation; becauſe ſuch a land-tax would, I am convinced, have brought in at leaſt *four* if not *five millions* yearly, and that, with the exciſes we had before or ſoon after ſubmitted to, would have defrayed the whole yearly expence we were at, either in that or the following war.

But, Sir, what does all this reaſoning, or theſe wiſe maxims now ſignify? We are now engaged as principals in a land war, and we muſt go on with it till we can obtain a ſafe and honourable peace, otherwiſe, as I have ſhewn, we ſhall bring inevitable deſtruction upon ourſelves: We muſt now in time of war run in debt yearly; for without doing ſo, we can carry on no war, not even a naval war: And we muſt increaſe that branch of the publick revenue, called the cuſtoms, as a ſecurity for that new debt; becauſe, I believe, no miniſter will dare to propoſe increaſing either the land-tax, the window-tax, or the number of our exciſes; and as little will any miniſter dare to propoſe renewing either the poll-tax, or the tax called hearth-money.

To conclude, Sir, as we muſt continue the war by land as well as by ſea: As we muſt for that purpoſe contract new debts: As we muſt eſtabliſh a new fund for thoſe new debts; and as I can think of no fund that will be leſs detrimental to our commerce, or occaſion leſs diſcontent among the people, than what is now propoſed, I think no gentleman who wiſhes the continuance of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, can oppoſe it; and therefore I ſhall moſt heartily agree to the motion made by my Hon. friend.

Decius Magius *ſtood up next, and ſpoke to this effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Believe, when gentlemen become miniſters of ſtate, they fancy that their heads grow longer, and that they can foreſee dangers, which none but themſelves can form the leaſt idea of. What may be the effect, in other countries, of a man's being made a miniſter of ſtate, I do not know; but in this country I could never obſerve any alteration: Our miniſters continue to be as much round-heads as ever they were before, and whatever they may pretend, when their fancy is prompted by their intereſt, we find by experience, that they can ſee no farther into futurity than moſt other men in the kingdom. Therefore, when we hear a miniſter, or the tool of a miniſter, talking of remote dangers, which the people are not ſenſible of, we ſhould conſider how his intereſt ſtands affected, in order to judge whether he may not from thence be prompted to frighten us with dangers which are imaginary; and if we

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examine our late hiſtory by this rule, I believe, we ſhall find ſome weight in the arguments made uſe of for ſhewing, that in the wars both of king *William* and queen *Anne*, we engaged ourſelves at land farther than was conſiſtent with the true intereſt of this iſland. King *William* was led by his ambition, as well as by the intereſt of his native country, to be fond of putting himſelf at the head of a great army for pulling down the power, and curtailing the dominions of *France* upon the continent; therefore it was the intereſt of his miniſters to induce this nation to contribute as far as we could, towards forming and maintaining that army. For this purpoſe the ambitious views of *France*, and the dangerous conſequences of thoſe views, were magnified to the higheſt pitch; but in my opinion, whatever were the views of the *French* when they entered *Germany* in 1688, the unexpected ſuddenneſs of the revolution in *England*, and the ſucceſs of the imperial arms againſt the *Turks*, both in that and the following year, put an end to their views, and freed us from all danger of their being in a condition to aſſiſt king *James* with ſuch a force as we could not reſiſt.

After theſe events, Sir, the balance of power in *Europe*, and the liberties and religion of this kingdom, were ſo far from being in danger, that if proper care had been taken of *Ireland*, and the emperor had in the year 1689 or 1690 made peace with the *Turks*, a ſucceſsful war might have been carried on againſt *France* at land, with very little of our aſſiſtance; and then we ſhould have been left at liberty and in a condition to proſecute the war againſt them at ſea and in *America*, by which alone we could reap any advantage to ourſelves. But with reſpect to *Ireland*, Sir, it really ſeems to me, as if our new miniſters here had a mind there ſhould be a rebellion againſt them in *Ireland*, that their new maſter might, from the forfeitures in that kingdom, have wherewithal to ſupply their wants and gratify their avarice; for tho' king *James* had retired to *France*, and the tranquillity of *England* was fully reſtored before *Chriſtmas* 1688, yet no care was taken to ſend an army to reduce *Ireland*, which was then in the hands of the *Papiſts*, or to protect the *Proteſtants* in that kingdom, till the month of *Auguſt* following, when the duke of *Schomberg* ſet ſail from *Cheſter*, but with ſo ſmall an army, and ſo ill provided, that he was forced to remain upon the defenſive the whole winter, ſo that the affair of *Ireland* became not only ſerious but dangerous; whereas, had an army of 10 or 15000 men been ſent thither in *January* or *February*, 1688-9, it is probable, that the whole kingdom, *Papiſt* as well as *Proteſtant*, would have preſently ſubmitted to the new government.

Then, Sir, as to the emperor's making peace with the *Turks*, I was ſurprized to hear it ſaid, that he could not at the time of the revolution make peace with them upon reaſonable terms, when it is ſo well known, that in the years 1688 and 89, the *Turks* ſued for peace, having ſent miniſters to *Vienna* for that purpoſe, and that the emperor might then have had better terms than he was afterwards forced to agree to in the year 1699; and the reaſon is plain, becauſe in 1689 he was in poſſeſſion of *Belgrade*, *Niſſa*, and *Widdin*, all which he loſt the very next campaign, and could never recover during the remaining part of the war. But as this nation had engaged ſo heartily in the war againſt *France*, he thought he might in a great meaſure truſt the proſecution of that war to us, and therefore reſolved to purſue the advantages he had obtained over the *Turks*; whereas, if we had made his concluding a peace with the *Turks* a condition of our engaging at all in the land war againſt *France*, the condition would have been accepted,

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and in that caſe the emperor and empire, with the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, and a very little aſſiſtance from us, would have been a confederacy ſufficient for carrying on the war at land with a probable view of ſucceſs, eſpecially as we could then have applied ourſelves vigorouſly to the carrying on a naval war, and by that means could in a ſhort time have put an entire ſtop to the *French* commerce, and diſpoſſeſſed them of every foot of land in *America*.

I come now, Sir, to conſider the war in queen *Anne*'s time, and the cauſe of our engaging ſo deeply in carrying it on by land. At that time I ſhall grant, the power of *France* was, by the acceſſion of *Spain*, become more formidable than ever it had been ſince the death of *Charles the Great*; and yet without us, a confederacy might, I think, have been formed ſufficient for preventing its being in the power of the houſe of *Bourbon* to give law to the reſt of *Europe*; but as the ſcheme of that war was formed before king *William*'s death, the intereſt of our miniſters was then the ſame as at the beginning of the former war; and as the duke of *Marlborough* governed the counſels of queen *Anne*, both his ambition and intereſt led him to approve of what had been done, and to purſue the ſcheme that had been concerted at the end of the preceding reign. This nation was again to be brought in to be the principal ſupport of the land-war againſt *France*, and for this purpoſe we were again frightened with univerſal monarchy, popery, ſlavery, and the pretender, and ſuch like hobgoblins.

When I ſay this, Sir, I do not mean to inſinuate, that we ought not to have declared war againſt *France*, either at the time of the revolution, or at the beginning of queen *Anne*'s reign. No, Sir: At both theſe periods we had ſufficient provocation; and in a war againſt that nation, if carried on in a proper manner, that is, by ſea and in *America*, and conducted with wiſdom and vigour, we ſhall always, I hope, have a good chance for gaining both honour and advantage; but for this purpoſe we have no occaſion for any foreign alliance, or for any confederacy upon the continent of *Europe*; and therefore we ought never to be firſt in propoſing or entering into ſuch a confederacy, nor ought we to give the leaſt hopes of our being at the principal expence in ſupporting ſuch confederacy. This has been done, this may hereafter be done, but it never was, nor never will be done upon the principle of a true *Britiſh* intereſt: Some foreign intereſt, or ſome ſelfiſh intereſt in our miniſters, muſt always be the cauſe of ſuch a conduct; and when they dare not avow the true cauſe of their conduct, they will always pretend to ſee remote dangers, or diſadvantages, which none but themſelves can get the leaſt glimpſe of. Thus in queen *Anne*'s time we were prevailed on to become the chief ſupport of that war at land, without ſtipulating, as we ought to have done, the leaſt ſatisfaction for our fellow *Proteſtants* in *Hungary*; for it is a miſtake to ſay, that the emperor could not yield to their demands, without giving up his ſovereignty; becauſe they then aſk'd no more than the queen of *Hungary* wiſely granted them at the beginning of this war. Thus in the year 1725, *Don Carlos* was made the hobgoblin for frightning us into the treaty of *Hanover*; and thus we have been lately frightned with *French* univerſal monarchy, as the certain conſequence of our refuſing to defend thoſe who have hitherto ſeemed to think themſelves in no danger.

By what I can find, Sir, the imagination of our miniſters ſeems to be as fruitful in hopes as it is in apprehenſions: Next year, it ſeems, we are to be ſuperior to the *French* both in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*: Next year we are to bang them heartily in both

both theſe places; nay, ſo heartily, that by the end of the next campaign, we ſhall be able to compel both them and the *Spaniards* to make us what conceſſions we pleaſe in *America*. Theſe are hopes, Sir, which experience has taught me not to flatter myſelf with. Our armies upon paper have generally in the winter made a very fine appearance; but they have always fallen ſurpriſingly ſhort when they came to appear in the field. But, ſuppoſing that they ſhould be next campaign ſuperior in number to the *French*, it is not the firſt time that I have heard of a ſuperior army's being beat by an inferior one, commanded by a good general. Again, ſuppoſing not only that our armies ſhould be ſuperior in number to the *French*, but that we ſhould beat them both in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*, the fate of the war in queen *Anne*'s time muſt teach us, that the *French* are not to be compelled to ſue for peace by one unfortunate campaign; and I do not ſee how we can ſupport another at the ſame expence. And laſtly, ſuppoſing next campaign ſhould be ſo unfortunate on the part of the *French* and *Spaniards*, as to force them to ſue for peace, how can we be aſſured, that our peace-makers will aſk any conceſſions for us in *America*? If we judge from experience in queen *Anne*'s time, we muſt ſuppoſe, that they will not: I do not mean, Sir, thoſe curſed peace-makers that concluded the war by the treaty of *Utrecht*, but thoſe bleſſed ones who continued it by the treaty at *Gertruydenburg*; for by the latter there was not ſo much aſked for as was granted by the former; and unleſs we do as we did in that war, unleſs we deſert our allies, I am afraid, they will inſiſt upon our aſking ſo much for them, that they will leave us no room to aſk any thing for ourſelves: I wiſh they may not inſiſt upon our reſtoring what we have got by the war, in order to procure ſome reſtitution for them; but this, I hope, no *Britiſh* miniſter will ever agree to.

In ſhort, Sir, we have by ſome means or other brought ourſelves into ſuch unfortunate circumſtances, that with regard to the war, I ſhall not pretend to ſay what we ought to do, or what we ought not to do; but with regard to the propoſition now before us, I can ſay what we ought to do, and I will ſay we ought to reject it, let the conſequences be what they will; becauſe, if we agree to it, our caſe will ſoon become more deſperate in time of peace than it is now in time of war. Whilſt the war continues, we may not perhaps feel the fatal effects of the tax now propoſed; becauſe, by the ſuperiority of our navy, the *French* will be prevented from rivalling us in any branch of our commerce; but the moment peace is reſtored, they will begin to rival us as they did before the war began, and by this tax they will be enabled to outdo us in every one. I am ſurprized to hear gentlemen ſay, that this conſequence will be prevented by the duty's being drawn back upon re-exportation. Do not they conſider, that the leſs ſtock in ready money is required to carry on any trade, the more our merchants may extend that trade; and that when high duties are paid upon the importation of any ſort of goods, tho' thoſe duties be paid back upon exportation, yet it requires a much larger ſtock of ready money to deal in thoſe goods, than when no duties are payable upon importation? The many duties already payable upon importation are a great cramp to our trade, and prevents this iſland's being the magazine of the world, which it would be, if our commerce were not ſubject to this inconvenience; but this additional duty will put at moſt an entire ſtop to our merchants dealing in ſuch goods as are to be imported here, in order to be afterwards exported to a foreign market.

Another diſadvantage is, Sir, that it will inhance the price of ſuch goods at all foreign markets; for tho' the duty be drawn back upon exportation, yet the merchant loſes the uſe of his money whilſt the goods lie in his warehouſe here, and this he muſt make good by ſelling his goods at a dearer rate when he exports them to the foreign market. Suppoſe a merchant imports *a thouſand pounds* worth of goods, and keeps them two years in his warehouſe before he finds an opportunity to export them to advantage, if he paid no duty upon the importation, this parcel of goods would go to the foreign market with the additional charge of two years intereſt upon 1000*l.* only, which is 100 *l.* but by his paying this duty alone upon importation, which will amount to 50 *l.* his parcel of goods muſt go to the foreign market with the additional charge of two years intereſt upon 1050 *l.* which is 105 *l*; and if a *French* merchant can ſell ſuch a parcel of goods for 1100 *l.* and he cannot ſell his parcel under 1105 *l.* we may eaſily judge, which of them the buyer will chuſe to deal with.

I know it may be ſaid, Sir, that both theſe diſadvantages may in many caſes be prevented by giving bond for the duty; but this, I believe, is ſeldom done, and never can be often done, as long as we have any merchants of credit in the kingdom; for as the merchants ſave *ten per cent.* by paying down the duty, and as it is a great trouble both to him and his friends, beſides the expence, to give bond for it, no merchant of any credit will give bond for the duty: Nay, it is enough to ruin any merchant's credit, to aſk his friends to join with him in a bond for the duty; therefore neither of theſe diſadvantages can by this method be prevented, and conſidering the high rate of *tobacco* in the book of rates, and the high duties already payable on *tobacco* even of our own plantations, the laſt of theſe two diſadvantages muſt ruin our foreign trade in *tobacco*, (which is now one of our chief exports to *France*) if ever that nation ſhould come to rival us in the *tobacco* trade. This, Sir, I take particular notice of, becauſe the *French* have now got large plantations of *tobacco* upon the river *Miſſiſippi*, which they encourage as much as they can, and in which they produce the ſame ſort of *tobacco* produced by our planters in *Virginia*; ſo that their becoming our rivals in that trade, does not ſeem to be ſo remote a danger as what we are now, and have long been frighted with, of their becoming abſolute maſters of *Europe*, and by that means planting *popery* and the *pretender* in this iſland. They may perhaps ſucceed in planting *tobacco*; but, I think, they have no great chance for ſucceeding in this laſt ſort of plantation.

Another branch of our commerce, Sir, which muſt be greatly affected, if not ruined, by this additional duty upon importation, is our *Eaſt-India* trade. Every gentleman, I believe, knows, that the great national advantage made by that trade, is by exporting our *Eaſt-India* goods to ſome of the foreign markets, or to our own colonies in the *Weſt-Indies*: They are imported by the company, but they are exported by our merchants, who buy them at the company's ſales, loaded with all the duties payable upon importation, which the buyers cannot draw back, till they enter thoſe goods for exportation, and even then they receive only a debenture, which is not preſently paid; and ſometimes they are obliged to keep theſe goods in their own warehouſes, perhaps, near a year, before they can find an opportunity to export them with any proſpect of advantage; during all which time they muſt lie out of the money paid for the goods at the company's ſale

ſale, and conſequently the goods muſt go to a foreign market loaded with the intereſt of that whole ſum; whereas, if no duties were payable upon importation, they would go to the foreign market loaded with the intereſt of the real value only. For example, Sir, I ſhall ſuppoſe that a lot of *Eaſt-India* goods, now ſold for 1000 *l.* at the company's ſale, would ſell for 800 *l.* if not charged with any duties upon importation; and I ſhall ſuppoſe, that the whole 200*l.* additional price now paid on account of duties, is drawn back upon exportation, yet this lot of goods muſt go to a foreign market loaded with a year's intereſt of this 200 *l.* more than it would have been loaded with, if no ſuch duties had been payable upon importation; conſequently the *Engliſh* merchant muſt at a foreign market inſiſt upon having 10 *l.* more for this lot of goods, than a *French* or *Dutch* merchant may ſell ſuch a lot of goods for. This, Sir, is the caſe at preſent, but if the tax now propoſed takes place, a lot of *Eaſt-India* goods which now ſells for 1000 *l.* muſt then ſell at 1050 *l.* and conſequently the *Engliſh* merchant who keeps the lot a year in his warehouſes, waiting for a foreign market, muſt at that market have 12 *l.* 10 *s.* more than a *French* or *Dutch* merchant may ſell ſuch a lot for; and from thence it is, I think, certain, that this new duty will abſolutely ruin our *Eaſt-India* trade, ſo far at leaſt as relates to the exportation of ſuch goods; for no merchant will chuſe to deal in that way, if he finds, he cannot venture to keep the goods by him, in order to watch an opportunity for exporting and ſelling them to advantage.

Thus we ſee, Sir, that even in caſes where this duty is to be drawn back upon exportation, it will greatly injure our commerce; but there are many caſes where it will be impoſſible to draw back the duty: This will be the caſe with reſpect to moſt of our manufactures made up of foreign materials, or in the manufacturing of which any foreign materials are made uſe of. I know, Sir, that the chief foreign ingredients made uſe of in dying are free from all duties, and conſequently will be free from this; but there are ſtill many ſuch ingredients that are ſubject to duties, and conſequently will be ſubject to this, ſo that it will be a new blow to our woollen and ſilk manufactures. Then as to our manufactures of iron, ſteel, copper, braſs, ivory, furs, and all ſorts of foreign woods; it will in moſt caſes be impoſſible for the exporters to intitle themſelves to any drawback; and there are ſeveral foreign materials made uſe of in our manufacture of glaſs, which materials muſt pay this duty; but it will be impoſſible for the exporters of our glaſs manufactures to intitle themſelves to any drawback. The ſame may be ſaid with regard to ſoap, and ſeveral other things, which it would be too tedious to mention; ſo that, I am afraid, this tax may prove to be the finiſhing blow both to our commerce and manufactures.

This, Sir, is what we ought to be more afraid of, than we need be of *France*'s becoming ſole and abſolute miſtreſs of the continent of *Europe*; for if there were any reality in that danger, or any juſt ground for ſuch a fear, we ſhould ſee the princes and ſtates upon the continent exerting themſelves in another manner than they do at preſent, or ever have done, ſince the time this phantom firſt began to be made uſe of for running this nation in debt and loading it with taxes. What our miniſters are to do, Sir: Whether they are to leave our allies upon the continent to take care of themſelves, and confine our military operations to our proper element: Or whether they are to contrive ſome other method for raiſing money, in order to ſupport the

war at land, is what I ſhall not take upon me to adviſe; but the method of raiſing money now propoſed is neither what I can, nor ever will agree to.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

From the Daily Gazetteer, N°. 305.

To the FOOL.

Dear C.O Z,

I Am going to give thee a ſhort hiſtory of the antiquity of our family, and likewiſe a few thoughts on our habits and employment. I don't know but for ſome reaſons we might claim kin to *Edward the Confeſſor*, the firſt who touch'd for the king's evil, and wrought many miracles of that kind, tho', perhaps, the patients might have been more effectually cured, if they had been ſent to *Batterſea* and cut for the ſimples. *Robert* duke of *Normandy* had, doubtleſs, ſome of our blood running in his veins, or he would not have ſuffer'd his brother *Henry* to have gull'd him of his crown ſo fooliſhly.—*Henry* II. makes the next figure amongſt our anceſtors, in ſuffering himſelf to be bullied by ſuch a paltry prieſt as *Becket*. The line was extinct in *Richard* I. but was reviv'd by king *John*, who makes a moſt illuſtrious figure in the annals of our family, in wiſely ſurrendering his crown to the pope's legat.—*Henry* III. inherited many of his father's fooliſh qualities; but after his deceaſe *Edward* I. aroſe, who was a ſtranger to our very name. This was a dark time for thoſe of us who liv'd in thoſe days; but this was made amends for in the reign of *Edward* II. who was certainly the prince of drivellers: But he was ſoon kick'd out, and *Edward* III. another bitter enemy to our race, placed on the throne, and, to the great grief and oppreſſion of our brethren, he reign'd upwards of 50 years. However, as ſoon as his head was laid, *Richard* II. our protector of us, mounted the throne, and by his love and affection for our family, and his maxims of government, he fool'd himſelf out of his crown. We were in great diſrepute in the reigns of *Henry* IV. and V. after whoſe dark days we were once again bleſs'd with another prince of our race, *Henry* VI. who, tho' poſſeſs'd of both the crowns of *England* and *France*, had not wit enough to keep either; wherefore the pope canoniz'd him for a fool.—We were trampled under foot in the reigns of *Edward* IV. *Richard* III. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI. but we began to hold up our heads again in *Mary*'s time; tho' ſhe being ſoon cut off, we endur'd a moſt violent perſecution in the long reign of queen *Beſs*.——However, at laſt, the *Solomon* of that age, *James* I. mounted the throne, to the great conſolation of us and ours; ſo fond was this prince of us, and ſo careful of our intereſt, that he could not reſt without ſome of our family's being near his perſon; nay, he fill'd the firſt poſts in church and ſtate with our near relations; and his whole adminiſtration, from firſt to laſt, was a continued proof of the affection he bore us.—*Charles* I. indeed, ſeem'd a little averſe to us; but yet, if we judge of him by the maxims of government he purſued, we can't deny but he had ſome regard for us. But the uſurper, *Cromwell*, baniſh'd us from court, city, and even out of the kingdom; which ſtate of captivity we remain'd till the glorious reſtoration; and when *Charles* II. return'd, how was the court crowded with our forefathers! No place of honour or profit but what was in our hands; no favour was to be obtain'd but by our intereſſion: In ſhort, the number of our family increas'd to ſuch a degree, that my lord *Rocheſter* thought it abſolutely neceſſary to keep a regiſter of every court, city and country fool,

fool, who made any figure; and one day his lordſhip took the liberty to inſert in his regiſter,—The king, a fool.—*James* II. would have been a nurſing father to us, if his furious zeal, inſpir'd by his furious prieſts, had not precipitated him to his ruin.

The hiſtory of our family ſince that time, is ſo well known, that I need not, and indeed dare not, carry it any farther.

Tho' our habit is deſcrib'd by *Shakeſpear* to be a motly coat, yet, doubtleſs, our anceſtors wore different habits according to the different times they liv'd in: Some robes of royalty, others mitres; others have carried the great ſeal; others wore long petticoats and ſlabber-bibs: In more modern times, we have been diſtinguiſh'd by ſtars and garters, lawn ſleeves, coifs, regimentals, and *Joſeph*'s coats.—Many of us are known by the ſhort cut of our coats, the enormous ſize of our hats, our effeminate behaviour, and many other tokens too tedious to mention. However, we moſt of us carry a family likeneſs about us.

The poet, above-mention'd, has fix'd our employment to counting the clock, and, doubtleſs, many of our anceſtors were ſo engaged: But we muſt not imagine they had no other occupation; for, from the prime miniſter down to the *Merry Andrew*, each acted in his proper ſphere; and antient as well as modern hiſtory informs us, that numbers of us have been employed in the firſt affairs in the kingdom. Who has not ſeen ſome or other of our family in the Ch——y, Ex——r, Ad——y, and elſewhere? — To whom were the convention and exciſe ſchemes to be imputed?—Who were the authors of the miſcarriage in the *Mediterranean*, and the expenſive land war that follow'd thereupon, but us and our friends?——And I heartily wiſh, that when the articles of the approaching peace are made more publick, we don't diſcover that ſome of our relations have been dabbling there too. Who then that views the antiquity of our family, the grand poſts we have fill'd, and ſtill continue to fill, can help crying out, as in the play,

——————*O noble fool.*
O worthy fool! Motley's the only wear.
O that I were a fool! I am ambitious
of a motley coat.

Thine eternally,

SLABBER-BIB.

From the REMEMBRANCER,

September, 3.

AFTER obſerving the danger that threatens our trade from the *French* beginning to reſume the advantages they had juſt been depriv'd of, and putting themſelves in a better condition to defend them for the time to come, this writer goes on thus:

An *Emporium*, or national mart, is what ſome people hold as neceſſary for the circulation of trade, as the heart for the circulation of the blood. *London* is the *Emporium* of the *Britiſh* empire: It was there the *Britiſh* commerce took its riſe: It is there that, by a diverſity of channels, all the various branches of it empty and repleniſh themſelves, as rivers in the ocean: And whenever it ſhall be found, that theſe alternate currents do not hold as full and free a courſe as they formerly did, it will be but fair to infer, That either ſome unnatural practice has been tried on the commercial ſyſtem, or that the ſprings, which uſed to feed thoſe currents, are dried up.

It is aſſerted by thoſe, who are in a ſituation to be fully informed, that the trade of *London* has been upon the decline for ſome years paſt, and among the ſeveral cauſes aſſigned for it, two are ſaid to be apparent and undeniable; namely, 1. That the high duties upon our importations, which are in their own nature ſo ruinous to trade, are unequally collected: And, 2. That a way has been found out to detach mercantile men from the mercantile intereſt; or,

in

in other words, not only to admit drones into the hive, but to give the whole direction of it into their hands.

In illuſtration of the firſt, it is ſcarce neceſſary to obſerve, that the *evil* of *ſmuggling* is wholly owing to high duties: Every body ſees, that deſperate men ſet the danger at defiance, for the ſake of the profits: Every body is of opinion, that there is no way ſo effectual to remove it, as to remove the temptation: And every body wonders, that the ſame force which has been employed with ſo much ſucceſs againſt the rebels of *Scotland*, has not been more ſucceſsfully employed againſt the rebels of *Suſſex*, &c. But then every body, perhaps, is not aware, that the ſame duties, which are ſo rigidly levied in the port of *London*, that it is ſcarce poſſible for any conſiderable fraud to be committed there, are not levied with the ſame rigour elſewhere: That the officers in the out-ports are not kept under the ſame diſcipline as here: That there is a ſpecies of *importers* in many of thoſe places, who are little better than *licens'd ſmugglers*: That theſe half-ſmugglers, half-merchants, have moſt inviting opportunities, (which they ſeldom fail to uſe) ſo to manage matters with the officers, that ſometimes goods are landed without any entry at all, and ſometimes fraudulent entries are made, that the officer may ſeem to *do*, and the trader to *pay*, his duty: That in conſequence of this colluſion, the latter is able to ſupply the market cheaper than thoſe who have no ſuch ſcandalous *drawback* on their firſt coſt, and the former levies contributions inſtead of the government which employs him: That this criminal intercourſe is, in many places, carried on with ſo much the more ſecurity, becauſe both officer and trader are in the ſame political intereſt, and under the ſame powerful protection: That as the one is often a leading man in the borough, and the other a tool of thoſe who repreſent it, both look upon themſelves entitled to pr-v—e of p—— And that, upon the whole, the ſame fraud which injures the revenue, and diſcourages the fair trader, alſo contributes to the ruin of the conſtitution.

And this being the caſe, it is no wonder, that numbers of traders, who looked out for the *neareſt* way to get rich, have withdrawn themſelves from *London*, and put in for a ſhare of the benefits and advantages of the out-ports; that many of them, in the courſe of a few years, are become opulent enough to vie with the moſt opulent merchants of *London*; and that the retailers in their neighbourhood, inſtead of repairing to the *London* market, ſhould furniſh themſelves at thoſe which are nearer and cheaper.

But this is not all: For if this partiality in collecting the cuſtoms has already operated thus perniciouſly on the trade of *London*, the additional *ſix per cent.* lately impoſed, will double and redouble that pernicious operation: And till the deficiency of theſe duties, in conſequence of the declenſion of trade, and the multiplication of frauds, grows alarming to thoſe who alone have power to puniſh them, it may poſſibly be in vain to call for prevention.

DECLARATION *publiſhed at* Amſterdam, *relating to the change in the regency of that city.* (See *p.* 384.)

HIS ſerene highneſs the prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, hereditary ſtadtholder of this province, having been pleaſed to remit to the lords burgo-maſters and regents of this city of *Amſterdam* his moſt honourable letter, wrote here the laſt inſtant, by which his ſaid ſerene highneſs informed them, that he had made all his efforts for removing in the beſt manner, with all the diſcretion poſſible, and by the moſt proper methods he could invent, the diſſi-

diſlike and murmurings of the good burghers and inhabitants againſt the lords-regents, and for reuniting and reconciling the minds of the lords-regents with thoſe of the burghers and inhabitants; but his ſerene highneſs finding, to his great regret, that all thoſe efforts had been fruitleſs, there remained no other ſtep, in the preſent perplexed ſituation of affairs, and in order to prevent ſtill much greater calamities, than to make uſe of the authority granted him by the reſolution of the high and noble ſtates of this province, of the 31ſt of *Auguſt* of the preſent year, as likewiſe of the offer of voluntary reſignation made by the lords burgo-maſters and counſellors, more amply ſet forth in the ſaid reſolution: In conſequence of which, his ſerene highneſs has judged proper, that the 4 reigning burgo-maſters, and 35 counſellors (one of the 36 being dead) ſhall be diſcharged from the regency and their oath, without however any prejudice to their honour and reputation, which his ſerene highneſs takes upon himſelf to defend; moreover declaring, that he ſhall be ever ready, if, againſt his hopes, neceſſity ſhould require it, to afford the ſaid diſcharged regents all the protection and ſecurity they can deſire, for their perſons, their families, and their effects. And, at the ſame time, it has pleaſed his ſerene highneſs, by virtue of the reſolution abovementioned, to nominate for burgo-maſters and counſellors, *&c. [Here were expreſſed the names of the new regents]* all conformable to the liſt ſent by his ſerene highneſs to the grand bailiff of this city, with orders to receive the oaths of the ſaid lords burgo-maſters and counſellors, and inſtal them in their reſpective employs: All which has been executed, in exact conformity to the moſt reſpectable orders of his ſerene highneſs.

Done at *Amſterdam*, 7 *Sept.* 1748.

By order of the noble and venerable lords.

Signed, JAQUES VAN DE POLL.

Extract of a LETTER *from* Breſlau, Auguſt 27.

I Take this opportunity of ſending you a melancholy journal of the miſchiefs done here by the Locuſts, which has been carefully collected, and upon the truth of which in every reſpect you may ſafely depend. On the 20th of this month an incredible multitude arrived at *Lampersdorff*, in the *Bernſtadt*; there they formed in a column, and taking flight about noon, continued their paſſage for 4 hours over the foreſt of *Minchen*. Theſe inſects having paſſed the *Oder*, ſettled in the country about *Ohlau*, and after eating up every thing that was to be found at *Rothland* and *Beckeren*, they continued their paſſage again to *Ielſch*. On the 23d another ſwarm of theſe devouring creatures came from *Patſchkau* to *Ober Schreibendorff*, where they fell upon two gardens, and ruined every thing that was in them. As they were a little ſtraitned in their quarters, they lay one upon another in heaps, to the height of one's knee, and being driven from thence they eat up all the graſs in the meadows, and even all the ruſhes and reeds about the village of *Deutſch Jackel*; and from thence they continued their flight to *Hoben Gierſdorff*, where they deſtroyed ſeveral fields of buck-wheat. As yet we have no farther account of the excurſions of this body. A third prodigious ſwarm paſſed in the evening of the 22d by *Zinckel*. On the 23d they fell about *Loſdorff*, on the 24th they paſſed by *Schonbrun*, *Prieborn*, and *Siebenhuben*, and at length took up their quarters in the village of *Datzdorff*, where they lay one upon another a full quarter of a yard high, taking up a quarter of a league in length, and about half that ſpace in breadth. All the fruits of the earth that are not got in, as well as the graſs, reeds, and in ſhort every green thing, is totally deſtroyed. They tried at firſt to drive them away

away with poles, but to no purpoſe. At length ſomebody very luckily thought of beating a drum, upon which they immediately took flight, but ſettled ſoon after upon the trees in the foreſt, from whence they were driven by the ſame means. They made their retreat by *Munſterberg*, and then paſſed thro' the county of *Glatz* into *Bohemia*, where they have committed dreadful devaſtations on the lands of count *Wallis*. Theſe inſects are about the length of one's finger, and of all colours, grey, green, yellow, black, red, and brown. Some people pretend to ſay, that each of theſe bands has a captain of a moſt enormous ſize; this is certain, that they leave behind them an intolerable ſtench. Some of the inhabitants of the county have obſerved, that they make holes in dry earth, about the depth of one's finger, where they lay their eggs; which the peaſants are endeavouring to deſtroy, by double plowing their land. It is very remarkable, that the ſame evening they quitted *Lamperſdorff*, 3 great ſwarms of winged ants paſſed by the ſame place, as if they had been in purſuit of them. Some people were fooliſh enough to endeavour to ſtop them, but as this drew the whole ſwarm upon them, they were quickly weary of that ſort of diverſion. *(See a curious figure of the* Locuſt, *in our laſt*, p. 342. *And ſeveral accounts of them*, p. 363, 372, 379.)

After the above account, the following cannot be thought unſeaſonable.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

NOVELTY in all things is apt to ſtrike with double impulſe on the human heart, and animate with an increaſe of life thoſe ſecret ſprings, which are the principles of its actions. The judgments, with which an incenſed God often viſits the ſins of a corrupt, degenerate world, are not exempted from this obſervation: Like the other events of life, if frequent and common, they become familiar to the mind, and therefore leſs capable of raiſing that *awful ſenſibility*, which is the ſoul of repentance; but, if extraordinary in their nature, and amazing in their operation, they kindle the paſſions, and often prove the bleſſed ſource of an amendment of life and converſation, in thoſe, even in whom ſin ſeem'd to have taken the deepeſt root, and ſhed its moſt baleful influence. I am not ſetting up for a moraliſt, nor is what I ſhall advance, concerning the preſent degeneracy of the age, the produce of a mind out of temper with the world, or the leiſure amuſement of an idle hour on an indifferent common topick. No, let every rational man but diſpoſſeſs himſelf of prejudices and buſineſs, and apply to his own reaſon and conſcience but one hour, and what a frightful ſcene will not open to his view? He'll find the man of the age diveſted of almoſt every characteriſtick of his nature, and ſtriving to loſe himſelf in the brute, in ſpite of his ſhape and divine origin: Let him trace him in his words and actions, he'll find him alike armed againſt his God and his fellow creature, equally rebellious to the duties of religion and the relative devoirs of a ſocial being; fraud, deceit and pleaſure, fill up the ſpan of life. God and our Redeemer are the leaſt things that enter into his thoughts, unleſs it be to throw out ſome impudent pun, or daring blaſphemy, againſt the pureſt religion that ever nation was bleſt with; as if the trifling merit of being thought a wit ought to be purchaſed at ſo dear a price as the hazard of damnation. Numberleſs other enormities are daily growing into faſhion, and cry aloud for the exertion of the divine reſentment. Mercy, indeed, doth yet withhold the ſword of juſtice, but how long the Almighty will yet forbear

he alone can tell. We have already had ſeveral forerunners of the calamities that await a hardened nation: A war of many years over almoſt all *Europe*; a mortality amongſt the cattle; and the appearance of ſhoals of thoſe devouring inſects, which the ſcripture ſo emphatically calls the *Hoſt of the Lord*, and with which the Almighty once viſited the impious *Egyptians*. The miſchief they have lately committed abroad, comes up to the height of what *Pharaoh* ever ſuffered from them; and tho' this nation has hitherto eſcaped the weight of this *new and extraordinary ſcourge*, yet as it is at hand, and our ſins leave but little hope for mercy, let every man ſeriouſly recollect himſelf, ſearch his heart, purge it from vanity and impiety, and learn at laſt, that one day in the houſe of the Lord is better than whole ages in the dwellings of the wicked.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

AS the *reſtitution* of *Cape Breton* is a point abſolutely determin'd by the very *preliminaries* of peace, I deſire you would publiſh the following computation (which I dare ſay does not exceed the truth) of what that iſland has *coſt us* in the *taking* and *keeping* it to this time.

Money granted by parliament to re-imburſe

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Maſſachuſet-Bay —	183649	2	7
New Hampſhire —	16355	13	4
Connecticut Province	28863	19	1
Rhode Iſland —	6332	12	10
James Gibſon, Eſq;	547	15	0
Total	235747	2	10½

To the charge of garriſon, ſtores, *&c.* at a moderate medium of 60000*l.* a year for 3 years ſince. — 180000 0 0

To extraordinary expence of ſhipping in reducing of *Louiſbourg*, and protecting the harbour ever A ſince, ſuppoſe only (which I imagine is much too low, but not having ſo good authority here as in the other articles, B would not exceed) — 150000 0 0

Total 565747 2 10½

The charge of tranſports, to bring off our ſoldiers, people, *&c.* I had like to have forC got; but if this, and other incidents, are only ſufficient to make the groſs ſum — 600000 0 0

This is three times as much as D *Dunkirk* was *ſold for* to *France*, by king *Charles* II. and ſince that prince is blamed for *making a bad market*, what muſt be ſaid of thoſe who *give ſuch an extravagant preſent?*

I am, *&c.*

E *To the* AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Bath, Aug.* 29, 1748.

AS we have now no monthly regiſter, or other periodical collection, that gives a regular hiſtorical account of the proceedings in parliaF ment, a great many gentlemen in this city and neighbourhood join with me in deſiring that you would give us ſomething in this way, *which will oblige*

Your conſtant reader,
And admirer, &c.

G

Being always ready to oblige our readers as far as lies in our power, we ſhall, in compliance with the above, give them the following ſum-

September, 1748.

mary, which we have collected from the beſt and moſt authentick accounts that could be procured.

A ſummary of the moſt important affairs that happened in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament.

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 10, 1747, the parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, according to his majeſty's appointment and laſt prorogation; and as this was the firſt ſeſſion of a new parliament, his majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and directed the commons to chuſe a ſpeaker, and preſent him to his majeſty for his approbation the *Thurſday* following. The commons being returned to their houſe, unanimouſly choſe the Right Hon. *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; for their ſpeaker, and his majeſty coming again to the houſe of peers on the *Thurſday* following, after having approved of their choice, made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in our *Magazine* for laſt year, *p.* 515.

This ſpeech was reported by the lord chancellor to the houſe of lords, as ſoon as his majeſty had retired, and after being read by the clerk at the table, the ſubſtance of an addreſs by way of anſwer was moved for; which being approved by the houſe, a committee was appointed to draw up an addreſs in purſuance thereof, who retir'd immediately, and having drawn up an addreſs, the ſame was agreed to by the houſe, and the lords with white ſtaves directed to wait on his majeſty, to know when he would be attended by that houſe with their addreſs. Next day the ſaid lords reported, that his majeſty had appointed that day at two o'clock, and the lord chancellor with the houſe went accordingly and preſented their addreſs, which, with his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer, ſee in the ſaid *Magazine*, p. 516.

When the commons returned to their houſe on the 12th, Mr. Speaker alone, and then the other members preſent took the oaths, according to the laws made for that purpoſe. On the 13th and 14th, ſeveral other members did the ſame, ſo that they could enter upon no buſineſs till *Monday* the 16th, when, by way of opening the ſeſſion, a bill for the more effectual preventing clandeſtine outlawries, was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and after making the orders and agreeing to the reſolutions uſual at the beginning of a ſeſſion, Mr. Speaker, reported his majeſty's ſpeech, whereupon the ſubſtance of an addreſs by way of anſwer was moved for by *Henry Legge*, Eſq; which was agreed to by the houſe, and a committee appointed to draw up an addreſs according thereto, who made their report next day, and the addreſs they had drawn up, with one amendment, was agreed to by the houſe *nemine contradicente*. Then it was ordered, that ſuch members of the houſe as were of his majeſty's privy-council, ſhould humbly know his majeſty's pleaſure, when he would be attended by that houſe; and his majeſty having appointed the 18th at 2 o'clock, Mr. Speaker with the houſe went accordingly to *St. James*'s, and preſented their addreſs, which, with his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer, ſee in the ſaid *Magazine*, p. 521.

As all petitions againſt undue elections or returns muſt be preſented within 14 days after the election or return, or within the firſt 14 days of the next enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, a great number of ſuch petitions were preſented within the firſt 14 days of this ſeſſion, as uſual at the beginning of every new parliament; and many of them were heard and determined during this ſeſſion, of which the moſt remarkable were as follow, viz. The double return for the borough of *Milborne-Port* in *Somerſetſhire*, by which *Michael Harvey* and *Jeffry French* Eſqrs. and *Thomas Medlycott* and *Charles Churchill* Eſqrs. were returned. This being a borough by preſcription, according

according to the antient uſage and cuſtom thereof, there have always been in it *nine* capital bailiffs, who hold their reſpective offices by virtue of deputations granted by the proprietors of *nine* antient parcels of borough lands, two of whom preſide yearly, by rotation, as head officers; and theſe two preſiding capital bailiffs, may, if they pleaſe, (at a court-leet held in *October* yearly) appoint ſubſtitutes to execute the menial offices of the borough, who are called ſub-bailiffs.

This borough diſcontinued ſending members to parliament for many years, but was reſtored to its antient privileges in the 4th of king *Charles the Firſt*, ſince which time it has continued to ſend two members to every parliament, and the ſheriff's precept for chuſing members is always directed to the bailiffs thereof. For ſeveral years after the borough was reſtored to its privileges, the two preſiding capital bailiffs, when preſent, or one of them, when the other was abſent, enjoyed the ſole right of making the return to the ſheriff's precept, that is to ſay, of returning the members, they thought legally choſen; but ſince the reſtoration theſe *nine* antient parcels of borough lands, having been all ingroſſed, and become the property of two neighbouring gentlemen, by agreement between themſelves, they or ſome of their friends were generally choſen and returned without oppoſition; and it often happened, that neither of the capital preſiding bailiffs were preſent, the return was often made by their ſubſtitutes or ſub-bailiffs; ſometimes by the capital bailiff and bailiffs, and moſt frequently by the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough.

This was the conſtitution and cuſtom of the ſaid borough at the time of the laſt election, when *Thomas Medlycott*, Eſq; and *William Biſhop*, were the preſiding capital bailiffs, and one *Arthur Anſty* (ſaid to be a common day-labourer, and ſervant to the ſaid *Thomas Medlycott*) was the ſub-bailiff appointed by him the ſaid *Tho. Medlycott*. The candidates were *Michael Harvey* and *Jeffery French* Eſqrs. of one ſide, and the ſaid *Thomas Medlycott* and *Charles Churchill*, Eſqrs. of the other; and when the election was over, a return of the two former was made to the ſheriff by the ſaid *William Biſhop*, which he accepted and annexed to his precept; but ſome days after, another return of the two latter was made to the ſheriff by the ſaid *Arthur Anſty*, which he likewiſe accepted and annexed to his precept, ſo that his writ was returned with a double return for the ſaid borough, and which was the legal return was the queſtion, and the only queſtion that by order came to be determined on *Tueſday* the 1ſt of *December* laſt.

As to the return made by *William Biſhop*, it was objected, 1ſt, That the ſub-bailiffs, and not the capital bailiffs, were by the cuſtom of that borough the returning officers; and 2dly, That the ſaid *William Biſhop* was not properly qualified to act, becauſe he had not previouſly taken any oath of office.

To the firſt objection it was anſwered, That by the cuſtom of the borough the ſub-bailiffs never acted but in the abſence, or by the orders or permiſſion of their principals; and when either of the capital bailiffs were preſent, neither of the ſub-bailiffs could act as a preſiding officer, the capital bailiff preſent being then the ſole preſiding officer.

To the ſecond objection it was anſwered, That *William Biſhop* had taken all the oaths requiſite by law, but that an oath of office was not requiſite either by law, or the cuſtom of that borough, as had been admitted by the ſaid *Thomas Medlycott* himſelf.

Then as to the return made by *Arthur Anſty*, it was objected, 1ſt, That as he was only a ſub-bailiff,

and both the capital preſiding bailiffs not only preſent but acting as preſiding officers, he could not act as a preſiding officer in any affair whatſoever, much leſs in ſuch a principal one as that of returning members to parliament; and 2dly, That the return made by the ſaid *Arthur Anſty* was void, by virtue of a reſolution of that houſe of the 2d of *June*, 1685, by which it was reſolved, *That no mayor, bailiff, or other officer, to whom the precept ought to be directed, is capable of being elected to ſerve in parliament for the ſame borough of which he is mayor, bailiff or officer, at the time of the election:* And as the return made by the ſaid *Arthur Anſty* muſt be ſuppoſed to be a return made by the ſaid *Thomas Medlycott*, whoſe ſubſtitute and ſervant he was, according to the axiom in law, *Qui facit per alium, facit per ſe*; therefore by this reſolution it ought to be void.

To the firſt objection it was anſwered, That by the cuſtom of the borough, the ſub-bailiffs were the only proper returning officers, conſequently the return made by *Arthur Anſty* was the only legal return; and to the 2d it was anſwered, That if the axiom of law were to be applied to the elections for this borough, neither of the two proprietors of the *nine* antient parcels of borough lands could ever be choſen or returned as repreſentatives for this borough, becauſe both the capital and ſub-bailiffs are but their deputies; and as this would be inconſiſtent with common ſenſe, as well as contrary to the cuſtom of the borough, ever ſince the abovementioned reſolution, it could not be ſuppoſed, that the houſe thereby intended to render the ſub-bailiffs of this borough incapable of returning either their immediate principals, the capital bailiffs, or their remote principals, the proprietors of theſe antient parcels of borough lands.

Upon the whole, the houſe, after having ſpent two days in hearing counſel, reading former returns, &c. and examining witneſſes, came to a reſolution, *That the execution of the precept for electing burgeſſes to ſerve in parliament for the borough of* Milborne-Port, *and the making of the return thereof, are only in the two ſub-bailiffs of the ſaid borough, or in one ſub-bailiff, if there are not two*; in conſequence of which the clerk of the crown, by order, took off the file the return made by *William Biſhop*, and the ſaid *Thomas Medlycott* and *Charles Churchill*, Eſqrs. became thereby the only ſitting members.

The next conteſted election we ſhall take notice of, was that for *Wareham* in the county of *Dorſet*, in which *John Pitt*, and *Robert Bale Hodgkinſon*, Eſqrs. were the petitioners, and *Henry Drax* and *Thomas Erle Drax*, Eſqrs. were the ſitting members. The hearing of this election came on *January* the 10th, and the queſtion diſputed was about the right of electing, which, according as it was ſtated by the petitioners was to be only in the mayor and magiſtrates of the ſaid borough, and in ſuch of the inhabitants of the ſaid as pay ſcot and lot, and in the freeholders of lands or tenements there who have been, *bona fide*, to their own uſe in the actual occupation, and in the receipt of the rents and profits of ſuch lands or tenements, for the ſpace of one whole year next before the election; except the ſame came to ſuch freeholders, by deſcent, deviſe, marriage, marriage-ſettlement or promotion to ſome benefice in the church.

On the other hand, the right of electing, according as it was ſtated by the ſitting members, was to be in the mayor and magiſtrates of the ſaid borough, and in ſuch of the inhabitants there as pay ſcot and lot, and in *all* the freeholders of the

On the part of the petitioners ſeveral witneſſes were examined, and a petition of *George Pitt*, Eſq; in the year 1722, complaining of an undue election and return for the ſaid borough, was read; in order to prove the right of electing to be as they had ſtated it: And on the part of the ſitting members ſeveral witneſſes were examined for proving the right of electing to be as ſtated by them; and beſides two journals of the houſe were read, one of the 15th of *June*, 1661, and another of the 22d of *December*, 1690, from which it appeared, *That it had been twice reſolved by the houſe, that the right of electing was in the mayor, magiſtrates, inhabitants that paid ſcot and lot, and in the freeholders of the ſaid borough.* (Without any limitation as to the freeholders having been in poſſeſſion for a twelve-month preceding.)

From theſe journals the ſitting members argued, that every man who was a freeholder in the ſaid borough had a right to vote at the laſt election, even ſuppoſing he had not bought or entered upon his freehold till the day before the election; and that the houſe could not now from any proof of a contrary cuſtom determine otherwiſe, becauſe of the act of the ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, which expreſsly enacts, *That ſuch votes ſhall be deemed to be legal, which have been ſo declared by the laſt determination in the houſe of commons, which determination concerning any county, ſhire, city, borough, cinque-port, or place, ſhall be final to all intents and purpoſes, any uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.* Nay, they argued, that the petitioners ought not to have been admitted to offer any evidence for proving, that by the cuſtom in this borough the right of voting had been confined to thoſe freeholders, that had been in poſſeſſion of their freeholds for the ſpace of one whole year next before the election; becauſe, by the ſtanding order of the houſe, made the 16th of *January*, 1735-6, *the counſel at the bar, or before the committee of privileges and elections, are to be reſtrained from offering evidence touching the legality of votes for members to ſerve in parliament for any county, ſhire, city, borough, cinque-port, or place, contrary to the laſt determination of the houſe of commons.*

It was anſwered, That neither in the year 1661, nor in the year 1690, there had been any queſtion before the houſe, whether all the freeholders of this borough had a right to vote at elections, or ſuch only as had been in poſſeſſion of their freeholds for the ſpace of a year next before the election; therefore this was a queſtion that ſtill remained to be determined; and if by the cuſtom of the borough, the right of voting had been confined to thoſe freeholders only that had been ſo long in poſſeſſion, it was a right cuſtom, which ought now to be confirmed and eſtabliſhed by their determination; for that the cuſtom was a right cuſtom, the whole legiſlature had agreed, by making a ſtanding law, in the 10th of queen *Anne*, for eſtabliſhing it in every county and ſhire within *Great Britain*.

It was reply'd, That if there had been any ſuch cuſtom before the year 1661 or 1690, it is almoſt impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that ſome one of the contending parties would not have found his advantage in it, and if any one had, it is equally impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that he would not have taken that advantage, by which the queſtion would then have been particularly, inſtead of being only generally determined; conſequently it muſt be concluded, that there was no ſuch cuſtom at either of thoſe times; and no man's right can be taken from him by any cuſtom that is not immemorial. But ſuppoſing there had then been ſuch a cuſtom, the determination of the then houſe

of

of commons being general as to all freeholders, and that determination declared by act of parliament to be final, *any uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding*, the cuſtom muſt be ſuppoſed to have been abrogated by this determination and act of parliament, and, whether right or wrong, could not upon that occaſion be re-eſtabliſhed, nor could the rectitude of the cuſtom come then under their conſideration, becauſe they were not upon that occaſion acting in their legiſlative, but in their judicative capacity.

How the proof of this cuſtom ſtood cannot be related, becauſe it was contradictory, and conſequently depended on the credibility of the witneſſes; but upon the whole, the houſe, by their reſolution confirmed the right of voting as ſtated by the petitioners, and the farther hearing being adjourned to the 21ſt, the petitioners proceeded to diſqualify ſeveral perſons who voted for the fitting members, on account of their not having been a year in poſſeſſion, or not *bona fide* and to their own uſe in poſſeſſion; after which the hearing was adjourned to the 26th, when the counſel for the fitting members acquainted the houſe, that the right of electing having been determined otherwiſe than they expected, they were not able to make a proper defence, unleſs the houſe would indulge them with further time, which they requeſted; but this being refuſed, they informed the houſe, that the fitting members had reſolved to give the houſe no farther trouble; whereupon the petitioners were declared duly elected, and the return amended accordingly.

Tueſday, February the 2d, came on the hearing of the matter of the petition of *James Mainwaring*, jun. Eſq; and the petition of ſeveral perſons whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, complaining of an undue election and return for the city of *Cheſter*; and as their complaint was ſingly againſt the election of *Henry Warburton*, Eſq; he alone appeared by his counſel in defence of his election. Here likewiſe the diſpute was about the right of electing, which by the petitioners was ſtated to be only in ſuch citizens of the ſaid city, as are inhabitants within the ſame, or the liberties thereof, and admitted to their freedom by birth or ſervitude, and not receiving alms, or any publick charity: Whereas by the ſitting member the right of electing was ſtated to be in the freemen of the ſaid city in general.

The petitioners produced the original charter granted to this city by king *Henry* VII. and a confirmation thereof by queen *Elizabeth*'s letters patent, from both which it appeared, that the right of electing the mayor, and ſeveral other officers of the ſaid city, was by the ſaid charter veſted in the citizens commorant within the ſaid city; and that commorant citizens only were eligible into thoſe offices; and tho' it appeared that numbers of perſons had been admitted freemen of this city by purchaſe, or gratis, without being intitled to their admiſſion by birth or ſervitude, yet it was proved by ſome witneſſes, that antiently ſuch citizens only had enjoyed the right to vote at elections of parliament-men, as were intitled to their freedom by birth or ſervitude, and were at the time of the election inhabitants within the ſaid city, or liberties thereof.

On the other hand the ſitting member ſhewed, from the reſolutions of that houſe, ſo far back as the 2d of *William and Mary*, that other freemen had voted at elections; and having produced ſeveral polls taken at elections of parliament-men for the ſaid city, he propoſed to prove, that many of the perſons who voted at each of the ſaid elections, were not commorant in the ſaid city when they

they voted; but the ſame was admitted by the petitioners. Then he propoſed to prove, 1ſt, That ſeveral honorary and non-reſident freemen had been elected into the offices of mayor and ſheriffs, and had voted at the elections of mayors and ſheriffs. 2dly, That honorary freemen had exerciſed trades within the ſaid city. 3dly, That freemen who had purchaſed their freedom, were exempted from the payment of toll, as well as other freemen; but the whole was admitted by the petitioners.

However, as theſe cuſtoms were contrary to their original charter, the houſe reſolved, *That the right of electing citizens to ſerve in parliament, for the city of* Cheſter, *is in the mayor, aldermen and common-council of the ſaid city, and in ſuch of the freemen of the ſaid city, not receiving alms, as ſhall have been commorant within the ſame, or the liberties thereof, for the ſpace of one whole year, next before the election.*

Tho' this determination was in favour of the petitioners, yet as ſoon as they had obtained it, they declared, they would give the houſe no farther trouble, and conſequently it was reſolved, *nem. con.* that *Philip Henry Warburton*, Eſq; was duly elected.

And on *Thurſday, February* 11th, came on the hearing of the controverted election for the city of *Worceſter*, in which *Robert Tracy*, Eſq; was the petitioner, and the ſitting member, whoſe election was complained of, was *Thomas Geers Winford*, Eſq; Here alſo the right of electing was diſputed; for the petitioner ſtated it to be in the citizens of the ſaid city, not receiving alms, and admitted to their freedom by birth or ſervitude, or by redemption in order to trade within the ſaid city; and the ſaid ſitting member ſtated it to be in the freemen of the ſaid city not receiving alms.

For proving the right of electing to be as ſtated by the petitioner, the original charter granted to this city by king *Henry* III. in the 11th year of his reign, was produced, whereby it appeared, that all perſons who were not free of the mercatory of the ſaid city, were reſtrained from exerciſing any trade within the ſame, or the ſuburbs thereof, unleſs with the conſent of the citizens; and it was proved, that no entries of the admiſſion of honorary freemen appear in the books of the ſaid corporation, before the year 1639; and that afterwards, when any ſuch were admitted, it was under ſeveral reſtrictions.

Of the other ſide the ſitting member endeavoured to prove by one witneſs, that all freemen had a right to vote at elections of parliament-men for the ſaid city; but this proof not being ſufficient, and the cuſtom of admitting honorary freemen having been ſo lately introduced, the houſe reſolved, *That the right of electing citizens to ſerve in parliament, for the city of* Worceſter *is in the citizens of the ſaid city, not receiving alms, and admitted to their freedom by birth or ſervitude, or by redemption in order to trade within the ſaid city.*

Upon this the ſitting member ſtood up in his place and acquainted the houſe, that according to this reſolution, he could not make out a majority of votes, therefore he would give the houſe no farther trouble; whereupon *Robert Tracy*, Eſq; was declared duly elected, and the return amended accordingly.

As to the other controverted elections which where laſt ſeſſion determined, no point of a publick nature was diſputed or determined in any of them, the only queſtion being, which of the candidates had the majority of legal votes; therefore we ſhall give no particular account of any of them, but refer to the alterations in the *liſt* of parliament; which alterations the reader will find in our *Magazine* for *February*, p. 90, and that for *May* laſt, p. 234.

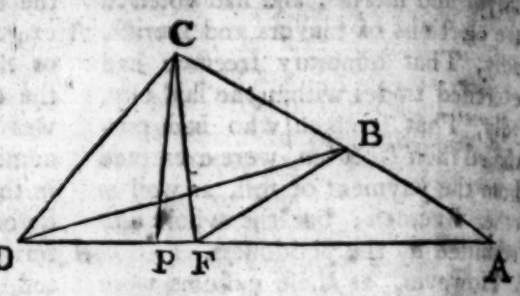
[*To be continued.*]

Solution

Solution to the Question in SURVEYING. (*See* Mag. *for* July *laſt*, p. 322.)

Ac. Rd. P.

GIVEN CA=b=13 Chains, Area=5-1-39=54.9375 ſquare Chains, the Angle CDB=34° 15′; draw FB, which, by the Queſtion is equal to CF=DF: Then (by 20 *E.* 3.) the *L* CFB=68° 30′, and *L* FCB=FCA =55° 45′; make CP perpendicular to DA, and put p and q=natural Sine and Coſine of 55° 45′, x and y that of the *L* A, and r=CF=DF. Then by Trigonometry $py+qx$=Sine *L* CFD, and as $x : r :: py+qx : b \therefore \frac{bx}{r}=py+qx$, and as $x : r :: p : \frac{rp}{x}$=FA, then (DF+FA) $r+\frac{rp}{x}$=DA; and as 1 (Rad.) : b : : x : bx=CP, then (CP×DA) $bx\times r+\frac{rp}{x}=2a \therefore r=\frac{2a}{bx\times bp}$, and $\frac{bx}{r}=\frac{bx\times\overline{bx+bp}}{2a}=py+qx$: But $y=\sqrt{1-xx} \therefore \frac{bx\times\overline{bx+bp}}{2a}=p\sqrt{1-xx}+qx$, by Tranſpoſition and Diviſion $\frac{b^2}{2ap}x^2+\frac{b^2}{2a}x-\frac{q}{p}x=\sqrt{1-xx}$: which being put into Numbers, and ſolved, gives x=4915098, the natural Sine of 29°-26′-25″ and $r=\frac{2a}{bx+bp}$=6.4122041, then $r+\frac{rp}{x}$=DA=17.1958382 and bx=CP =6.3896274, and the Side DC (by Plain Trigonometry) =8.6803.



Tervil, Somerſetſhire,
Aug. 22, 1748.

W. W. D. *Cripple Gauger.*

From the Weſtminſter Journal, Sept. 10.

Mr. Touchit,

FOR goodneſs ſake be not ſo gloomy and ſerious upon the proſpect of our affairs. You acknowledge a *peace* to be a great A bleſſing, provided (as you and ſuch as you always add) it be a *ſafe* and *honourable* one. Well then, who told you, beforehand, that *this peace* will not be *ſafe* and *honourable?* Certainly the negotiation of it has been in very *honourable* hands: B Why then ſhould you doubt of its *ſafety?*

As to what we may gueſs at preſent of the conditions, it amounts to no more, with reſpect to us, than that we are to give up *Cape Breton* and *Ratian*; that the *French*, in C return, are to reſtore *Fort St. George* to our *Eaſt-India* company; that our diſputes with *Spain* are once more to be left with commiſſaries, as they were before the war; and that with reſpect to future trade, and the increaſe of naval power, all parties are to do the beſt they can for themſelves. Now that all this is dealing quite *upon honour*, I find it not difficult to demonſtrate: And I ſhall drop a hint or two to prove, that, in one ſenſe of the word, it is dealing *ſafely* alſo.

Can any perſon living act more *upon honour* than he, who having in his hands a *certain ſecurity* for the performance of a contract, generouſly and voluntarily gives it up, and in lieu of it, takes only a *verbal promiſe?* And this *honour* is the more conſpicuous at preſent, if we conſider that the *French* and *Spaniards*, when we have truſted them formerly in a leſs degree, did not always

5

always anſwer our expectation, with regard to the punctuality on their part; it is therefore indiſputably a moſt high ſtrain of *honour* to truſt them again under the like circumſtances.

As to the reſtoration of *Fort St. George*, it is mighty kind of the *French* that they will conſent to make it: But is it not, on the other hand, extremely *honourable* of us, that we will take no advantage of all that may be conquered, within the time limited, by the admirals *Griffin* and *Boſcawen*, but reſtore *that* likewiſe, in the lump, at the end of the ſaid limited time?

The *trade*, both of *France* and *Spain*, was certainly very much at our mercy before the ſignature of preliminaries, and ſome of our naval commanders were going on in ſuch a courſe, as muſt in a ſhort time have made it *no trade at all*. The conſequence of this would undeniably have been, that our own trade muſt have increaſed almoſt in proportion as the trade of thoſe kingdoms decreaſed. How *honourable* than was it, in ſuch a ſtate of affairs, to hold our hands, and permit them to keep the little they had left, and put in their hands all the means they could deſire, to extend it more than ever?

And as to their *naval power*, it was univerſally ſo ſhattered and broken, and ours in general ſo great and flouriſhing, that a proof of more *diſintereſted honour* could not be exhibited than this, *viz.* That we allow them to repair and augment it with all convenient ſpeed, not only by the native workmen in their own ports, but by employing thoſe of other nations, even ours, and purchaſing from every part of *Europe* ſhips ready built and rigg'd for their purpoſe.—So much for *honour*.

Safety is a word that has various meanings. We call him a *ſafe* man, who is careful of his ſubſtance, and will not part with a penny which he can by any means keep. According to this interpretation, I conceive the peace will be very *ſafe* as well as honourable.

Cape Breton, in the three years we have had it, has coſt God knows what for men, artillery, ſtores, ſhips to lie in the harbour, government, and other expenſive articles. (*See* p. 409.) For *Rattan*, which is an affair of much ſmaller concern, I believe, 10,000 *l.* a year has been given. But by reſtoring thoſe places both ſums will be ſaved to the publick, which is an undeniable proof of the *ſafety* of this peace; and by the ſame rule, it will be extremely *ſafe* for the nation to part with *Placentia* and *Annapolis* likewiſe, ſince we have a new burthen laid on us every winter for their ſupport: And *much more ſafe* would it ſtill be to deliver up *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, without accepting of any chargeable *equivalent*, on the coaſt of *Barbary* or elſewhere;—in proportion as the expences of keeping *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* are greater then thoſe of keeping *Placentia* and *Annapolis*.

As to the other branch of *ſafety*, that of our commerce hereafter, I do not think myſelf obliged to take it under conſideration: For why ſhould this affair, Mr. *Touchit*, give *you* or *I* more concern than it gives our *betters*? Yet I cannot help aſking, ſince we are upon terms of *honour*, whether we may not as *ſafely* truſt to the *honour* of *France* and *Spain* for our trade in the *Mediterranean*, as for our fiſhery, or for our navigation in the *Weſt-Indian* ſeas?

Your humble ſervant,
HONORIFICO.

REMEMBRANCER, September 10.

THIS paper is a ſequel to the former, (p. 405) wherein the writer treats of the ſecond cauſe of the declenſion of trade in the port of *London*, viz. That a way has been found out to detach mercantile men from the mercantile intereſt, &c.

He firſt obſerves, That when the demands, or, as they were then called, the neceſſities of government, firſt began to riſe ſo high, that the miniſters, who made thoſe demands, did not think it ſafe for themſelves to raiſe ſuch ſupplies within the year, as were ſufficient to anſwer them, but rather choſe to double the burthen gradually, and imperceptibly, by a proceſs of mortgage and anticipation, ſo little were the people in general aware of the conſequences of a national debt, that the riſe and progreſs of it were ſcarce attended to then, and ſince has ſcarce been touched upon by any of our general hiſtorians.

In like manner, ſo little were they aware of the inconveniencies which might ariſe, either to trade, or to the conſtitution, from *companies*, trading, or pretending to trade, on *joint ſtocks*, under the authority of an excluſive charter, that, alike during the great conteſt which held thro' ſo many years of K. *William*'s reign, to take the *Eaſt-India* trade out of the direction of *tories*, and transfer it to the *whigs*; and during *that* which the project of eſtabliſhing a *national bank* gave riſe to, they rather attended to the iſſue, as a matter of curioſity and amuſement, than as to what fundamentally affected the weal or woe of the republick.

At the time when this great, but inſenſible change was made in the habit of the body-politick, there were but two ways of employing money; namely, in trade and uſury: Of theſe, the firſt, as it deſervedly ought, was held honourable; and the

laſt, if extended beyond the pale of the law, as deſervedly infamous. The uſurer's walk was always under cover; it was frequented by none but the prodigal and the wretched; and where they repaired for aſſiſtance, they met with ruin. The trader, on the contrary, lived in the ſunſhine: His dealings were open; his character was a pledge for his fortune: The intercourſe between him and the labourer and manufacturer, was profitable to both; and every acquiſition he made, was an acquiſition to the publick.

It followed, that while ſuch was the condition of the commonwealth, the rotation of property was ſimilar to it. The wealthy merchant ſucceeded by purchaſe, to the eſtate which the laviſh heir had ſquander'd; and thus a great part of the money, ſav'd by the landholder, as portions for younger ſons, returned into trade; and, if properly managed, made way for the eſtabliſhment of a new family.

But when it was diſcovered, that under a military diſpenſation, adventures in trade continu'd no longer on an equal footing: That the riſque was greater, and the profit leſs: That while the *French*, as well as the *Dutch*, were our rivals at every foreign market, they interrupted our navigation, and made prize of our ſhips: That the general application of power regarded more the views and intereſts of other ſtates, than our own: And that, in ſhort, abundantly more was to be got, with abundantly more ſecurity, by diſcounting tallies, any preying on the publick neceſſities, than the richeſt vein of commerce in the univerſe, almoſt every man, who could, made it his buſineſs to draw his ſtock out of trade, and diſpoſe of it in the funds: The conſequence of which was, that the whole city ſeemed converted into a corporation of brokers and uſurers; and that which the law held criminal, when practis'd upon individuals, was not only held innocent, but meritorious, when practis'd on the commonwealth; the ſtate of which exactly reſembled that of an encumber'd, but rich man, in great diſtreſs for ready money, yet able to pay large premiums and intereſt, and give ſufficient ſecurity; ſurrounded at once with bailiffs and extortioners, and utterly incapable of redeeming himſelf out of the talons of the firſt, without mortgaging all he was worth to the laſt.

Thus a new, but deſtructive ſpecies of commerce aroſe out of the ruins of the former: For no ſooner was it diſcovered, that the funds (as the ſecurities aſſign'd by parliament to the lenders, then firſt began to be called) were a marketable commodity, and that the price-current roſe and fell, as the credit of the government wax'd and wan'd, than *transferring* and *ſtock-jobbing* became a trade; and ſuch *artifices of fraud* were found, as, to anſwer their own ſelfiſh purpoſes, could *lye* the government into credit one day, and out of credit the next, equally to the detriment of thoſe they purchas'd of, and thoſe they ſold to.

He afterwards ſays, It is evident, from every circumſtance, that the moſt favourable thing which can be ſaid of the *trade* carried on in the *funds*, is, That it ſerves to prevent a ſtagnation of that credit and opinion, on which their value at the market, in ſo great a meaſure, depends: And that, in every other regard, it is rather a national nuſance, than a national advantage.

The ſame maxims (he ſays) have been ever ſince obſerved; and, in conſequence of them, the money'd intereſt has been held in the ſame ſubſerviency to that of the adminiſtration. If we caſt our eyes on the trading companies, we find the directors acting under a direction ſuperior to their own; the intereſt of the merchant ſacrificed to that of the *jobber*; and the *bell-weather* contracting for the herd. If we caſt our eyes on the magiſtracy, we find the ſame leven prevailing in the lump; we find citizens turning courtiers, cringing at levees, procuring themſelves ſ—ts in ———, and, inſtead of aſſiſting, as they ought, to preſerve and enlarge the traffick of the kingdom, aſſiſting to traffick it away, for the ſake of the lucrative ſhare in ſome contract, ſome remittance, or ſome other conſideration of the like nature. And, laſtly, if we caſt an eye over the general field of buſineſs, we ſhall find that of the *funds* to be the moſt thriving walk in it: That during the negotiations of our late loans, and all the various practices grafted upon them, the *locuſt-tribe* of *ſubſcribers*, *brokers*, *ticket-mongers*, &c. conſiderably increaſed: And that numbers of perſons laid down their former innocent, but hungry, callings, to take up theſe, as the readieſt way to grow ſuddenly rich.

He concludes thus: If it depends on thoſe at the *helm*, whether the trade of *London*, and that of the *out-ports*, ſhould be put on the ſame footing, it depends, in a good degree, on ourſelves, whether this *jobbing-craft* ſhall maintain the upper-hand it has been, ſo unfairly and impolitickly, ſuffered to take of our *national commerce*: For tho' it is but natural for all men to ruſh into the track which, however indirect, is the moſt profitable, there are few men who do not deſire to ſtand fair in the opinion of the world, and in the foremoſt rank of their profeſſion: If, therefore, we ſhould draw a line between the poſſe of *ſtock-jobbers*, *contractors*, *remitters*, *licens'd ſmug-*

glers,

gler, &c. and the fair and upright *exporters*: If we ſhould confine the reputable title of *merchant* to the latter, and admit of his verdict only in commercial matters, I cannot help concluding, agreeable to a favourable ſentiment of mine, that ſo much unſullied reputation would be held an equivalent for ſo much ill-gotten wealth, and that very ſhame would do the work of virtue.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE interrogations of Mr. *P. Q.* p. 119, are, I think, pertinent and judicious; and his arguments, together with Mr. *Palin*'s, p. 209, for the earth's mobility and rotundity tolerably cogent.

But then, if the earth does (beſides her diurnal rotation upon her axis) move round the center of the ſun in an orbit of 160,000,000 miles diameter, one ſhould think, that the fixed ſtars would not always tranſit the meridian at the ſame diſtance from the vertex; but that, contrariwiſe, during one part of the year, they ſhould recede from, and, during the other, approach towards it.

If 'tis ſaid, That by the moſt accurate, and repeated obſervations, they have been found to vary their diſtances from the zenith, in the manner the earth's orbicular motion requires, I aſk, how can the niceſt, the moſt aſſiduous obſervators be certain of obtaining theſe deviations, which, they confeſs, ariſe but to ſeconds? Eſpecially, when the moſt ſagacious Sir *I. Newton* (*vide Principia, lib.* 3. *prop.* 29) has demonſtrated, that both the axis of the earth is not perpetually parallel to itſelf (but that, in every annual revolution, it twice inclines towards the ecliptick, and as often returns to its former poſition) and alſo, that the equinoctial points go backwards yearly.

Beſides, the earth's atmoſphere varies, with reſpect to its altitude and denſity, and, conſequently, has a different ability of refracting the rays of light, and varying the altitudes of the celeſtial bodies. Moreover, let there be conſider'd the length of time required to make theſe obſervations, the caſualties that may intervene, as alſo the promptneſs of a mind to believe that which he earneſtly deſires may be true. Not to mention, that ſeveral worthies were of a contrary opinion; among whom was the renowned Capt. *Halley* (*vide Leadbetter*'s *Aſtronomy*, p. 15.) and then what credence can be given to the parallax of the *magnus orbis*?

If then this parallax (*i. e.* the angle the diameter of the earth's orb wou'd appear under to an eye perpendicular to the center thereof, at the diſtance of a fix'd ſtar) be but a point, (or, no greater than the diameter of a fix'd ſtar view'd from the earth) it unavoidably follows, that a fix'd ſtar is as great as a ſphere, whoſe diameter is equal to the diameter of the earth's orb: For equal right lines, view'd directly at equal diſtances, appear under equal angles. —Now, the proportion that ſuch a ſphere would have to our earth, may be eaſily had, thus: The diſtance of the ſun from the earth is, to his ſemi-diameter, nearly, as the ſine of 15′ is to the ſine of 89° 45′, *i. e.* as unity to 229 *fere*: Therefore ſeeing ſpheres are to each other, as the cubes of their reſpective diameters, it follows, that the ſun is but $\frac{1}{12008989}$ of a fix'd ſtar.

The ſun is (ſays Mr. *Palin*) 200,000 times bigger than the earth; therefore, ſuch a ſphere, or fix'd ſtar, muſt be 2401797800000 times greater than the earth; which whoever aſſerts, his brains muſt have a rotatory motion upon the axis of implicit faith.

P. S. I ſhould be obliged to Mr. *Palin*, if he would ſhew me, firſt, how, by aſtronomical calculation, the ſun can be prov'd greater than the earth: If he had ſaid, by obſervation, I ſhould not have objected thereto. And, 2dly, Whether, what he aſſerts, p. 212, namely, "That the north ſtar will be ſeen in the ſame ſtation, notwithſtanding the earth's rotatory motion," be not abſolutely falſe; ſeeing, as Mr. *P. Q.* juſtly obſerves, p. 119, "That ſtar is well known to make a circular revolution round the north pole, of 2° diameter."

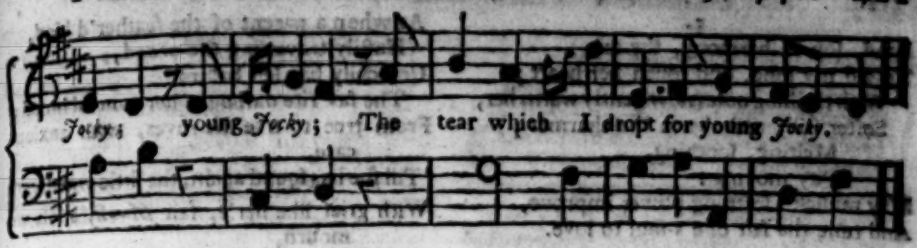
I am your conſtant Reader,
PHILOSOPHASTER.

Extract from a ſpeech made by the Indian *warriors of the ſix nations, to the preſident and council in* Philadelphia, *on the* 13*th of* Nov. *laſt.*

WHEN once we, the young warriors, engag'd, we put a *great deal of fire* under our kettle, and the *kettle boiled high*, and ſo it does ſtill, that the *Frenchmens heads might ſoon be boiled.* But when we look'd about us, to ſee how it was with the *Engliſh kettle*, we ſaw the fire was *almoſt out*, and that it *hardly* boiled at all; and that *no Frenchmens heads* were like to be *in it.* This truly ſurprizes us, and we are come down on purpoſe to know the reaſon of it. How comes it to paſs, that the *Engliſh*, who *brought* us into the war, will not *fight themſelves?* This has not a good appearance; and therefore, we give you this *ſtring of wampum*, to hearten and encourage you, to deſire you would *put more fire under your kettle.*"

A New SONG.


On the *Tay*'s verdant banks a fair maid lay reclin'd; She wept to the
oziers that cur'd to the wind, While echo to
ſorrow, ſo faithful and kind, Repea-ted her plaints for her
Jocky; her *Jocky*; Repeated her plaints for her *Jocky*.
Not the Nightingale's voice was more mournful and clear, When
thus ſhe be-gan, 'tis the loſs of my dear, That from eyes, once ſo
ſparkling, en-------forces the tear, The tear which I dropt for young



The linnet his mate chuſes out of the throng,
And, when he has won her, ſits all the day long,
Still proud of his conqueſt, repeating his ſong:
Not ſo did inconſtant young *Jocky*.

He ſwore, 'twas my beauty his heart that had won,
And his flame was as pure as the light of the ſun:
But the maid that believes, is as ſurely undone;
For falſe and deceitful's young *Jocky*.

On a CANDLE. *An irregular ode.*

1.

LIGHT of my ſolitude, I ſee
The emblem of my life in thee.
Time was when neither thou nor I were made;
And thou ſhalt be a ſmoke, and I a ſhade.
I ſee thy ſubſtance, ſhort liv'd taper, waſte;
And I, tho' unperceiv'd, decay as faſt.
Thoſe very moments whilſt I think are gone,
See the ſucceeding urge them on: paſt.
Silent they alſo fly, and mingle with the

2.

They're gone, for ever gone, and now
Older am I, and ſhorter thou:
But ſince our loſs can be retriev'd no more,
Let us well huſband the remaining ſtore:
Thy waſting flame, the fire, I ſee,
Attracts, and ſo does intereſt me.
The winds too rudely ſhock thy frame,
By me rough paſſions do the ſame:
But both are now forbidden hate,
For I am calm, and thou art clear.
Say then, ſo ſwiftly down thy ſide,
Why does the unctuous current glide?
The thieviſh ſpark, that ſhall no more
Shine falſely bright, it ſteals away thy ſtore.

3.

That thieviſh ſpark in man, is *love*,
What mad diſorders does it move?
How does it on his vitals prey,
Soothe him by night, perplex by day,
Flatter, yet waſte his very ſoul away?

4.

But oh! thy flame muſt quickly die,
In vain I heap up a ſupply
Of unctuous fuel, and in vain
I wou'd thy quiv'ring ſnuff ſuſtain:
So when the human lamp ſhall fade,
By art and injuries decay'd,
Our hopes in art, and med'cine fail,
Nor art, nor med'cine, can avail
The man by time worn out, by nature frail.

5.

Striv'ſt thou to brightneſs to attain?
Alas! thou muſt no longer burn,
Poor glimm'ring light! 'tis paſt, adieu,
Lo! thy example I purſue, too.
For I, like thee, muſt fall, and be forgotten

6.

For e'er thy memory ſhall not laſt,
When theſe reflections once are paſt,
Thy form, thy flame, forgotten quite,
If lovely that, if this is bright,
In diſmal darkneſs loſt, and endleſs night.

7.

But oh! may I (ſince ſuch an end
Doth ſure on mortal life attend)
Always enjoy an uſeful, bright,
And ſteady, tho' an humble light,
From paſſions, and from dulneſs free;
Nor dimm'd by this, nor diſcompos'd by thoſe,
Softly may life approach its lateſt cloſe;
At length an eaſy diſſolution find,
Gently expire, nor leave a ſtench behind.

ATTICUS.

WELWYN SPAW: A CANTATA.

The WORDS *by Mr.* N——h; *afterwards ſet to* MUSICK *by Mr.* W——e.

1.

HAND hither, friend, th' inſpiring cup,
Fill nature's bounty freely up.
'Tis *Lethe*, ſure!—'tis more!
I feel its friendly power;
Forgot almoſt the pain
Of *Cælia*'s cold diſdain;
Dull heavy clouds of ſpleen give way,
The light'ned mind bounds free and gay.

2.

Each draught I inſpiration quaff!
Parnaſſus cannot be far off.
'Tis *Helicon*, *Apollo*'s ſpring!
He's here, and hark!—he tunes his lyre,
*Or ſome bleſt ſon whom he'll inſpire;
While *Cælia*, with *Minerva*'s mien,
And ſoftneſs of the *Paphian* queen,
Advancing, fires my muſe to ſing.

Lend,

* *Alluding to the gentleman who afterwards ſet it to muſick.*

3.

Lend, ſon of harmony, thy art,
To aid my ſong, and touch her heart;
With thrilling notes now gently warm her,
Softer ſtill, and charm the charmer;
Melting, ſoothing,
Pity moving:
May muſick's ſoftning power improve,
And tune the fair one's ſoul to love.

4.

See joy, and ſocial mirth go round!
The ſprightly nymphs, th' enamour'd ſwains
Make it exceed *Arcadia*'s plains,
While thus they trip the flow'ry ground:
Health, harmony, and love uniting,
All, all-delightful, all-inviting.

5.

By every ſwain, who bleſt ſhall prove,
And find the ſweet returns of love,
By *Hymen* fixt a happy man,
May votive offerings here be hung,
The ſoothing tale, or melting ſong,
To ſhew his paſſion here began.

On ſeeing Miſs F—r—ke, *at the* Oxford *races.*

WHEN *Nancy* on the courſe we view,
Our ſouls are all deſire;
Each tender *look* our *flames* renew,
Each *ſmile* creates a *fire*.

Her cheeks, full blooming with the *roſe*,
Retain our longing eyes;
The lily intermixing flows,
And adds to love ſurprize.

Throng'd numbers of admiring *beaus*
Surround the fair one's carr;
Theſe ſtrive with wit; with dreſſing *thoſe*;
All aim to gain the fair.

The brilliant *belles*, with coſt array'd,
Her wond'rous charms confeſs,
Of *Nature*'s maſter-piece afraid,
Retire, unpaint, undreſs.

So when the *ſun* gives birth to day
By radiant beams of light,
The twinkling *ſtars* their ſhine withdraw,
And hide themſelves in night.

J. H.

On Miſs M—lly W—d, *going to* Oxford.

WHEN ſplendid *Phœbus*, monarch of the day,
Having fulfill'd his ſtated time,
Withdraws from us his friendly ray, [clime;
To bleſs ſome diſtant, but more happy
The fields, the woods, and groves, his loſs deplore, [more.
Their beauties vaniſh, and they pleaſe no
Such is the loſs, that *Banbury* ſuſtains,
While from it, charming *M—lly* flies,
To laviſh on *Oxonian* plains,
Thoſe matchleſs graces, ſhe to us denies;
Depriving us, when ſhe departed hence,
At once, of beauty, wit, and innocence.

As when a parent of the feather'd kind,
Haſtily traverſing the wood,
Unluckily has left behind
The fav'rite darling of her tuneful brood;
From tree to tree ſhe roves, with anxious care,
'Till ſhe has found again, the little wanderer;
With grief like her's, fair *M—lly*'s loſs we mourn,
Impatient at her long delay,
Till with the pleaſure of her wiſh'd return,
She glads our hearts, and crowns the happy day;
Whoſe charms enliven ev'ry drooping ſenſe,
With their engaging force, and pleaſing influence.

May her good genius, (to whoſe ſpecial care
It is ordain'd by fate's decrees
Still to protect the virtuous fair,)
With pleaſure fill her days, her nights with peace;
Till the indulgent gods, inclin'd to bleſs,
Reſtoring her, renew our former happineſs.

An ÆNIGMA.

WHITER than ſwans, of ſilver but,
I am, and winter's daughter too;
Leſs denſe than ice, tho' not leſs cold;
Muſhrooms a firmer texture hold:
At heat's approach I melt away,
And a clear liquid ſtream diſplay:
When my firſt letter I reſign,
Men uſe me for the number *nine*;
But if to me they *cor* apply,
There's not a bird more black than I.

The Perplex'd LOVERS.

THOMAS loves *Mary* paſſing well,
And *Mary* ſhe loves *Harry*;
Whilſt *Harry* ſighs for bonny *Bell*,
But finds his love miſcarry.

For bonny *Bell* for *Thomas* burns,
Tho' *Mary* ſlights his paſſion;
So ſtrangely freakiſh are the turns
Of human inclination.

As much as *Mary*, *Thomas* grieves;
Proud *Hall* deſpiſes *Mary*;
And all the flouts that *Bell* receives
From *Tom*, ſhe vents on *Harry*.

Thus all, by turns, are woo'd and woe,
No turtles can be truer;
Each love the object they purſue,
But hate the kind purſuer.

Molly gave *Hall* a wreath of flowers,
Which he, in amorous folly,
Conſign'd to *Bell*, and, in few hours,
It came again to *Molly*.

If one of all the four has frown'd,
You ne'er ſaw people grummer;
If one has ſmil'd, it catches round,
And all are in good humour.

Then, lovers, from this leſſon learn,
Throughout the *Britiſh* nation,
How much 'tis every one's concern
To ſmile a reformation:
And ſtill, thro' life, purſue this rule,
Whatever object ſtrikes you,
Behave with complaiſance to all,
That ſhe you love may like you.

An ANSWER *to* VERSES *on Miſs* W — lm — t.

WHAT ſnarling ſcribler, groping in the dark,
What foe to beauty, durſt at *W—lm—t* bark?
W—lm—t, the charming fair, whoſe brighter ray
Excels the luſtre of the riſing day. [tongues,
Should heav'n indulgent grant a thouſand
A throat of braſs, and adamantine lungs;
Ev'n then no daring bard could juſtly paint
This more than mortal, this angelick ſaint.
For *Jove* alone, and hardly *Jove* can trace
Each virtue of her mind, each bloom of face.
From *Phœbe* chaſt, ſhe, chaſter, bears the prize,
And *Maia*'s ſon in eloquence outvies.
Had unbrib'd *Paris* ſeen her conqu'ring charms,
Her ever-roſy cheeks, and lily arms,
Without one moment's pauſe he'd ſtrait decree, [three.
That *W—lm—t* was much fairer than the
Proud *Heliconian* girls, could you incite
Your ſnarling prieſt ſuch doggrel rhimes to write? [divine,
Could *envy*'s cancer gnaw your breaſts
Becauſe your beauties leſs than *W—lm—t*'s ſhine? [ſpleen;
Proceed, ill-natur'd nine, and vent your
The more you fret, the more her virtue's ſeen:
For, virtue preſs'd (as loaded palms ariſe)
From earth aſcends, and ſoars above the ſkies.

PROCRASTINATION.

PEACE ſhould be ſign'd, the *French* did ſay,
Upon their *Patron Louis*' day.
St. *Louis* paſt, *five months* remov'd,
They ſhew their * *Louis well belov'd*.
Still ſhould they *new illuſions* forge,
And give the *happy day* to *George*;
The diff'rence is a *double quarter*, [tyr ‡.
Twixt *George the king* † and *George the mar-*
Thus ring eternally the *changes*,
Some *ſaint* or *prince* in order ranges;
And *France* from end to end may *lurch*
The *calendars* of *court* and *church*:
Or, ſince our *ſinews* now are ſlack,
Our *fleets* recall'd, our *friends* ſent back,
What hinders but ſhe ſtill may *ſham us*,
And put off peace till *latter Lammas* § ?

The PIPE.

Tranſlated from the French, *p.* 375.

CHARMER of a loneſome hour!
Pipe enchanting! furnace bright!
Thou a clogged brain can'ſt ſcour,
And the heavy heart make light.
But, tobacco, lovely plant,
When I ſee thee, loſt in air,
Swift as lightning ſhoot aſlant,
I behold life's picture fair.
I, like thee, a vital ſpark,
Fed by aſhes, call to mind
That one day it muſt be dark,
Nought but aſhes left behind.
Bluſhing I ſurvey the chaſe,
While the ſmoke we both purſue,
I as eager in my race,
And as nimble full as you.

To a Lady's NEEDLE.

HOW! cruel *needle*, tell me how!
That hand, like ivory or ſnow,
Or thoſe dear fingers ſmooth and white,
Offended thus, to raiſe thy ſpite,
Of which ſuch flagrant marks are found,
In many a ſcratch, and many a wound?

Henceforth, her tender hand forbear,
Her harmleſs fingers, henceforth, ſpare;
Act, if thou can'ſt, a nobler part,
And urge thy point againſt her heart;
That heart which, with even ſtones compar'd,
And crags and rocks, is ſtill more hard;
Strike! ſubtile ſpear, and ſtrike again!
There vent thy rage, and wreck thy ſpleen.

For could'ſt thou there inflict a wound,
The world would with thy fame reſound;
That blood from thence thy point had dy'd,
Which *Cupid*'s keeneſt ſhafts defy'd.

A SONG.

INTENT on *Plato*'s learned ſtore,
I laugh'd at *Cupid*'s boaſted pow'r;
Defy'd his bow and pointed darts,
With which he wounds unmanly hearts.

And dares the urchin then, I ſaid,
The philoſophick breaſt invade?
Can wiſdom's ſhield defenceleſs prove
Againſt the raſh aſſaults of love?

Alas! my quickly vanquiſh'd breaſt
Receiv'd the bold intruding gueſt;
For *Chloe*'s face, the other day,
I ſaw, and look'd my ſoul away.

My boſom burn'd; the frozen dame
Relentleſs view'd my growing flame;
'Twas mine to follow, her's to fly,
A *Daphne* ſhe, and *Phœbus* I.

Love's

* February 15. † October 30. ‡ April 23. § *A feſtival which, like the* Greek *calends, never comes.*

Love's gentle queen by pray'r I won,
She ſooth'd her little angry ſon;
The god transfix'd my *Chloe*'s breaſt,
The nymph was kind, the lover bleſt.
Ye ſages! vain is all your art
To guard againſt the pow'rful dart;
The firmeſt breaſt to love will yield,
And weaker wiſdom quit the field.

Occaſion'd by Mr. Thomſon's *death.*

NOBILE ſi ingenium potuiſſet ludere fatum,
Carmina ſi mortis ſiſtere tela trucis;
Tu Parcas certè rigidas, doctiſſime Tomſon,
Flexiſſes numeris melliſluiſque modis:
Mortuus at quamquam non totus in orbe peribis,
Debita carminibus fama perire nequit;
Durabunt tempeſtates * per temporis ævum,
Unus & implexus finis utriſque manet.

On the late Appearance *of the* LOCUSTS *amongſt us.*

NON Deus iratus ſemper ſua fulmina vibrat,
Volvere non terras regna nefanda ſinit;
Non jubet igniferas nubes accendere gentes,
Non quærit rapidi turbinis auxilium;
Maxima res minimæ ſua juſſa capeſſere poſſunt,
Atque timenda Dei eſt parva locuſta manu;
Hæc oras numero tetigit leviore Britannas,
Fertilibuſque luem prole minatur agris;
Omnipotens! penitus vel perde vel aufer ab Anglis,
Infeſtetque alios fœda locuſta locos.

TRANSLATION *of the forgoing.*

GOD does not always puniſhments diſplay
On kingdoms, by a tyrant's powerful ſway;
Nor ſends his flame-wing'd thunder on thoſe towns, [frowns;
Which moſt deſerve his moſt deſtructive
He don't all times by ſuſph'rous rain deſtroy,
Nor ſends an earthquake nations to annoy;
The ſmalleſt creature can his vengeance vent, [ſent.
E'en locuſts cauſe deſtruction where they're
Of late ſmall flights have reach'd the *Britiſh* ſtrands,
And menac'd peſtilence from diſtant lands;
May heaven avert from us this dreadful race, [place.
And let theſe locuſts plague ſome other
N. T.

To the author of the Latin *lines.*

SIR,

The ſenſe was yours of the poetick lays,
Be mine the cenſure, and be yours the praiſe.
N. T.

* *Alluding to his* Seaſons.

The following lines were occaſioned by the execution of one Bigs *near* Bath, *for the murder of his wife, who was convicted by the depoſition of his own ſon.*

HOW hard my caſe! ah! hapleſs, wretched boy!
Muſt I my father's life, alas! deſtroy?
But nature tells me ſo; and ſo I muſt,
If to my mother I will be but juſt.
That he, who gave me life, by me ſhould die,
It ſeems the height of curſt impiety.
The child unworthy is of life or breath,
Who won't revenge his much-lov'd mother's death,
Kill'd by his father's hand, a cruel one!
Who kills his father, is a cruel ſon:
And ſuch I am, who make my father die;
That I muſt do, truth and religion cry,
Join'd to a murder'd mother's ſacred memory.

The CONTRAST.

WHEN I ſee the bright nymph, who my heart does inthral,
When I view her ſoft eyes and her languiſhing air;
Her merit ſo great, my own merit ſo ſmall,
It makes me adore, and it makes me deſpair. [ſooth,
But when I conſider, that ſhe ſquanders on
All thoſe treaſures of beauty, with which ſhe is ſtor'd;
My fancy it damps, and my paſſion it cools,
And it makes me deſpiſe, what before I ador'd. [deſpiſe;
Thus ſometimes I deſpair, and ſometimes I
I love, and I hate, but I never eſteem;
The paſſion grows up, when I view her bright eyes, [upon them.
Which my rivals deſtroy, when I look
How wiſely does nature things ſo diff'rent unite! [found;
In ſuch odd compoſitions our ſafety is
As the blood of the ſcorpion is a cure for the bite; [beauty does wound,
So her folly makes whole, whom her

On the PROSPECT *of an approaching general* PEACE.

By J. TAPERELL.

COME, bleſſed bird of *Paradiſe*,
Where e're you ſit and ſing,
Strait to that happy land does riſe
A rich and beauteous ſpring.
The griev'd and troubled heart you cale,
With ſweet exceſs rejoice;
Diſcord, and want, and battles ceaſe,
At thy angelick voice.

THE

We have receiv'd the Pindarick Ode, *and ſeveral mathematical queſtions and ſolutions.*

The LOTTERY.

AT will, while fortune turns the wheel,
That life's a lottery, mankind feel.
All venture; few confeſs their gain;
For rich and poor alike complain.
The lover's mad, the miſer's ſour,
The coxcomb, all things in an hour.
The low repine; and for the high,
They're angry too, they know not why.
This ſingle *maxim* ſaves the wiſe,
Content makes any lot a prize.

A WISH *of a* FRIEND.

A Houſe near the church, in a good wholeſome air,
My ſoul to refreſh, and my ſtrength to repair;
A ſpring of good water, and trees of good fruit,
My health to preſerve, and my palate to ſuit;
A ſober next neighbour i'th' morning to
O'er a book and a pipe in the even to meet,
To part in good time, when the affairs of
We've talk'd o'er, like friends, and have the day
Then back to my houſhold directly to go, little to ſay;
The duties to do, I to God and them owe;
And when that is done, in full hopes to be
In peace and in joy to lay down to my reſt. bleſt,
An hill at ſmall diſtance, beneath it a
Adorn'd with a river, with paſture, and plain; grain.
Next morn, after pray'r, with a view of
From the top of ſuch hill, I my eyes wou'd ſuch vale;
I'd have furniture plain, plain cloaths and regale.
But ſtill, of each kind, what's freſh and pain food,
A grove near at hand, to the which to what's good.
In ſummer; in winter, to keep a good fire. retire
At home, a good wife, with good ſtore of
And ſuch as brings with her ſome plenty ſenſe,
Well-born, and well-bred, to be healthy and of pence:
And (if ſhe thinks well on't) I'd have her clean,
I'd not have her ſilly, and beautiful be, go plain.
When the *beauty* I view, the *fool* I ſhall ſee, will pleaſe me.
The *laſt* will more plague, then the *firſt* will pleaſe me.
If children ſhe gives, I'll therewith be
And, if ſhe gives none, not of wedlock content,
Since oft they prove torments to thoſe repent,
I'd not be ſo rich as my neighbours to ride, they are ſent.
And yet rich enough 'gainſt my foes to
I ſhou'd always be pleas'd with that mid- provide.
That keeps a man moſt from pride, envy dling ſtate
and hate.

If great wealth I wiſh, 'tis to give away more
To thoſe that I know—not that beg at the door; of my ſtore.
Tho' both, more or leſs, might receive
Some *wine* I cou'd wiſh, were I ſure but to find
The juſt ſtint, not to hurt my body or mind:
But if to that paſs, to wrong either I come,
I'd avoid it abroad, and not drink it at home.
As years come upon me, I then wou'd retire,
To think on my paſt life, before I expire,
To reflect on my faults, my crimes to look o'er,
My ſins to repent, and ne'er to ſin more.
There, in health, and in ſenſe to make my laſt will, fulfil.
And appoint ſome good man the ſame to
Then to the poor ſwains to do what good I can, gain,
And uſe all fair means the *great title* to *When living, when dead, of an honeſt old man.*
My laſt wiſhes are, rather long ill to lie;
Than at my deceaſe be unfitted to die.
For, who this ſhort life in ſharp pain wou'dn't ſpend?
When a better it gives, without pain, or end.
I wou'd by no means a gay funeral have,
But wou'd fain all that *mock ſolemnity* wave,
And (if I cou'd) privately ſteal to my grave.

The inſtability of human perfections, extracted from Mr. Harvey's *meditations on the flower-garden.*

1.

WHEN ſnows deſcend, and robe the fields
In winter's bright array;
Touch'd by the ſun, the luſtre melts
And weeps itſelf away.

2.

When ſpring appears, when violets blow
And ſhed a rich perfume;
How ſoon the fragrance breathes its laſt!
How ſhort-liv'd is the bloom!

3.

Freſh in the morn the ſummer roſe,
Hangs wither'd ere 'tis noon;
We ſcarce enjoy the balmy gift,
But mourn the pleaſure gone.

4.

With ſtreaming fire, an ev'ning ſtar
Streaks the autumnal ſkies;
It lights the blaze, then ſhoots away,
And in an inſtant dies.

5.

Such are the charms that flush the cheek,
And ſparkle in the eye;
So from the face divinely fair,
The tranſient graces fly.

Monthly Chronologer.

Edinburgh, *Aug.* 29. Laſt *Wedneſday* about three in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the town of *Hamilton*, in an office-houſe belonging to Mr. *Millar*, ſurgeon there, and burnt with great violence till 7 that evening; no leſs than 44 families were burnt out of their houſes, a great number of whom ſaved nothing but their cloaths on their backs, and are reduced to beggary.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 30.

Aix-la-Chapelle, *Sept.* 4 *N. S.* Upon an article being inſerted in the *Calogne Gazette*, in which it was ſaid that a proteſt from the pretender's ſon had been formally deliver'd to the chief burgomaſter of this town, and accepted by him, the earl of *Sandwich* and Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, his *Britannick* majeſty's miniſters here, ſent to the ſaid burgomaſter to enquire into the affair, who, thereupon, ſent them the original journal of what had paſſed when the ſaid proteſt was offer'd to the magiſtracy; by which it appear'd that they had not only refus'd regiſtering, but even receiving that inſolent and ſcandalous libel; and they have ſince written to the *Cologne Gazetteer*, acquainting him with the falſhood of the facts inſerted in his paper, and inſiſting that he ſhould contradict it in form in his next *Gazette*.

Aug. 31, being the day appointed for the execution of 7 men who mutinied on board the *Old Noll* privateer, and who were tried and condemned ſome time ago, by a court martial, the boats belonging to each ſhip in commiſſion in the harbour, went out to *Spithead* early in the morning, with a lieutenant and a file of muſquetiers in each, and about ten o'clock the priſoners were brought upon the deck of the *Prince Henry*, to have their ſentence executed; the blocks were reev'd, the halters about their necks, the death flag let fly, and the ſignal gun fired for their being drawn up, when to their unſpeakable joy and ſurprize, their caps were pull'd from over their eyes, and they were informed, that they were reprieved. There were 10 others concern'd in the mutiny, who were ſentenc'd to receive 300 laſhes from ſhip to ſhip.

THURSDAY, *September* 1.

The 3 following malefactors were executed on *Bennenden-Heath* near *Maidſtone*, according to their ſentence at the aſſizes at *Rocheſter*, viz. *John Dedd* for coining, *William Potter*, for ſmuggling, and *Thomas Foreman*, for the murder of his fellow-ſervant.

FRIDAY, 9.

The two following malefactors, who were capitally convicted at laſt *Kingſton* aſſizes, were executed on *Kennington-Common*, viz. *James Lloyd*, a foot-ſoldier, for robbing Mr. *Gregory*, a carpenter, of *Little-Chelſea*, of a ſilver watch, and about 2*l.* 10*s.* in money, as they were travelling together towards *Farnham* in *Surrey*; and *Edward Griffiths*, for breaking open Mr. *Winter's* houſe in *Blackman-Street*, *Southwark*, and ſtealing 30 *l.* in halfpence.

SATURDAY, 10.

This morning, his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* ſet out from St. *James's* for *Harwich*; from whence he ſail'd for *Holland* the next day, and on the 13th arriv'd at the head-quarters of the allied army in *Flanders*. (*See* p. 380.)

The ſeſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 13 following malefactors receiv'd ſentence of death, *viz. John Lancaſter*, for breaking open the dwelling-houſe of *John Auſtin*, and ſtealing 19 yards of velvet, the property of *John Powell*; *Thomas Cherly*, for ſtealing a mare, the property of *Henry Coxhead*, Eſq; *Robert Flemman*, for a highway robbery at *Hampſtead*; *John Roberts*, *Richard Goulſton*, *John Armſon* and *Catherine Davidſon* for burglaries; *James Atkins* for a highway robbery; *Francis Andrews*, an outlaw'd ſmuggler; *William Jefferys*, otherwiſe *Jefferſon*, and *Robert Cunningham*, for ſmuggling; *Thomas Thompſon*, for ſtealing a mare; and *William Garner*, for a rape.

MONDAY, 12.

The drawing of the ſtate lottery began at *Guildhall*.

THESDAY 13.

The workmen finiſhed the pulling down the ſcaffolding in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, erected for the trials of the rebel lords, which was ſold to a builder for 400 *l.* the perquiſite of his grace the duke of *Ancaſter*, as hereditary great chamberlain of *England*.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Richard Biggs, for the murder of his wife, convicted chiefly on the evidence of his own ſon, a lad, (ſee the verſes, *p.* 4[illegible]) was executed on *Odd Down*, about a mile from *Bath*, in ſight of the houſe where he liv'd, and was afterwards hung in chains. ——The manner of murdering his wife appear'd very ſhocking, her head, [illegible] and

arms, legs, and thighs, being cover'd all over with bruiſes and wounds, and her lower parts greatly ſwelled black; and after exerciſing this cruelty, he flung her dead body into the river near *Bath*.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the *Bank* of *England*, when a dividend of 2 1 half *per cent.* for intereſt and profits was agreed to for the half-year ending at *Michaelmas* next: The dividend warrants to be delivered, *Oct.* 17.

SATURDAY, 17.

Orders were given by the lords of the *Admiralty* for the immediate manning of ſix 20 gun ſhips, to cruize off the coaſts of *Spain* and *Genoa*.

The following admirals were order'd to be in readineſs to take upon them their commands, *viz.* Sir *Edward Hawke*, for the channel; Sir *Peter Warren*, for the *Mediterranean*; and admiral *Chambers*, for the *Weſt-Indies*.

Several perſons who retail ſpirituous liquors, by virtue of a 5*l.* licence, were convicted in the penalty of 10 *l.* for ſuffering tippling within their houſes, contrary to act of parliament; by which it is enacted, That if any compounder, rectifier, or diſtiller, ſhall ſuffer any tippling in their ſhops, houſes, *&c.* they ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* and the perſon found tippling ſhall be fined 40*s.* and in caſe of non-payment, be committed to the houſe of correction for one month.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Edward Ironſide and *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Eſqrs. aldermen, were ſworn into the office of ſheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex* for the year enſuing, at *Guildhall*; and on *Friday* the 30th they were ſworn in at *Weſtminſter*. (See *p.* 283.)

THURSDAY 29.

Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. alderman of *Portſoken* ward, was choſen lord mayor of *London* for the year enſuing.

Sentence againſt baron Trenck.

HER majeſty the empreſs-queen of *Germany*, *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, has found it juſt to ordain, and ordains accordingly, upon the report that has been made to her of the proceſs upon enquiry againſt baron *Trenck*, and the reviſion which ſhe ordered of that proceſs, that the ſaid baron, on account of the great number of crimes he has committed, ſhall loſe his regiment, and all his other employs in the military ſervice, and that he ſhall be conducted to the fort of *Spielberg*, to be there detained during life in a cloſe priſon; that moreover he ſhall be obliged to make entire reparation for the exceſſes which he has committed in the kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, after the loſſes of the injured parties have been fairly and clearly ſtated before commiſſaries named expreſs for that purpoſe; as alſo, that he ſhall pay to *Anna Maria Gerſtenbergerin*, a miller's daughter by him violated, and for the offence by him offered to her parents, 1000 florins by way of ſatisfaction; and in like manner that he ſhall deliver into the hands of the aulick council of war for the money extorted by him in the dutchy of *Sileſia*, the ſum of 15000 florins, to be employed in works of piety; and finally, that he ſhall pay the whole expence of his proceſs. As to the reſt, freedom ſhall be left to all and every one, who may think they have ſtill any pretenſions againſt the aforeſaid baron *Trenck*, to make their complaints in the proper courts, and to all thoſe who have already commenced actions againſt him, to proſecute their rights, and proceed to trial. The whole according to juſtice.

Signed,

MARIA THERESA.

There was a kind of ſupplement to the above ſentence, being a declaration of the judges who reviſed the proceſs, and importing in ſubſtance:

THAT by the ſentence which was pronounced againſt him on the 29th of *Auguſt*, he ſaw what the juſtice of her imperial and royal majeſty, directed by the advice of the firſt commiſſiaries, as well as of thoſe who had been charged with the reviſion of the proceſs, had determined in his affair; and that among other things, he was condemned to end his days in the caſtle of *Spielberg*, in cloſe confinement. That her imperial majeſty had, however, conſented to allow a ducat a day for his ſubſiſtence, to be paid by the cheſt of ſequeſtration; that her majeſty granted him leave alſo to have a ſervant, and the uſe of pen and paper, but with this condition, that he ſhould not make a bad uſe of it, and that he ſhould not ſend away any letters without having firſt communicated them to the commandant; that if he had the imprudence to abuſe this favour, he muſt take the blame on himſelf, if they were oblig'd to treat him with more ſeverity: And that as to his effects, they continued to be ſequeſtered till the ſums, which the ſentence obliged him to make good, had been raiſed upon them, as likewiſe whatever elſe he ſhould be obliged to pay, *&c.*

The Polité PHILOSOPHER.

WHEN gay *Petronius*, to correct the age,
Gave way, of old, to his ſatyrick rage;

This motley form he for his writings choſe,
And checquer'd lighter verſe with graver proſe.
When, with juſt malice, he deſign'd to ſhow,
How far unbounded vice, at laſt, would go;
In proſe we read the execrable tale,
And ſee the face of ſin without a veil;
But when his ſoul by ſome ſoft theme inſpir'd,
The aid of tuneful poetry requir'd;
His numbers with peculiar ſweetneſs ran,
And in his eaſy verſe we ſee the man.
Learn'd without pride, of taſte correct, yet free
Alike from niceneſs and from pedantry:
Careleſs of wealth, yet liking decent ſhow;
In fine, by birth a wit, by trade a beau.
Freely he cenſur'd a licentious age,
And him I copy, tho' with chaſter page;
Expoſe the evils in which brutes delight,
And ſhew how eaſy 'tis to be polite.
Exhort our erring youth to mend in time,
And lectures give for mem'ry's ſake in rhyme,
Teaching this art, to paſs thro' life at eaſe,
Pleas'd in ourſelves, while all around we pleaſe.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

THOMAS *Lowen*, Eſq; and eminent merchant, to Miſs *Pierſon*, of *Crutched Friars*.

Thomas Dawſon, Eſq; of *Bow*, to lady *Anne Chambers*, relict of Sir *Humphry Chambers*, Bart.

Thomas Leſter, Eſq; of *Giſburn-Park* in *Yorkſhire*, to Miſs *Beatrix Hulton*, of *Hulton-Park* in that county.

Henry Alcock, Eſq; clerk to the hon. houſe of commons in *Ireland*, to Miſs *Jocelyn*, ſiſter to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Newport*, Lord Chancellor of that kingdom.

Hon. ——— *Byron*, Eſq; brother to the Lord *Byron*, to Miſs *Trevanion*.

Thomas Gore, Eſq; member for *Bedford*, to Mrs. *Honeywood*.

Richard Eyre, Eſq; lately arrived from the *Eaſt-Indies*, to Mrs. *Clitherowe*.

Rev. Mr. *Edwards*, only ſon and heir apparent *of Thomas Edwards*, of *Pontrey-Hall* in *Montgomeryſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Charlotta Meſtyn*, of *Kilken* in *Flintſhire*, an heireſs.

Ambroſe Dickens, Eſq; to Miſs *Abdy*, eldeſt daughter of Sir *William Abdy*, Bart.

Stotherd Abdy, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir *William Abdy*, Bart. to Miſs *Elizabeth Dickens*.

——— *Auſtin*, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of a large eſtate near *Wincheſter*, to Miſs *Fletcher* of *Camberwell*.

Henry Rayleton, of *Richmond* in *Surrey*, Eſq; to Miſs *Jane Phillips*, of *Camberwell*.

Mr. *Lane*, an eminent grocer of St. *John's-Street*, to Miſs *French*, daughter of *William French*, of *Gretton* in [illegible], Eſq;

The Lady of Sir *Edmund Barker*, of *Durham*, deliver'd of a ſon and heir.

Counteſs of *Saliſbury*, of a ſon.

The Lady of ——— *Hickman*, Eſq; of a daughter.

The Lady of Mr. alderman *Ironſide*, of a ſon.

The Lady *Caroline Damer*, daughter of the duke of *Dorſet*, of a ſon.

The Lady of Sir *James Graham*, of a ſon and heir.

Lady *Romney*, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

TORIN *Rogers*, Eſq; an eminent conveyancer.

Sir *Peter Vandeput*, Bart. at *Mayence* in *Germany*.

Sir *James Somerville*, Bart. in *Ireland*.

Hon. *Mathew Aylmer*, eldeſt ſon of the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Aylmer*.

Sir *Robert Saluſbury Cotton*, Bart. at his ſeat at *Cumbermeer* in *Cheſhire*. He is ſucceeded by his brother, now Sir *Lynch Cotton*, Bart.

Lady *Margaret Newland*, relict of Sir *Herbert Newland*, Bart.

Rt. Rev. Dr. *Edmund Gibſon*, lord biſhop of *London*, and dean of his majeſty's chapel, a worthy and pious prelate, in the 80th year of his age. He was conſecrated biſhop of *Lincoln* in 1715, in the room of Dr. *Wake*, promoted to the ſee of *Canterbury*; and on the death of Dr. *John Robinſon*, was tranſlated to the ſee of *London*, in 1723. In the year 1713, he publiſh'd his famous *Codex Juris Eccleſiaſtici Anglicani*. He died at *Bath*, and was interr'd at *Fulham* near the remains of his lady.

The Hon *Henrietta Maria Frederick*, wife of *John Frederick*, Eſq; barriſter at law.

Mrs. *Bracegirdle*, formerly a celebrated actreſs.

Rev. Mr. *Marſden*, archdeacon of *Nottingham*.

The lady of *Thomas Benet*, Eſq; daughter of Sir *Thomas Wharton*, knight of the Bath, and a near relation of the late duke of *Wharton*.

William Bunbury, Eſq; late one of the maſters of the bench of the Hon. ſociety of the *Inner-Temple*, deſcended from an antient family in *Cheſhire*, being uncle to the preſent Rev. Sir *William Bunbury*, Bart.

Rev. Dr. *John Dry*, vicar of St. *Sepulchre's*, *London*.

Francis Say, Eſq; ſecretary to 5 ſucceeding biſhops of *Ely*, and principal librarian to her late majeſty.

Sir *William Corbett*, Bart. of *Adderly*, near *Drayton*

Drayton in *Shropſhire*, and member of parliament for *Ludlow*.

Capt. *Robert Maſſey*, formerly in the ſervice of the *Eaſt-India* company.

Hon. *Baſil Cockran*, brother to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Dundonald*.

Samuel Archer, Eſq; formerly a very eminent merchant in the *Spaniſh* trade.

John Shipton, Eſq; many years an eminent ſurgeon of this city.

Mr. *Garret*, one of the ſenior proctors of the court of arches in *Doctors-Commons*.

Dr. *Phillips*, an eminent phyſician among the quakers.

Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, Bart. aged upwards of 90. He has left iſſue 5 ſons (of whom *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives of this city, is one) and 3 daughters; and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Abraham*, now Sir *Abraham Janſſen*, Bart.

Rev. Mr. *Stringer*, one of the minor canons of *Peterborough* cathedral.

Mrs. *Katherine Ratcliff*, at *Newcaſtle*, aged 103.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Hare*, preſented to the rectory of *Hilton* in *Somerſetſhire*.

James Benet, M. A. to the rectory of *Thebarton*, in *Suffolk*.

Richard Thomas, M. A. to the vicarage of *St. Clement's* in *Cornwall*.

Mr *Newton*, to the rectory of *Hamworth*, by the dean and chapter of *Litchfield*.

Dr. *Wanley*, made prebendary of the collegiate church of *Southwell* in *Nottinghamſhire*; and Mr. *Thomas*, archdeacon of *Nottingham*.

Mr. *John Thomas*, preſented to the rectory of *Natgrove* in *Glouceſterſhire*.

Joſeph Hale, M. A. to the rectory of *Hale* in *Kent*.

Mr. *Charles Shackerly*, to the living of *Yendon* in *Wiltſhire*.

Mr. *Joſeph Arnold*, to the vicarage of *Kenfield* in *Nottinghamſhire*.

Mr. *Shipton*, to the rectory of *Munſden* in *Bucks*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

RICHARD *Myddelton*, Eſq; of *Chirk-Caſtle* in *Denbighſhire*, made lord lieutenant of that county.

Rt. Hon. *William* earl of *Bleſſington*, made one of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council in *Ireland*.

Mr. *John Pye*, choſen regiſter to the corporation of the amicable inſurance upon lives, in *Serjeants-Inn*.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS *Beaven*, of *Melſham* in *Wilts*, clothier.

Benjamin Legood, the elder, late of *Bedney*, in *Norfolk*, warrener.

Thomas Dollen, late of *Taunton*, in *Somerſetſhire*, cabinet-maker.

Thomas Davis, of *St. Botolph*, *Aldgate*, dealer.

Daniel Muſgrave, late of *Briſtol*, tanner.

Thomas Venden, now or late of *Vaux-Hall*, in *Surrey*, potter, and glaſs-ſeller.

Charles Yates, now or late of the pariſh of *St. Saviour*, *Southwark*, feltmaker and dealer.

John Hayward, of *Lavenham* in *Suffolk*, money-ſcrivener.

Robert Armſtrong, of *Swalwell*, in the county of *Durham*, merchant.

Joſeph Hill, of *Goodman's-fields*, merchant.

Richard Piſher, of the pariſh of *St. Olave*, *Southwark*, diſtiller and tobacconiſt.

Robert Bolton, of the pariſh of St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, ſellmonger.

John Amery the younger, of *Wybunbury*, in *Cheſhire*, cheeſe-factor.

Henry Turner, heretofore of the city of *Worceſter*, baker.

William Kell, late of *Southwark*, diſtiller.

At *North Curry*, near *Taunton*, *Somerſetſhire*, *July* 12, 1748, there was plough'd up an urn or pitcher, in which were contain'd ſeveral ſilver *Roman* coins, *viz.* of *Gratianus*, *Valentinianus*, *Valens*, *Theodoſius*, *Honorius*, *Arcadius*, *Conſtantinus*, *Conſtans*, *Julianus*, and many others.

They are almoſt all of them of the ſame ſize, excepting one of *Gratianus*, with this inſcription, D. N. GRATIANUS. P. F. AUG. and on the reverſe a ſort of an angel ſtanding with one of his feet on a globe, with a ſhield in his hands; in which are theſe words, VOT. V. MUL. X. and in the round, VICTORIA. AUGUSTORUM. and on the bottom, S. M. T. R. This piece is three times as large as any of the others, and weighs very near a ſhilling.

There have been found about 150 of the ſmaller pieces, and the greateſt part of them is now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. *Woodforde*, vicar of *North-Curry* abovemention'd.

They have been view'd by ſeveral learned gentlemen, and are reckon'd to be ſome of the greateſt curioſities of the kind hitherto found.

They are as perfect and free from decay, as if they were but very lately coin'd; notwithſtanding the lateſt of them is about 1350 years old.

PRICES of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER; BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. pr l.	s.	d.	Wind at	Weather
1	127¾ ⅜ ½	180 ¼	106 ¾	101 ¼	101 ⅛	97 ⅛ ¼	98 ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅛	89 ⅛ ¼	24s a 25	8	0	0	Deal.	London.
2	127 ⅝ ¼	180½ 180	106 ¾	101 ½	100 ⅞	97 ⅛ ⅛	98	97 ⅛ ⅛	89 ⅛ ⅞	24s a 25	8	0	0	S.E.	fair hot
3					100 99 ¾	97 ½	98 99 ⅞	97 ¼ ⅛	89 ¼ ⅞	24s	8	0	0	N.E.	ſultry
4	Sunday													N.N.E.	fair
5	127	180	106 ⅛ ¾	101¼ 101	99 ⅛ ⅞	97 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅞ ¼	97 ⅛ ¼	89 ¼ ⅞	23s a 20	8	0	0	N.E. by N.	fair
6	126 ⅜ ½		106 ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅛	99 ⅛ ⅛ ⅞	97 ⅛ ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅜	97 ⅛ 97	89 ⅛ ⅛	19s a 21	8	0	0	N.E.	fair rain
7	126 ⅝	180		100 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	99 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	97 ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	97 96 ⅝ ⅛	89 ⅛ ⅛	20s a 17	8	2	6	S.S.E.	cloudy
8	126 ⅝ ¾			100	99 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	97	97 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ¾ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	89 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	17s a 20	8	2	6	E.	fair cool
9			106 ¼	100 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	99 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅛ ¼	96 ¼ ⅛ ⅛	89 ¼	17s a 20	8	2	6	E.	fair
10	127 ½			100	99 ¼ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ½	97 ⅛ ½	96 ¼ ⅛	89 ⅛ ¼	18s a 20	8	2	6	E. by N.	fair
11	Sunday									20s	8	2	6	N.E.	fair
12		179		100 ¼ ⅜	99 ¼ 99	96 ⅛ ¼	97 ¼ ⅛	96 95 ¾	89 ¼ ⅛	20s a 22	8	2	6	S.W.	fair rain
13		177 178	105 ½	100 99 ¾	99 98 ¾	96	96 ⅛ ¼	95 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	89 88 ¾	22s a 23	8	5	0	W.N.W.	rain fair
14	127		105	99 ⅞ ¼ ⅛		95 ¾ ½	96 ⅛ ¼	95 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	88 ½ ⅛	21s a 20	8	5	0	W.	cloudy
15			105 ¾		99 ⅛ ⅛ 99	95 ⅛ ⅛ 96	96 ⅛ ⅛ 97	95 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	88 ⅛ ¾	20s a 22	8	5	0	N.E.	fair
16		178 ½		99 ¼ 100	98 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	95 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	95	88 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	21s a 22	8	5	0	E.	fair
17	127 ¼		105 ¼	100	98 ¼ ½ ⅝	95 ⅛ ½	96 ⅛ ½	95 ⅛ ½	88 ⅛ ½ ¾	21s	8	5	0	S.S.W.	fair
18	Sunday													N.W.	fair
19		178 ½	105	99 ⅞ ¾		95 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅝	95 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	88 ⅛ ¼	21s a 20	8	5	0	S.W.	fair
20				99 ⅞	98 ⅛ ¼ ⅜	95 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅝	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅝	95 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	87 ⅛ ⅛ 88	19s a 21	8	5	0	W.S.W.	fair
21				100 ⅛ ¼	98 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛	88 ⅛ ⅛ 89	21s a 22	8	5	0	W.	fair
22	128		106 ¼	100 ⅛ ¼	99 98 ½ ¾	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	97 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	97 96 ⅞	88 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	21s a 20	8	5	0	S.W. by S.	ſult. rain
23	128 ¼	179 ¾	106 ¼	100¼ 99¼	98 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ¾ ½ ⅞	88 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼	20s a 21	8	5	0	N.W.	cloud. fair
24		179 ¾		100 ¼	98 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ¼	97	97¼ 96¼	88 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	21s	8	5	0	N.W.	fair
25	Sunday													W.S.W.	fair
26				100⅛ 100		96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	97 ¼ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	88 ½ ¼	21s	8	5	0	S.W.	cloudy
27	128 ¼	179 ¾			98 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ½ ⅝	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛		96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ½	88 ⅛	20s a 17	8	5	0	W.	fair
28			106		98 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼		96 97	88 ⅛ ¼	14s a 18	8	5	0	S.W.	fair
29			106 ¼		98 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛		96 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	88 ⅛ ¼	17s a 18	8	5	0	S.	fair rain
30			106		98 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛ ¼		96 ⅛	88	16s a 17	8	5	0	S.W.	cloudy

LOTTERY TICKETS 13l. 9s.

BILL of Mortality from Aug. 23, to Sept. 27.

Chriſt.	Males 703	Femal. 730	1433
Buried	Males 934	Femal. 960	1894
Died under 2 Years old			665
Between 2 and 5			123
5 and 10			54
10 and 20			50
20 and 30			175
30 and 40			196
40 and 50			227
50 and 60			156
60 and 70			127
70 and 80			84
80 and 90			35
90 and 100			2
			1894

Buried

Within the Walls	149
Without the Walls	495
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*	861
City & Sub. *Weſt.*	389
	1894

Weekly	*Aug.* 30	351
	Sept. 6	356
	13	369
	20	397
	27	421
		1894

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2d.
Wheat 28s. to 33s. per Q.

SINCE his *Britannick* majesty's arrival at *Hanover*, he has made a progress as far as *Gottingen*, upon the southern frontier of his dominions in *Germany*, to visit the university lately establish'd there; and by our last advices he was upon another progress towards the north, to take the diversion of hunting near *Gohrde*, where he arrived the 17th Inst. *N. S.* having visited the city of *Zell* in his way thither; and it is said, that the 16th of next month, *O. S.* is fix'd for his majesty's setting out upon his return to *England*; but that this will probably depend upon the definitive treaty's being signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

August 31, *N. S.* The deputies of *Amsterdam* declared in the assembly of the states of *Holland*, that their town had taken the resolution to conform with the other towns of the province, in giving up the revenues of the post-office, for the benefit of the publick, as soon as they shall become free by the death of the present possessors. And the same day the pensionary of *Amsterdam* delivered to the said assembly a petition signed by all the members of the regency of that city, except one or two, by which they desired the states to authorize the prince of *Orange* to release them from their trust, and give them leave to lay down their employments, since their authority was no longer respected, and they found it impossible to preserve the publick tranquillity in their city. This was immediately complied with by the states, and the prince of *Orange* set out next morning for *Amsterdam*, accompanied by count *Bentinck* and the greffier *Fagel*. On the 6th Inst. *N. S.* his highness deposed the four reigning burgomasters, and appointed four new burgomasters in their stead; and the next day he dissolved the *Old Vroedschap*, or town council, and appointed a new one, consisting of nineteen members of the *Old Vroedschap*, and 17 new members. The prince likewise deposed the nine reigning echevins, five of whom he presently restored to their office, and appointed new ones in the room of the other four. He also reformed the *Oud Raad*, or old council, by striking off of the list 48 members, out of near 90 of which that body consisted; and as his highness had by his proclamation of the 10th proposed, that the council of war should elect, by majority of votes, 5 colonels, and fill up in the same manner the other vacant commissions; or else, that a list should be made out of double the number of persons required, out of which he should nominate those he thought proper to fill the vacancies; the burghers chose to follow the first of those methods, and accordingly elected their five colonels, and filled up all the other vacancies in the militia. After thus reforming and re-establishing the government of that great city, his highness returned to the *Hague* the 15th in the evening. The magistrates of *Haerlem* have all since resigned, and left to his highness the choice of a new magistracy; and it is thought most of the towns in *Holland* will do the same; for when the motion was made in the assembly of the states, to impower his highness to appoint new magistrates at *Haerlem*, it was proposed and agreed to, that the power should be general, for his highness to appoint new magistrates in every town where it should be desired.

From *Rome* we hear, that on *Sunday* the 1st Inst. *N. S.* the pope conferred the order of priesthood upon cardinal *Stuart*, who celebrated his first mass on the *Wednesday* following in his own chapel, and gave the sacrament to the chevalier *de St. George*, his father, in presence of several persons who assisted thereat; so that it is not now in the power even of the pope himself to give him a dispensation to quit or marry; therefore, if he should ever form such a design, he can no way accomplish it, but by turning protestant.

Notwithstanding the many contradictory accounts about the return af the *Russian* troops, it seems now certain that they will march no farther than *Bohemia* or *Moravia* before next spring, because of an article said to be in the convention for taking them into the pay of the maritime powers, by which it is stipulated, that when they are to be sent home again, they shall not be obliged to march in the months of *October*, *November*, *December*, *January* or *February*.

We have from *Vienna* a remarkable instance of publick justice in the person of the famous baron *Trenck*. This officer performed many notable exploits, and was of great service to the queen of *Hungary* during the war in *Germany*; but it seems, he was as diligent in serving himself, having been accused of plundering both friend and foe wherever he came, and committing several other crimes. At last he was taken up and brought to a solemn trial, on which he was found guilty; but her imperial and *Hungarian* majesty would not pass sentence till she had the whole process revised by other judges, who found all the facts clearly proved, and therefore on the 18th of last month, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the castle of *Spielberg* in *Moravia*, with an allowance of a ducat a day, and his whole estate to remain under sequestration, till all the losses of the injured parties be stated and satisfied, and till he pay 1000 florins, by way of satisfaction, to a poor miller's daughter, whom he ravished. (*See the sentence at large*, p. 427.)

They

They are now buſy in *Poland* in holding dietines for electing and giving inſtructions to their deputies for the general diet of that kingdom; but as ſeveral of the dietines have broke up in confuſion, it is feared, the general diet will break up in the ſame manner.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* September, 1748.

Divinity.

1. THE Sacred Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament. By *W. Whiſton*, M.A. in 6 Vols. 8vo. pr. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* *Whiſton.*

*2. The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity. By *John Locke*, Eſq; Edit. 6. pr. 5*s.* *Oſborn.*

*3. Heaven open'd to all Men. Edit. 3. pr. 2*s.* *Robinſon.*

*4. The Duty of Servants. By *R. Lucas*, D. D. Edit. 6. pr. 1*s.* *Innys.*

Miscellaneous.

*5. A compleat Hiſtory of Drugs. From the *French* of Monſ. *Pomet.* Edit. 4. with large Additions and Improvements. By *John Hill.* 4to. pr. 1*l.* 1*s.*

*6. A Philoſophical and Chemical Analyſis of Antimony. Edit. 2. pr. 1*s.* *Davidſon.*

*7. A ſhort and certain Method of curing continual Fevers. By *Joſ. Clutton.* Edit. 3. pr. 2*s.* 6*d.* *Vokes.*

8. The Wonders of Nature and Art. No. I. and II. pr. 3*d.* each. *Corbet.*

9. The *London* Prices of Bricklayers Materials and Works. By *Batty Langley.* pr. 7*s.* 6*d.* in Sheets. *Birt.*

*10. An Eſſay concerning Human Underſtanding. By *John Locke*, Eſq; Edit. 13. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 9*s.*

*11. An Eſſay on Elocution, or Pronunciation. By *John Maſon*, M. A. Edit. 2. pr. 6*d.* *Cooper.*

*12. The whole Works of *Horace*, in *Engliſh* Proſe, with Notes, and the Original annex'd. In 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10*s.* *Davidſon.*

*13. The Fables of *Phœdrus.* By *N. Bailey.* Edit. 8. pr. 2*s.* *Browne.*

*14. Meditations and Contemplations. By *James Hervey*, A. B. In 2 Vols. 12mo. with curious Frontiſpieces. Edit. 3. *Rivington.*

*15. *La Belle Aſſemblee.* From the *French* of Madam. *de Gomez.* In 4 Vols. Adorn'd with Cuts. Edit. 6. pr. 10*s.*

*16. The Adventures of *Roderick Random.* Edit. 2. with neat Frontiſpieces. In 2 Vols. pr. 6*s.* *Oſborn.*

*17. The Genuine Hiſtory of Col. *M—rs* and his Siſter. Edit. 3. pr. 3*s.* *Gardner.*

18. A true Hiſtory; with Reflections on Libellous Paragraphs. pr. 6*d.* *Roberts.*

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20. A Letter from Mrs. *L—tia Pilf—* to the celebrated Mrs. *T—ſia C—tia Ph—ps* pr. 1*s.* *Carpenter.*

21. The Parallel; or, *Pilkington* and *Phillips* compar'd. pr. 1*s.* *Webb.*

22. *Mancheſter* Politicks. A Dialogue between Mr. *True-blue* and Mr. *Whig-low.* pr. 6*d.* *Robinſon.*

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Poetry.

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Sermons.

31. A Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul's* *May* 29. By *Peter Pinnell*, A. M. *Brotherton.*

32. The Nature and Extent of Church Authority. At the Primary Viſitation of the Biſhop of *Exeter.* By *Z. Mudge.* *Birt.*

33. Benevolence the Source and Ornament of Civil Diſtinctions. Before the *Skinners* Company. By *James Cawthorn*, M. A. pr. 1*s.* *King.*

34. A Sermon preached at *Middleburgh* in Preſence of the Prince of *Orange*, on his being choſen Stadtholder. By *J. Wildman.* pr. 1*s.* *Griffith.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1748.

A pamphlet having been lately publiſhed in French, *and ſoon after in* Engliſh, *intitled,* The intereſts of the empreſs-queen, the kings of *France* and *Spain*, and their principal allies, with reſpect to glory, conſcience, and the eſſential advantages of their crowns, neglected in the preliminary articles, ſigned at *Aix-la-Chapelle, April* 30, 1748; *we think it incumbent upon us to give our readers an abſtract of it, together with what we have heard of its hiſtory.*



AS to its hiſtory, we have been told, that it was wrote ſoon after the preliminary articles firſt appear'd in the publick news-papers, and privately printed in the city of *Liege*; but that the *French* got intelligence of it, and tho' that city be within the *German* empire, and conſequently a city in which they have no juriſdiction, yet they ſent 20 or 30 of their archers into that city, and ſeized not only the impreſſion but the author, whom they carried away priſoner, and lodged him in the *Baſtille* at *Paris*, where he now remains. It was ſaid, that in the author's cuſtody were found ſome letters and papers, which gave a ſuſpicion, that he had been put upon writing it, and furniſhed with materials, by the marſhal count *Saxe*; and that it was the marſhal's enemies among the *French* miniſters, who procured the ſeizing of the author and impreſſion. However, ſome copies had, it ſeems, ſtole abroad before the impreſſion was ſeized, one of which our miniſter at *Aix-la-Chapelle* procured, and ſent over to the lords juſtices here, about *four months* ago. Some copies had likewiſe ſtole to *Paris*, and other places, one of which, we ſuppoſe, came to the hands of the publiſher here.

The author begins his pamphlet thus: "The monarchies of *France* and *Spain* happily find themſelves in the moſt glorious circumſtances of any they have been in for a long time. The conjuncture is deciſive in their favour; and if their negotiations do not compleat what their arms have begun, they are ruined for ever, being in the midſt of their moſt brilliant triumphs, rendered extremely unhappy by a burthenſome peace."

He then proceeds to tell us, That the copy of the preliminary articles had thrown all true *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards*, and all foreigners attached to them, into the utmoſt conſternation: That thoſe who attended to things and not words, could not ſee the leaſt ray of glory in a peace, in which they could find no actual, ſolid, or future advantage; but on the contrary, a peace wherein they ſaw the ſeeds of future wars, in which the crowns of *France* and *Spain*, the *Two Sicilies*, and their allies, muſt ſuccumb, becauſe their moſt implacable enemies would be put into a condition to attack them with advantage, if theſe were truly the preliminary articles, and theſe articles no way mended in the execution. That he was willing to believe theſe articles ſuppoſititious, or that there were ſome ſecret articles by which real advantages were ſtipulated for the crowns of *France* and *Spain*; but as the precipitate manner in which this ſketch of a peace was ſigned, gave room to think, that they had not time to conſider all the conſequences; and as what had then eſcaped them, might be ſupplied in the definitive treaty, he would point out what to him ſeemed to ſtand in need of a more mature deliberation.

And he concludes his introduction with ſaying, That it was of the utmoſt conſequence, even to the confederates, to take care, that the heads of the houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould not have cauſe to repent the great ſacrifices which their natural moderation and magnanimity had induced them to make to a peace; for, ſays he, a peace bought too dear can never laſt long.

After this introduction he divides his diſcourſe into articles, or ſections, in which he particularly and ſeparately conſiders the preliminary articles. In his firſt and ſecond ſection, he conſiders the firſt preliminary article, which ſtipulates a mutual reſtitution of conqueſts, and ſays, There is no proportion between the reſtitution of *Cape-Breton*, and the reſtitution of all that the *French* have conquer'd upon the *Engliſh* in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and upon the *Empreſs-queen* and the *Dutch* in the *Netherlands*; and farther, that it is abſolutely neceſſary for *France* to hold ſome of her conqueſts in the *Netherlands* as a ſecurity for her frontier.

Sect. 3. He ſays, the liberty of fortifying *Dunkirk* by land, ſignifies nothing, without a liberty to fortify it by ſea; that therefore they ought to cut off all pretence for ſuch memorials as were delivered in 1742, 1743, and 1744, and which the *French* miniſtry ought never to forget; and that in order to cover *Dunkirk*, they ought to inſiſt on keeping *Furnes* and *Newport*.

Sect. 4. He ſays, they ought, for ſecuring their antient frontier, to keep *Mons*, *Menin*, *Ypres*, *Tournay*; and, in ſhort, all that had been taken from them by the *Spaniſh* war*; and that they ought to retain *Namur* for keeping within bounds the ſovereign that is to be re-eſtabliſhed, or introduced into the *Netherlands*, and a republick which has abuſed all the favours conferred upon them by his moſt chriſtian majeſty.

Sect. 5. That to whomſoever the *Netherlands* may be reſtored, it ought to be on condition of their returning under that vaſſalage to the crown of *France*, from which they were ſet free by the odious treaty of *Madrid*†.

Sect. 6. He examines the affair relating to the city and duchy of *Luxembourg*, and ſays, That *France* ought not to inſiſt upon their being given up to her, becauſe it may provoke the *German* empire to join in a confederacy againſt her; but as to *Namur*, &c. that empire will be as indifferent about her detaining them, as it was about her acquiring them.

Sect. 7. Security and indemnification are, he ſays, eſſential objects, which a monarchy can never loſe ſight of in a treaty of pacification, without betraying the moſt ſacred intereſts, and the confidence of the people; that national jealouſies and hatred cannot, like perſonal, be extinguiſhed by favours and benefits; and that to diveſt ourſelves of acquired advantages, without taking care to reſerve a ſecurity againſt ſuch jealouſies and hatreds, was ſhewing a greater regard for our enemies than ourſelves. What, ſays he, have the crowns of *France* and *Spain* gained, by ſacrificing to the houſe of *Brunſwick-Hanover* another houſe which ought to be dear to them? What have they got by the many favours beſtowed upon the *Hollanders*? He does not condemn ſuch generoſity, but wiſhes, that at the ſame time they endeavoured by favours to take from theſe nations, meaning the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, the *will* to hurt them, they would likewiſe take from them the *power*, by annexing to their crowns ſome fortreſſes that formerly belonged to them, and of which the ſuperiority of their arms has reſtored them the poſſeſſion. And then he ſtates and anſwers the arguments, That *France* is rendered ſtrong enough by the weakneſs of its neighbours; that in itſelf it is invincible; that a new barrier will weaken the old, &c.

Sect. 8. He ſays, religion ought to have had ſome ſhare in a treaty of general pacification; and that conſequently, ſome things propoſed in favour of a power who profeſſes a different religion, which might prejudice the religion they thought the beſt, ought to be more deliberately weighed.

Sect. 10. The partiſans of a balance of power in *Europe* ought, he ſays, to conſider, if a reſtitution of what had been conquered from the *Dutch*, was not in effect an indirect aggrandizing of the houſe of *Hanover*, which might be fatal to their neighbours both by land and ſea.

Sect. 11. He objects againſt the ſtadtholderſhip's being eſtabliſh'd in the female deſcendants of the prince of *Orange*, as what may hereafter raiſe dangerous wars.

Sect. 12. Conſequently, ſays he, care ought to be taken, that in the place of the republican form of government in that country, an arbitrary one be not ſubſtituted, which, in ſpite of the republican maſk, was gathering ſtrength every day; becauſe this change in the government there would revive the pretenſions of the houſe of *Auſtria* upon theſe provinces, which they had departed from, upon condition only that they ſhould be erected into a free republick; and becauſe ſuch a change would be dangerous to moſt of the princes of *Europe*, for which he gives his reaſons.

Sect. 13, 14. Contain a complaint againſt taking no notice of the inſulting pamphlets, ſpeeches, and paſquinades publiſh'd by authority in *Holland* againſt the *French* king.

Sect. 15. Contains a complaint againſt leaving the diſpute about the ſovereignty of the *Golden-Fleece* to be determined by the definitive treaty.

Sect. 16. *Spain*, he ſays, having been offered the reſtitution of *Minorca* or *Gibraltar*, on condition of her deſerting *France*, ſhe has reaſon to complain of her being a loſer by her fidelity.

Sect.

* *The war called by us queen* Anne's *war.* † *Concluded when* Francis I. *was priſoner there.*

Sect. 17, 18. Contain a complaint about the ceremonial of four powers, in the room appointed for the conferences.

Sect. 19. He says, that the provinces taken from the king of *Sardinia* ought not to be restored to him, unless he restores *Demont*, and some other places to *France*.

Sect. 20. The *Genoese*, he says, ought to have an indemnification for the past, and a barrier against future attacks.

Sect. 21, 22. The establishment of *Don Philip*, in the duchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guastalla*, he calls a plaister applied by a hostile or ignorant hand, and more proper to palliate than cure the deep wounds received by the house of *Bourbon* in the war, which has cost that house, and her allies, 24 or 15 *hundred millions*, and the lives of more than 500,000 men; and that in order to defend this establishment, it would be necessary, that either the *Infant*, *France*, or *Spain*, should divide with the *Genoese* all that the house of *Savoy* possesses upon the coast of the *Mediterranean*.

Sect. 23. He shews the vanity of a new guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and advises to have it entirely disannulled, in order to substitute some new regulation in its room.

Sect. 24, 25. He says, if *France* and *Spain* make peace without any further indemnification than what is stipulated, they will for the future be despised, and really despicable; and that the system of the preliminaries is the very same with what was planned by Mr. *Rousset* in his *advice to the negotiators of peace*, published in 1747.

Sect. 26, 27. He shews how prejudicial and dishonourable this system must be to the house of *Bourbon*; and that the *empress-queen*, the crowns of *France* and *Spain*, and the republick of *Genoa*, are the only powers sacrificed by those *preliminaries*.

Sect. 28. He particularly states and answers the several arguments brought for justifying this treaty.

Sect. 29. He shews, That the king of *France* is not bound, by the declarations he made, of not designing, by the present war, to acquire and appropriate any thing to himself.

Sect. 30 and last. He asks the advocates of this treaty, if the world will not be ready to ascribe it to their envying the glory of the marshals *Saxe*, *Belliſle*, and *Lowendahl*; to ignorance; to corruption and venality; to the march of the *Russians*; and many other motives, rather than moderation. And he concludes with saying, "That it must be perceived, that self-interest can have no share in these reflections, which might furnish as many memorials as they contain articles; but that they proceed from a pure zeal for the publick good, and for the honour of his nation."

From the FOOL, N°. 315.

THE nation too well knows what unwonted complaisance has been shewn to the *F—b* k—g during the whole pacifick negotiation: My lord *S——b* was at *Aix* many days, waiting for the arrival of the grand monarch's plenipo; as soon as he arriv'd, instantly waits upon him, and our al—s follow his example; and when he took a trip to *Paris*, there was a total suspension of business. Was not the giving up of *M——t* a shameful submission of the honours of *G——t B——n* to the C——n of *F——t*? Was not the stop put to the march of the *R——s*, a dishonourable obedience to the *F——b* k—g's menacing commands? And was not the ordering them to march home again a lasting affront to the *R——s* empire? Can a peace be safe where the enemy makes it, only to be able, with redoubled vigour, to attack us again? Does not the *F——b* k—g want time to recruit his navy? Can it be politick in us to give this *Samson* time till his hair is grown again? Can peace be lasting where no one party is satisfied? Can it be honourable where treaties are broken, and al—s left in the lurch? Or where the cause for which we went to w—r is not remov'd?

Does not little *G——a* not only demand restitution, but even an indemnification? Does not the poor duke of *M——a* do the same? But they are the grand monarch's al—s, whilst our imp—l al—y, the beauteous *Au——n* q—n, is, by rude suiters, half disrob'd? His *P——n* m——y first boldly took off her upper garment: *Ba——a* and *S—x—y* are both gaping for an under coat; the *F——b* k—g, having slily slipp'd away her garters; his *S——n* m——y, in a most gracious and friendly manner, stoops to pull off her shoes; while d—n *Pb—p*, with the greatest gravity, borrows her stockings: Thus stripp'd, the native beauties, and majestick virtues, of this illustrious q—n, shine more resplendent; she even pities her deceivers.——The glorious conduct of this w—r would want a parallel, did not the consummate wisdom and policy, that so shine in these p——s, confront it. Our gold, which has been so often profusely squander'd to corrupt us at home, has lately made a splendid tour to most of the principal c——ts of *Europe*, and has return'd to us in false coin; for when any people or nation are through all its ranks and orders totally drench'd in corruption, there can be nothing more absurd than to expect that such a nation should have peace: They may please themselves with delusive, flattering imaginations, but this they may certainly depend upon, there will be no long peace.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided & unprovided for by Parliament, on the Dec. 31, 1743, and Dec. 31, 1744.

	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1743. L. s. d. q.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1743, and Dec. 31, 1744. L.	Paid off within that time L.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1744. L. s. d. q.
EXCHEQUER.				
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the *S. S.* company.	1836275 17 10 ¼			1836275 17 10 ¼
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 — —			108100 — —
Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	105147 8 2 ¾		2300	102847 8 2 ¾
Ditto on plate-act 6 *Geo.* I.	312000 — —			312000 — —
Ditto for *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's* debent. at 3*l.* *per cent. per an.*	37821 5 1 ¼			37821 5 1 ¼
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.* 1731.	400000 — —			400000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *per cent.* 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 — —			600000 — —
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 — —			300000 — —
Duties on salt further continued 1735	40000 — —		40000	
Ditto further continued 1741	1200000 — —		108600	1091400 — —
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200 — —			2200 — —
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 — —			499600 — —
Exchequer bills charged on licenses for retailing spirit. liquors 1743.	1000000 — —		13200	986800 — —
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the deductions of 6*d.* *per pound* on pensions.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 *Will.* 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 *Annæ*	3200000 — —			3200000 — —
Annuities at 3*l.* *per cent.* 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, *&c.*		1000000		1000000 — —
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3 *per cent.* from *August* 1, 1743.	3200000 — —			3200000 — —
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 *G.* I.	500000 — —			500000 — —
Purchased of the *S. S.* company	4000000 — —			4000000 — —
Ann. at 4 *p. cent.* on the duties on coals, *&c.* since *Lady-Day* 1719.	1750000 — —			1750000 — —
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 — —			1250000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *per cent.* for lottery 1731	800000 — —			800000 — —
Ditto 3*l.* *per cent.* 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 — —			800000 — —
Do at 3*l.* *p. c.* 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, *&c.*	800000 — —			800000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *p. c.* 1743, charged on ditto	1000000 — —			1000000 — —
Ditto at 3*l.* *per cent.* 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto		600000		600000 — —
Ditto *at* 3*l.* *p. c.* 1744, charged on ditto		1200000		1200000 — —
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 *G.* I.	27302203 5 6 ½			27302203 5 6 ½
	51043347 16 9 ¼	2800000	164100	53679247 16 9 ¼

An ACCOUNT of the produce of the sinking fund in the year 1744, and to the payment of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.	L.	s.	d.	q.
THE Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on *Dec.* 31, 1743	121135	18	3	1/4
To the produce of the S. sea fund between *Dec.* 31, 1743, and *Dec.* 31, 1744, *viz.*				
Surplus of the aggregate fund.	568096	4	5	
General fund	417885	11	5	1/4
S. Sea comp. fund.	16070	1	1	
Duty on cambricks since *Aug.* 1, 1742	15000	—	—	
	1138187	15	2	1/2

Per contra Cr.	L.	s.	d.	q.
By money issued between *Dec.* 31, 1743, and *Dec.* 31, 1744, *viz.*				
In full of 1000000*l.* granted for the service of the year 1742	1147	6	8	1/2
In full of 1000000*l.* granted for the service of the year 1743	57458	14	2	1/4
In part of 1000000 *l.* granted for the service of the year 1744	896491	10	1	1/2
To pay annuities at 3*l.* *per cent.* on 600000 *l.* granted 1736, for one year due at *Christmas* 1744	18000	—	—	
To the Usher of the Exchequer for necessaries delivered for the service of the said annuities	139	18	8	
To pay annuities at 3*l.* *p. cent.* on 300000*l.* granted 1738, for one year due at *Michaelmas* 1744	9000	—	—	
To pay annu. at 3*l.* *p. cent.* on 800000 *l.* granted 1742, for one year due at *Christmas* 1744	24450	—	—	
To make good the deficiency of annu. 1720, on the plate-act at *Lady-Day* 1744	3805	14	5	1/2
To make good the deficiency of the lottery annu. 1731, at *Christ.* 1743	5095	8	8	
To the Bank of *England* to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, granted 1737, to *July* 24, 1744	13957	19	2	1/2
	1029546	12	—	
* Balance *Dec.* 31, 1744	108641	3	2	1/2
	1138187	15	2	1/2

* Our readers may see this balance stated in our *Magazine* for the year 1744, p. 287, vol. 2, line *penult.*

A DESCRIPTION *of* NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND, in *Saxon Northan-Humberlond*, which alone retains the name of all thoſe counties, north of the *Humber*, that conſtituted the *Saxon* kingdom of *Northumberland*, has *Cumberland* and *Scotland* on the *W.* *Scotland* on the *N.* the biſhoprick of *Durham* on the *S.* and the *German* ocean on the *E.* 'Tis parted from *Scotland* on the *N.* by the river *Tweed*; from *Scotland* on the *W.* by the *Cheviot* hills and other mountains, from *Cumberland* by a ridge of hills; and from *Durham* on the *S.* by the *Derwent* that falls into the *Tyne*, and the *Tyne* it ſelf. 'Tis about 43 miles long from *S.* to *N.* 30 broad from *E.* to *W.* and about 155 miles in circumference: And tho' of ſo conſiderable an extent, and containing 1,370,000 acres, and about 23,000 houſes, yet it has but 46 pariſhes, and 11 towns, 3 of which, including *Berwick*, are boroughs, which ſend members to parliament. So that the whole county returns 8. The famous *Picts* wall runs croſs this county from *E.* to *W.* It was divided antiently into a great many baronies, to cheriſh their valour againſt the *Scots*, who had divided their borders in like manner. The barons had the power of life and death, commanded in ſome caſtle or town, and generally led their men in time of war. The ſoil of this county is for the moſt part rough, hilly, and very hard to be manured, tho' in ſome parts towards the ſea, and on the river *Tyne*, 'tis very fruitful. It abounds more in coals than any county in *England* beſides, furniſhing *London* yearly with above 600,000 chaldrons. The air is ſharp and piercing, the winds boiſterous, and the ſnows deep in winter; which would be more grievous to the inhabitants, were it not for their great plenty of coals, to be had at eaſy rates. The boroughs are,

1. *Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne*, on the *N.* ſide of that river, 200 miles *N. W.* of *London*. 'Tis very antient, and thought to be the *Roman Gabroſentum*; but had its preſent name from a caſtle built here by *Robert*, ſon to *William* the conqueror, to defend the country againſt the *Scots*; being before the conqueſt call'd *Monk-Cheſter*. It is a county of it ſelf, and is the faireſt and largeſt town in the north, next to *York*. It has 6 churches, beſides St. *Nicholas*, the mother-church, which is built in form of a cathedral, and has a fine ſteeple of curious architecture. The other publick buildings of note are, the town-houſe, the exchange, and the cuſtom-houſe. The coal trade has ſo enrich'd and enlarg'd it, that 'tis the greateſt emporium in the north of *England* for all ſorts of goods. There's a large ſuburb on the *S.* ſide of the river call'd *Gateſhead*, to which it is join'd by a noble bridge, with an iron gate in the middle, to part this county from that of *Durham*, and houſes on each ſide, like *London-Bridge*. Here's a noble key, where ſhips come up as high as the bridge, but the coal fleets come no higher than *Shields*, 7 miles below the town. *Newcaſtle* is a populous, well-built town, governed by a mayor, recorder, 19 aldermen, a ſheriff, *&c.* and ſends 2 members to parliament. The markets are on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*, it has a noble fiſhery of ſalmon, and gives title of duke to the family of *Holles*.

2. *Morpeth*, 12 miles *N.* of *Newcaſtle*, a very antient borough by preſcription that ſends 2 members to parliament. The earl of *Carliſle*, who is lord of the borough, has lately built them a very noble town-houſe. The markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, the firſt reckon'd the greateſt in *England* for live cattle, except *Smithfield*.

3. *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, 252 miles *N.* from *London*. It lies on the *N.* ſide of the river, and ſo properly does not belong to this or any county, being nam'd ſeparately in all proclamations, *&c.* as, *England and Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed*. It formerly belong'd to *Scotland*, and was ſeveral times taken and retaken by the *Engliſh* and them; but ever ſince *Edward* IV. it has been in the hands of the *Engliſh*. It is pretty large, the houſes and ſtreets handſome, and it has a beautiful ſtone bridge of 15 arches over the *Tweed*. 'Tis a county of it ſelf, and its laws a mixture of *Scotch* and *Engliſh*. 'Tis govern'd by a mayor, recorder, *&c.* and ſends 2 members to parliament. Its chief trade is in corn and ſalmon, and it has a conſiderable manufacture of fine ſtockings. Its market is on *Saturdays*.

Other towns, nam'd as market-towns tho' ſome have their markets diſcontinued, are, 1. *Haxham*, 15 miles *W.* of *Newcaſtle*, capital of its diviſion, call'd *Hexhamſhire*. 'Twas a biſhop's ſee in the time of the *Saxons*, but transferr'd to *Durham*: Market on *Tueſdays*. 2. *Hallimſell*, about the ſame diſtance *Weſt* from *Hexham*. 3. *Billingham*, 11 miles *N. W.* of *Durham*. 4. *Rothbury*, about 10 miles *N.* from *Morpeth*. 5. *Alnwick*, 9 miles *N.* of *Rothbury*, noted for many actions between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*: It has a market on *Saturdays*. 6. *Warkworth*, 8 of *Alnwick*. 7. *Learmouth*, on the *Tweed*. 8. *Wooler*, about 12 miles *N. W.* of *Berwick*, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, tho' it has a market on *Thurſdays*, is very inconſiderable, with a thatch'd church and other marks of meanneſs.

A SUMMARY *of the most important affairs that happened in the last session of parliament.* Continued from p. 415.

WE shall next give the history of the two committees of supply and of ways and means; for as the grand committees for religion, for grievances, for courts of justice, and for trade, have of late years never done any business, these two committees are become the most important, and deserve to be first considered. As to the committee of supply, the house having, on *Nov.* 18, according to order, taken his majesty's speech into consideration, a motion was made for granting a supply to his majesty, and it was resolved, that the house would on the 20th resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of that motion. Accordingly, on the 20th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and came to a resolution which was, by order, reported next day, and was, That it was the opinion of the committee, that a supply be granted to his majesty, which resolution being read a second time, was agreed to *nem. con.* and it was resolved, that the house would on the 23d resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of the supply granted to his majesty. Thus the committee being, according to the usual forms, established, it was continued by adjournment to *April* 1, when it was dropp'd, but revived again on the 19th, and continued till the 22d inclusive, during which time, it came to the following resolutions, which upon the report were from time to time agreed to by the house, *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.
Nov. 23, Resolved,			
1. That 40000 seamen be employed for 1748.			
2. That for their maintenance, including the ordnance for sea service, there be granted — — — — —	2080000	—	—
Nov. 27, Resolved,			
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers,	208827	9	5
2. For *Greenwich* hospital, — — — — —	10000	—	—
3. For building *Gosport* hospital, — — — —	10000	—	—
4. For freight of transports last year, — — — —	91496	16	3
5. For victuals for land-forces last year, — — —	43937	11	3
6. Towards paying off the navy-debt, — — — —	1000000	—	—
7. For replacing to the sinking fund a like sum paid out of it, for interest due on the *million* lent on the salt duties for 1745, — —	35000	—	—
8. For replacing to ditto a like sum paid out of it, to make good the deficiency of the additional stamp duty at *Christmas* 1746, — —	7128	5	9
9. For replacing to ditto a like sum paid out of it, to make good the deficiency of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, at *Lady-Day* 1747, — — — —	16362	8	5
10. For replacing to ditto a like sum paid out of it, to make good the deficiency of the additional duty on wines at *Midsummer* 1747, — —	29765	19	5
11. For replacing to ditto a like sum paid out of it, to make good the deficiency of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors at *Midsummer* 1747,	34177	7	3½
12. For replacing to ditto a like sum paid out of it, to make good the deficiency of the duty of 12*s.* a barrel on sweets, *&c.* at *Michaelmas* 1747,	13660	18	6
13. For the office of ordnance for land service, — — —	342064	3	9
14. For defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land service, not provided for by parliament, — —	159565	14	5
	2001976	14	5½
Nov. 30, Resolved,			
1. That 49939 land-forces be employ'd for 1748.			
2. That for their maintenance there be granted — —	1267376	15	9½
3. That for maintaining the forces in the *Plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, &c.* there be granted — — — — —	350634	14	1½
4. That 11550 marines be employed for 1748.			
5. That for their maintenance there be granted — — —	106089	19	7
	1813501	9	6½

	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 18, Reſolved to grant,			
1. To enable his majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum raiſed in purſuance of an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, — — — — — —	500000	—	—
2. For making good the deficiency of the grants for laſt year's ſervice,	571827	18	7
	1071827	18	7
Jan. 29, Reſolved to grant,			
1. For enabling the queen of *Hungary* to maintain 60000 men in the *Low Countries*, and the like number in *Italy*, — — — —	400000	—	—
2. For making good his majeſty's engagements with the king of *Sardinia*,	300000	—	—
3. For maintaining the troops of *Hanover*, — — —	460223	10	—
4. For their train of artillery, — — — — — —	10000	—	—
5. For the *Ruſſian* troops, — — — — —	167881	18	10
6. For their proviſions and forage — — — — —	150000	—	—
7. To make good his majeſty's engagements with the elector of *Mentz*,	8620	—	—
8. To ditto with the elector of *Bavaria*, — — —	26846	11	9
9. For the *Heſſian* troops, — — — — — —	161951	14	0½
10. For making good the deficiency of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors at *Chriſtmas* 1747, — — — —	39846	11	7½
	1725370	6	9½
Feb. 22, Reſolved to grant,			
1. For the pay of general officers, *&c.* — — —	53861	3	—
2. For reduced officers of the land forces and marines, — —	27224	6	—
3. For land-officers widows, — — — —	3886	18	3½
4. For the extraordinary expence of the land-forces, incurred in 1747, and not provided for, — — — — —	315876	8	9½
5. For the troops of the duke of *Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle*, — —	57792	7	5½
6. For the allowances to ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the troops of horſe-guards and regiments of horſe lately reduced, — —	8851	5	—
	467492	8	11½
April 1, Reſolved,			
1. That it is juſt and reaſonable, that the ſeveral provinces and colonies of *Maſſachuſſet's-Bay*, *New-Hampſhire*, *Connecticut*, and *Rhode-Iſland*, be re-imburſed the expences they have been at, in taking and ſecuring to the crown of *Great Britain*, the iſland of *Cape-Breton* and its dependencies; therefore reſolved to grant for this purpoſe,			
2. To the province of *Maſſachuſſet's-Bay*, — — —	183649	2	7/9
3. To that of *New-Hampſhire*, — — — —	16355	13	4
4. To the colony of *Connecticut*, — — — —	28863	19	1
5. To that of *Rhode-Iſland*, — — — — —	6332	13	10
6. To *James Gibſon*, Eſq; on ditto account, — — —	547	15	—
7. To grant to his majeſty, upon account, for enabling him to carry on the war, *&c.* — — — — — — —	500000	—	—
8. That all monies which have ariſen, or ſhall ariſe, into the receipt of his majeſty's *Exchequer*, of the ſeveral rates and duties on houſes, which determined at *Lady-Day* 1747, ſhall be deemed, and taken, and be applied as part of the fund for paying and diſcharging the ſeveral annuities and other payments charged, by an act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, on certain rates and duties on houſes, windows, and lights, granted by the ſaid act, and ſhall and may be iſſued and applied thereunto accordingly.			
9. That for finiſhing *Weſtminſter*-bridge there be granted — —	20000	—	—
	755749	2	10
April 22, Reſolved to grant,			
For enabling his majeſty to make reaſonable and ample ſatisfaction to the ſeveral proprietors of heretable juriſdictions and offices in *Scotland*, as allowed by the court of ſeſſion there, in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, — — — — —	152037	18	1
	10067955	13	4

Now as to the committee of ways and means: This committee is uſually eſtabliſhed preſently after the houſe has agreed to the report of the firſt grant voted by the committee of ſupply; and, accordingly, this year, as ſoon as the houſe had, on the 24th of *November*, agreed to the above-mentioned reſolutions of the 23d, it was reſolved, That the houſe would, next morning, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty; from which day it was continued, by ſeveral adjournments, to the 4th of *April* inclusive; and, in that time, it came to the following reſolutions; which being, from time to time, reported, were agreed to by the houſe, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Nov. 25, Reſolved,			
That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be further continued from the 23d day of *June*, 1748, to the 24th of *June*, 1749; which duties are computed to amount to about — — — —	700000	—	—
Dec. 4, Reſolved,			
That the ſum of 6300000 be raiſed by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* and that an additional capital of 10 *l.* be added to every 100 *l.* advanced; the ſaid additional capital to be by way of lottery, conſiſting of tickets of the value of 10 *l.* each, the blanks and prizes to bear an intereſt of 4 *l. per cent. per ann.* the intereſt of the ſaid annuities and lottery to commence from *Michaelmas* 1748: That every ſubſcriber ſhall, on or before the 12th day of *December* inſtant, make a depoſit of 10 *l. per cent.* with the caſhiers of the Bank of *England*; and every ſubſcriber paying in the whole, or any part of his money, at or before the time, or reſpective times, that ſhall be appointed for the payment thereof, ſuch ſubſcriber ſhall be allowed intereſt after the rate of 5 *l. per cent. per ann.* to be computed from the day on which ſuch actual payment ſhall have been made, to *Michaelmas* next; and that the ſaid depoſit, and all other ſums paid to the caſhiers of the Bank, in virtue of this reſolution, ſhall, by them, be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's *Exchequer*, to be applied from time to time to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then be voted by this houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament, and not otherwiſe.	6300000	—	—
Dec. 18, Reſolved,			
That the times for the payment of the ſum of 6300000 *l.* in conſequence of the reſolution of this houſe of the 5th of this inſtant *December*, over and above the depoſit therein mentioned, be,			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 28th of *January* next.			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 27th of *February* next.			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 24th of *March* next.			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 22d of *April* next.			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 24th of *May* next.			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 21ſt of *June* next.			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 21ſt of *July* next.			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 23d of *Auguſt* next.			
10 *l. per cent.* on or before the 20th of *September* next.			
Jan. 22, Reſolved,			
1. That a ſubſidy of poundage, of 12 *d.* in the pound, be laid upon all goods and merchandize imported into this kingdom, according to the value or rate ſettled by the reſpective books of rates, or any act or acts of parliament relating thereunto, over and above the preſent duties charged thereupon.			
2. That ſo much of an act of parliament of the 20th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, as enacts, that prize-goods and merchandize may be exported, without paying any duty of cuſtom or exciſe for the ſame, be repealed.			
March 2, Reſolved,			
That the ſum of 4 *s.* in the pound be raiſed in the year 1748, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, *Wales*, and town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the 9th article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; which tax is computed to produce about — — —	2000000	—	—

March 30, Reſolved,

That from and after the 1ſt day of *June* 1748, it ſhall be lawful to export tea to *Ireland*, and his majeſty's plantations in *America*, without paying the inland duties charged thereupon by an act of the 18th year of his preſent majeſty's reign.

April 4, Reſolved,

That there be iſſued and applied the ſum of *one million*, out of ſuch moneys as have ariſen, or ſhall or may ariſe out of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus moneys, commonly called the ſinking fund. — — 1000000 — —

10000000 — —

All theſe reſolutions, both of the committee of ſupply and ways and means, were agreed to in the committee, and afterwards, upon the report, by the houſe, without any conſiderable debate or oppoſition, except that of *Jan.* 22, for laying a new ſubſidy of poundage upon all goods imported, which was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, becauſe of the many inconveniencies it would bring upon our commerce and manufactures. Theſe inconveniencies were acknowledged, but neceſſity was the plea to which no anſwer could be made, unleſs ſome other ſufficient fund could have been propoſed, and, therefore, the reſolution was agreed to without a diviſion *.

We ſhall next give an account of the moſt remarkable bills, which were laſt ſeſſion paſſed into laws, beginning with thoſe that were occaſioned by the abovementioned reſolutions of the committee of ways and means, the firſt of which was that of *Nov.* 25. This reſolution having been reported and agreed to by the houſe on the 26th, a bill was thereupon ordered to be brought in, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution, and Mr. *Fane*, Mr. *Lyttelton*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Mr. *Legge*, Mr. *Campbell* of *Calder*, Mr. *George Granville*, Mr. Attorney general, Mr. Sollicitor general, Mr. *Scrope*, and Mr. *Weſt* were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; which bill was accordingly brought in the next day, paſſed thro' both houſes, and received the royal aſſent *December* 16.

The two reſolutions of *Jan.* 22, having been reported and agreed to on the 25th, a bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant to the ſaid reſolutions, and Mr. *Fane*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Mr. *Lyttelton*, Mr. *Legge*, Mr. *Campbell* of *Calder*, Mr. *George Granville*, Mr. Attorney general, Mr. Sollicitor general, Mr. *Scrope*, and Mr. *Weſt*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; after which the reſolution of *Dec.* 4, and that of *Dec.* 18, were ordered to be read, and being read, accordingly, the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the ſaid bill, were inſtructed to make proviſion therein purſuant to theſe two reſolutions. The bill was, accordingly, preſented by Mr. *Fane*, on the 28th, paſſed thro' both houſes without any great oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent, on *Feb.* 18. But as the ſubſcriptions upon this fund had fallen to a diſcount, and as many of the ſubſcribers found a difficulty in raiſing money for making their payments at the times appointed by the ſaid reſolution of *Dec.* 18, and of courſe by this act, a motion was made on *March* 31, and the houſe reſolved to go immediately into a committee of the whole houſe to conſider of the execution of this act, in which committee it was reſolved,

1. That the time for payment on the ſubſcription of 6,300,000 *l.* be enlarged, ſo that, inſtead of the payments which, by the act of this ſeſſion of parliament, are to be made on or before *April* 22, and *May* 24 next, be made on or before *Oct.* 22, and *Nov.* 24 next, reſpectively.

2. That

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* Auguſt *laſt*, p. 345.

2. That the proprietors do allow intereſt at the rate of 4 *l. per cent. per ann.* for the payments made after *Michaelmas* next, from the ſaid day to the time of actual payment, the ſaid intereſt to be deducted from the intereſt due to them on former payments.

Theſe reſolutions were next day reported to the houſe, and the firſt was agreed to with an amendment, as followeth, *viz.*

That the time of payment on the ſubſcription of 6,300,000 *l.* be enlarged, ſo that the payments, which by the act of this ſeſſion of parliament are to be made on or before *April* 22, and *May* 24 next, be made on or before *Oct.* 22, and *Nov.* 24 next, reſpectively.

The 2d reſolution was agreed to without amendment; and a clauſe or clauſes purſuant to theſe reſolutions were ordered to be added to a bill then drawing up, which we ſhall by and by give an account of.

The reſolution of *March* 2, being next day reported and agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant thereto, and Mr. *Fane*, Mr. *Weſt*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Mr. *Lyttelton*, Mr *Campbell* of *Calder*, Mr. *George Granville*, Mr. Attorney general, Mr. Sollicitor general, and Mr. *Scrope*, were appointed to prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly, the bill was preſented by Mr. *Fane* the day following, and having paſſed thro' all the forms in both houſes without any oppoſition, received the royal aſſent on the 25th of the ſame month.

March 31. The reſolution of the preceding day was reported and agreed to, whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant to the ſaid reſolution, and the ſame gentlemen were appointed to prepare and bring in the ſame, as had been appointed to prepare and bring in the laſt mentioned bill. Accordingly, the bill was preſented by Mr. *Fane*, *April* 4, with a clauſe in it for enlarging the time for ſome of the payments to be made on the ſubſcription of 6,300,000 *l.* purſuant to the inſtruction before mentioned; and the bill having paſſed thro' the uſual forms without oppoſition, received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

And the reſolution of *April* 4, being reported and agreed to the next day, a bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant to the ſaid reſolution, and the ſame gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring it in. Accordingly, it was preſented by Mr. *Weſt* the next day, when it was read a firſt time, and a ſecond time on the 25th. On the 27th, when it was to be committed, the following inſtructions were ordered by the houſe, before it reſolved itſelf into a committee upon the bill, *viz.* To receive a clauſe of credit; to receive a clauſe of approbation, that is to ſay, a clauſe for appropriating the ſums granted, to the reſpective ſervices voted by the committee of ſupply; and a particular inſtruction for receiving a clauſe or clauſes purſuant to the 6th reſolution of that committee of *Jan.* 29; becauſe that ſum was to be taken out of the monies or ſavings before granted for the relief and proviſion of the widows of officers who had been killed or died in the ſervice. Theſe clauſes being, accordingly, added by the committee, it paſſed the other forms of both houſes without any oppoſition or remarkable alteration, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

Theſe are all the bills paſſed laſt ſeſſion in purſuance of the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means. As to the other bills which were paſſed into laws, we ſhall give an account of the moſt remarkable, according to the order of the time in which they were moved for or brought in; and the firſt we ſhall in this order take notice of was, The bill to revive and make perpe-

tual

tual the act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arreſts. This act ſhould have been continued by the former ſeſſion, but was neglected by the committee appointed every ſeſſion to inquire what laws are expiring or near expiring, and fit to be revived or continued; ſo that it expired at the end of that ſeſſion, which furniſhed our bailiffs or ſheriff's officers with a plentiful harveſt, by which many poor people were arreſted and thrown in jail for trifling ſums, without an affidavit of any thing being due; therefore, this bill was moved for *Nov.* 20, and Sir *Richard Lloyd*, Mr. *Noel*, Sir *John Barnard*, and Sir *William Calvert* were ordered to prepare and bring it in. Accordingly, it was preſented on *Dec.* 8, following, by Sir *Richard Lloyd*, being then only a bill to revive the ſaid act for a new term; but when it was carried to the houſe of lords, as it was in itſelf, and had been found by experience, a moſt uſeful and neceſſary bill, their lordſhips reſolved to prevent any ſuch neglect for the future, by amending and making it a perpetual law, which amendment was agreed to by the houſe of commons (tho' the bill perhaps would there have been objected to, if it had at firſt been moved for or preſented in that form) but what was moſt extraordinary, tho' the bill was to be in force from *Feb.* 14, 1747, it was not paſſed into a law till the 18th, when his majeſty came to the houſe and gave it the royal aſſent, together with the poundage bill above mentioned.

December 11. A bill was ordered to be brought in to prohibit inſurance on ſhips belonging to *France*, and on merchandiſes and effects laden thereon, during the preſent war with *France*; and Mr. *Nugent*, Mr. *Janſſen*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, ſenior, and Sir *William Calvert*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. The bill was, accordingly, preſented on the 18th by Mr. *Nugent*, and as it was a moot point, whether ſuch a prohibition was proper or no, it occaſioned great debate both within doors and without*; however, as the popular ſpirit run ſtrongly in favour of the bill, it paſſed both houſes without any diviſion, and received the royal aſſent *March* 25, together with the land-tax bill, and the other bills then ready.

January 12. The uſual committee was appointed to inquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and fit to be revived or continued; and *April* 1, Sir *John Cuſt* reported the reſolution of the ſaid committee, that the act for the relief of debtors, with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons, was near expiring, and fit to be continued, which was agreed to by the houſe, and Sir *John Cuſt*, Mr. *Fane*, and Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill for that purpoſe, which was preſented on the 18th by Sir *John Cuſt*, and contained ſome clauſes for other purpoſes, which had in the mean time been added by inſtructions from the houſe. With theſe additions the bill paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

February 10. A petition was preſented to the houſe, by the ſheriffs of the city of *London*, reciting the act of the 5th and 6th of king *William* and queen *Mary* for relief of the orphans and other creditors of the city, part of which was to expire *Sept.* 29, 1750; and ſetting forth, that ſhould the payment of the duty on coals thereby granted for 50 years ceaſe and determine, the petitioners, in regard to the great number of rates and aſſeſſments neceſſary for the ſupport of the civil government of the ſaid city, and the ſecurity of its inhabitants, and by reaſon of the great decreaſe of the eſtates of the petitioners, occaſioned by empty houſes and other calamities, and by the loſs of many aids, granted by

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* March *laſt*, p. 105, *and that for* April, *p.* 153.

he ſaid act, would be unable to ontinue the payment of the intereſt ue to the ſaid orphans, and ſupport he civil government of the ſaid city; nd, therefore, praying, that the aid duty might be further continued or ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, s to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and on the 16th, the following papers were order'd to be laid before the houſe, *viz.* An account of the groſs and nett produce of the ſeveral funds granted to the city by the ſaid act. An account of the amount of the then capital debt due to the orphans and other creditors of the city, as ſettled purſuant to the ſaid act. And a copy of the report, made by a committee of aldermen to the lord mayor and aldermen, *July* 21, then laſt, of the ſtate of the revenue belonging to the ſaid city and orphans fund.

Theſe papers being laid before the houſe, and referred to the committee, ſeveral reſolutions were therein agreed to, and theſe reſolutions being reported and agreed to by the houſe, *March* 15, a bill was then ordered to be brought in, purſuant thereunto, and the Lord *Dupplin*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *William Calvert*, the Lord *Strange*, Mr. *Proviſe*, Mr. *Bethell*, Mr. *Janſſen*, Sir *Henry Marſhall* and Mr. Alderman *Baker*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly, the bill was preſented by the lord *Dupplin* on the 24th, and paſſed both houſes, but not without ſome oppoſition, becauſe, it was ſaid, 1. That the duty was burthenſome upon moſt of the manufactures carried on in the city or near the river *Thames*. 2. That it was unjuſt to load all the places upon the river with a duty for paying a debt formerly contracted by the miſmanagement of the magiſtrates of the city of *London*. And, 3. That by the falling in of leaſes, the revenue of the city would ſoon be ſo much increaſed as to enable it with œconomy to diſcharge both the principal and intereſt of this debt. But as this laſt could not be ſaid to be the caſe at preſent, the bill, as we have ſaid, paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

February 12, there was preſented to the houſe of commons a petition of the bailiff, burgeſſes, and other inhabitants of the county town of *Buckingham*, ſetting forth, that the ſaid town, from whence the county of that name was denominated, was, in antient times, the place where all the county buſineſs was tranſacted, and where the judges held the aſſizes; but that, for many years paſt, it had been uſual, for the more convenient adminiſtration of juſtice to his majeſty's ſubjects reſiding at the different ends of the county, which is of a great length, to appoint the ſummer aſſizes only at the ſaid town, and the winter aſſizes at *Ayleſbury*; and that the petitioners to their great concern and ſurprize, had ſeen this regulation, which had been invariably purſued for many years, lately broken in upon, by an appointment for holding the laſt ſummer aſſizes at *Ayleſbury*; which was accordingly done; and, therefore, praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and give leave, that a bill might be brought in for reſtoring to them the ſummer aſſizes, and fixing them there for the future.

Upon ſuch petitions the uſual courſe is a motion to refer it to the conſideration of a committee, that the houſe may have a parliamentary knowledge of the facts ſet forth in the petition, as was done in the laſt mentioned petition; but, inſtead of this, a motion was preſently made for leave to bring in a bill, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid petition, which occaſioned a long debate, and at laſt a diviſion; whereupon, it was carried in favour of the motion by 184 to 124, and Mr. *Granville* and Mr. *George Granville* were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill, which

which Mr. *Granville*, accordingly, preſented on the 19th, and after being read, a motion was made for its being read a ſecond time, whereupon, a new debate enſued, after which the queſtion was put, and upon a diviſion carried in the affirmative, 182 to 112.

March 2. No leſs than five petitions of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of *Buckingham* were preſented to the houſe, ſetting forth, that, whereas, a bill was then depending in parliament to oblige the judges to hold the ſummer aſſizes for the county of *Bucks* at the town of *Buckingham*, and as the ſaid town lay in an extreme corner of the county, and was in every reſpect a very inconvenient place for holding the aſſizes or quarter-ſeſſions, the holding them at ſo great a diſtance from ſeveral parts of the county, would occaſion a great deal of unneceſſary trouble and expence, both to thoſe who ſeek juſtice, and to thoſe who attend on the adminiſtration of it; and further repreſenting that, upon a repreſentation made by the county to parliament, that the town of *Ayleſbury* was the moſt proper place for the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions, an act paſſed in the 10th of his preſent majeſty's reign, for the finiſhing and compleating a gaol and ſhire-hall there, and that a very great ſum of money had been expended thereupon, in hopes that the ſame would be for the general advantage of the county; but that whenever the aſſizes were held at *Buckingham*, the county had no advantage thereby, and a further charge was laid upon them, as well to remove the priſoners from *Ayleſbury* thither as to ſet a guard over them there to prevent their eſcape; and, praying, that a bill ſo contrary to the intent of the ſaid act, and ſo prejudicial to the general intereſt of the county, might not paſs.

These petitions being ordered to lie upon the table till the ſecond reading of the bill, it was then ordered to be read a ſecond time on the *Monday* following; on which day, after reading, upon a motion for that purpoſe, the act of the 11th of *Richard* II. intituled, *The keeping of the aſſizes in good towns referred to the conſideration of the chancellor and juſtices*, &c. a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the ſaid ſtatute, and to appoint a convenient place for holding the aſſizes in every county in *England*; whereupon, it was moved, that ſo much of an act made in the 11th of *Henry* VII. intituled, *The names of cities and towns limited for the keeping of weights and meaſures*, as relates to the names of towns limited for the ſafe cuſtody of weights and meaſures according to the king's ſtandard, for the ſhires of *Buckingham* and *Somerſet*, might be read; which being read accordingly, the queſtion was put upon the former motion; but as it ſeemed to have been intended only to throw a ſlur upon the *Buckingham* bill then depending, it was carried in the negative; after which a petition of the lord lieutenant, the nobility, gentry, and freeholders of the county of *Buckingham*, and another petition of the gentry, clergy, freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of *Buckingham*, were preſented to the houſe in favour of the bill. Then another petition of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county was preſented againſt the bill, all which were ordered to lie upon the table, and the order of the day being read, for the ſecond reading of the ſaid bill, a petition of the inhabitants of the town of *Ayleſbury* was preſented and read, but was upon a motion rejected; after which the bill was read a ſecond time, and a motion made, that it ſhould be committed, which occaſioned a new debate; but the motion was at laſt agreed to, and the bill committed for *Wedneſday* following, when no leſs than 28 petitions of the gen-

try,

try, clergy, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the ſaid county were preſented in favour of the bill, and all ordered to lie on the table; but to balance theſe, there was, immediately after, preſented, a petition of the high ſheriff and grand jury of the county of *Buckingham*, which repreſented in a yet ſtronger light, the hardſhips and inconveniences the county would be expoſed to by fixing the aſſizes at *Buckingham*; and, eſpecially the riſk which the ſheriff muſt always run with regard to ſuch priſoners for debt as might be called to the aſſizes at *Buckingham*; and concluded with praying to be heard by their council againſt the bill, and permitted to prove the matters they had alledged in their petition.

This petition was likewiſe ordered to lie upon the table; and the houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill, and having gone thro' the ſame with ſome amendments, the report was made next day, the amendments agreed to, and the bill ordered to be ingroſſed. Upon this a motion was made, that the high ſheriff and grand jury of the county who had petitioned, ſhould be heard by their council at the third reading thereof, if thy thought fit; which motion was at firſt oppoſed by ſome of the advocates for the bill, but their chief ſupporter coming in, as he thought it not very decent to put a negative upon ſuch a motion, it was agreed to without any farther oppoſition; and the bill was order'd to be read a third time on the *Tueſday* following.

Accordingly, on *Tueſday*, *March* 15, the order of the day being read, the council againſt the bill were heard, after which there enſued a long debate, and the queſtion being at laſt put, That the bill do paſs, it was carried in the affirmative by 155 to 108; whereupon, Mr. *Grenville* was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and deſire their concurrence.

Before the bill was carried up to the lords, 'twas diſcovered, that the ingroſſer had committed a miſtake, with reſpect to the time at which the law was to be in force, by inſerting the words, *from and after* June 1, 1747, inſtead of the words, *from and after* June 1, 1748, upon which a queſtion aroſe, if any perſon had a power to rectify this miſtake, before the bill's being carried up, but no precedent could be found of any ſuch thing, and therefore 'twas left to their lordſhips to rectify the miſtake, when they went into a committee on the bill.

In their lordſhips houſe, likewiſe, the bill met with great oppoſition in every ſtep: When it was read a ſecond time, *March* 23, and a motion made for committing it, after a long debate, the queſtion was put, and upon a diviſion carried in the affirmative by 56 to 40. In the committee on the 29th, there were ſeveral debates and diviſions, particularly, with regard to the word *uſage* in the preamble of the bill, which the friends of the bill had propoſed to put inſtead of the word *regulation*; but thoſe who were againſt the bill alledged, that the word *uſage* was as improper as the word *regulation*, becauſe *uſage* ſignified a cuſtom that had been obſerved paſt memory of man, which was not true with reſpect to holding the ſummer aſſizes at *Buckingham*, therefore, they propoſed to aſk the judges what was the proper meaning of the word *uſage*, and the queſtion was put, whether this queſtion ſhould be put to the judges, but was carried in the negative, 56 to 33. Then it was propoſed to leave out the words, that *this uſage had been unneceſſarily broken in upon the laſt ſummer*, as carrying a reflection upon ſome perſon in the dark; whereupon, the queſtion was put to leave out theſe words, but it was carried in the negative upon a diviſion, 58 to 36. And after the third reading upon *April* 4, when the queſtion was put for paſſing the bill, there was an-

other long debate, but upon a diviſion the queſtion was carried in the affirmative, 54 to 29. The bill being thus paſſed, with ſome amendments, it was ſent back to the commons the next day for their concurrence, where all the amendments were on the 6th agreed to, and the bill received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion *.

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, *&c.* was not laſt ſeſſion moved for till *Feb.* 16, and did not receive the royal aſſent till *March* 25; ſo that we were for 12 or 14 hours without any law for puniſhing mutiny or deſertion, becauſe, the former law expired the 24th at midnight, and the new law could not be in force till it had received the royal aſſent, which it did not till about 2 o'clock the next day in the afternoon; and ſoon after it had paſſed, a miſtake was diſcovered, which made it neceſſary to bring in a new bill for rectifying that miſtake. This rectifying bill was moved for, *March* 28, but did not receive the royal aſſent till the end of the ſeſſion.

February 16. A bill was ordered to be brought in, for explaining, amending and inforcing the act for prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambricks and *French* lawns; and Sir *William Yonge*, Mr. *Plumer*, and Mr. *Janſſen* were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. By this new bill, which was preſented by Sir *William Yonge*, on *March* 16, the time allowed for wearing cambricks and *French* lawns, was prolonged from *Midſummer*, 1748, when it was to expire by the former law, to *Lady-Day*, 1749, provided ſuch cambrick or *French* lawn was purchaſed by the wearer on or before *Midſummer*, 1748; and the bill having at laſt paſſed thro' both houſes with ſome difficulty, received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

March 9. A bill was ordered to be brought in, to amend and render more effectual an act made in the 19th of his majeſty's reign, intituled, *An act for the more effectual diſarming the* Highlands *in* Scotland, *&c.* and Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Solicitor General were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly, it was preſented by Mr. Attorney General on the 11th, and paſſed the houſe of commons without any great oppoſition, but it had not the ſame good luck in the houſe of lords; for there being a clauſe in it, by which it was enacted, *That no letters of orders, not granted by ſome biſhop of the church of* England *or of* Ireland, *ſhall, from and after* Sept. 29, 1748, *be deemed ſufficient to qualify any miniſter of an epiſcopal meeting in* Scotland, *whether the ſame were regiſtered before or after* Sept. 1, 1746; when their lordſhips, on *March* 10, went into a committee on the bill, this clauſe was unanimouſly oppoſed by the bench of biſhops, and they being ſupported by ſeveral other lords, a motion was made for leaving this clauſe out of the bill, on which there was a long debate, and the queſtion being at laſt put, That this clauſe ſtand part of the bill; it was carried in the negative, *Not contents* 32, *contents* 28. But upon the report next day, when the queſtion was put, To agree with the committee in this amendment, a new debate enſued, and upon the diviſion, the *Not contents* were 37, the *contents* 32, ſo that the clauſe was replaced, and the bill with this clauſe in it being paſſed, it received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

April 5. There was preſented to the houſe a petition of *James Croke* Eſq; on behalf of himſelf, and ſeveral other merchants, trading to his majeſty's plantations in *America*, ſetting forth, that one of the moſt conſiderable branches of the *French* *America*

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* May *laſt* p. 201, June, *p.* 243, July, *p.* 297, *and* Aug. *p.* 35

American commerce was *Indico*, with which they ſupplied all the markets in *Europe*; and that in *England* alone, the conſumption was upwards of 600,000 pounds weight *per ann.* which, at 5*s.* the pound, was 150000*l.* and that *Indico* was abſolutely neceſſary to be uſed in dying, as no blue was, or could be dyed without it; and, that, formerly great quantities of *Indico* were made in the *Britiſh* plantations, but that of late the making thereof had been neglected, and that the plant from which *Indico* was made, grew in great plenty in *South-Carolina*, and great quantities thereof had been already made, which in all reſpects was as good for dying as *French Indico*, and that much greater quantities could be made, whereby the *French* would be deprived of a valuable branch of their commerce, if proper encouragement were given to the planters in *America*, to promote the making thereof; and, therefore, praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to do thereupon, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee; and it was inforced by a great many other petitions from all parts of the kingdom, and by one from ſeveral planters and inhabitants of *South-Carolina* then in *London*, which further ſet forth, that the principal commodities made in *Carolina*, and ſhipped from thence to *Great Britain*, were rice, pitch, tar, and turpentine, all which being bulky, and of ſmall value in proportion to their bulk, had, by the expenſive high freight and inſurance ever ſince the war, been ſold by the petitioners at ſo low a price, as was not ſufficient even to pay the unavoidable expences attending the making of them; and that this had proved the ruin of many induſtrious people, and reduced the petitioners to the neceſſity of employing many of their ſervants uſed to ſuch work, making cloaths, *&c.* of woollen, linen, and cotton; alſo other neceſſaries the petitioners were formerly ſupplied with from *England*, which were then a much cheaper purchaſe to them, by the produce of what they ſent to *Great Britain*; and that this calamity had induced moſt of the ſubſcribers, and many other planters, to attempt ſeveral new articles proper for the climate, and uſeful to the trade of *Great Britain*, one of which was *Indico*, in which the petitioners had ſucceeded ſo well as to have ſent a conſiderable quantity already to *England*, and, if once eſtabliſhed as a ſtaple commodity, they were certain, that they could make more than was conſumed in *Great Britain*, and, as good as could be made in any other part of *America*; but that the erecting of buildings, and purchaſing proper tools, neceſſary in this manufacture, which, could ſerve for no other uſe, was attended with a conſiderable expence, and, more than many planters, in their preſent diſtreſs, could afford on a precarious undertaking, unleſs they had a proſpect of advantage over the *French* planters by ſome encouragement for a few years, *&c.*

Beſides the facts mentioned in theſe two petitions, there was another fact ſet forth in the petition of the merchants in *London* trading to the plantations, preſented the 19th, which was, that the *French* have now many *Indico* works erected, in the iſland of *St. Lucia*; which fact we take particular notice of, becauſe that iſland has always been underſtood to belong to the crown of *Great Britain*, and a grant thereof was actually made by his late majeſty to the duke of *Montague*, who put himſelf to a great expence in fitting out and ſending a colony thither, but their taking poſſeſſion was prevented by the *French*, and, tho' our adminiſtration at that time

did not think fit to inforce his majeſty's grant, ſurely, no adminiſtration ought ever to have allowed the *French* to take poſſeſſion of an iſland ſo fertile in its ſoil, and ſo convenient for its ſituation and natural harbours.

Whether any proof of this fact was made or required, does not appear, but on the 19th, being the ſame day the laſt mentioned petition was preſented, lieutenant general *Oglethorpe* reported from the committee, that they had examined the matter of fact in the ſeveral petitions referred to them, and had directed him to report a ſtate thereof to the houſe, which was read and referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole houſe, to which all the petitions then or afterwards preſented were referred, and, to which, likewiſe, the account of the quantity of *Indico* imported for *ten* years paſt, diſtinguiſhing each year, and, how much from *America*, *Europe*, and prize, was referred; and, the ſaid committee of the whole houſe having reſolved, that the encouraging of the growth of *Indico* in his majeſty's colonies and plantations in *America*, would be a great advantage to the trade of *Great Britain*; and, that a bounty of 6*d.* in the pound weight upon all ſuch goods and merchantable *Indico* would be a proper encouragement, their reſolutions were agreed to by the houſe on the 25th, and, lieutenant general *Oglethorpe*, Mr. *Hume*, Sir *Bourchier Wrey*, Mr. *Colleton*, and Mr. *Sydenham*, were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill purſuant to theſe reſolutions, which was preſented by Mr. *Oglethorpe* the 28th, and, having been expedited and paſſed through both houſes, received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

These are all the bills paſſed laſt ſeſſion into laws, which we think neceſſary to take particular notice of; for, as to the reſt we ſhall only refer our readers to the liſts of acts paſſed laſt ſeſſion, as publiſhed in our *Magazines* for laſt *Dec.* p. 578, *Feb.* p. 92, *March*, p. 139, and *May*, p. 234.

We ſhall now proceed to give an account of ſome of the moſt important bills brought in laſt ſeſſion, which had not the good fortune to be paſſed into laws; and of theſe, the firſt we ſhall take notice of, was a bill to naturalize foreign proteſtants, which Mr. *Nugent* and Mr. *Hampden* were ordered, *Nov.* 27, to prepare and bring in, and it was, accordingly, preſented by Mr. *Nugent*, *Dec.* 4, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on *January* 21, then next. The preamble of the bill was as follows: Whereas the increaſe of people is a means of advancing the wealth and ſtrength of a nation: And, whereas many ſtrangers of the proteſtant or reformed religion, out of a due conſideration of the happy conſtitution of the goverment of this realm, would, probably, be induced to tranſport themſelves, and their eſtates, into this kingdom, if they might be made partakers of the advantages and privileges, which the natural born ſubjects thereof do enjoy; therefore, the bill enacted, 1. That all ſuch foreigners who ſhould take or affirm the oaths appointed by law, ſhould be deemed to be natural born ſubjects of this kingdom, to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes, as if they had been or were born within this kingdom, any law, ſtatute, or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

2. That of their doing ſo an entry ſhould be made of record; for which entry only ſhould be paid.

3. That every ſuch perſon not being a quaker, ſhould before taking the oaths, receive the ſacrament in ſome proteſtant congregation, and produce a certificate thereof, at the time of taking the oaths, of which cer-

certificate an entry ſhould be made of record, gratis.

4. That every ſuch perſon, being a quaker, ſhould at the time of qualifying produce a certificate, as therein directed, of his being ſo; of which certificate, an entry to be made of record, gratis.

5. The ſame proviſion for naturalizing foreigners in *Ireland*.

6. That no ſuch naturalized perſon ſhould be capable to be of the privy-council, or of either houſe of parliament in *Britain* or *Ireland*, or to enjoy any office or place of truſt, either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, *&c.* from the crown.

7. That no perſon declared incapable of being naturalized by the act 4 *George* II. chap. 21. ſhould be capable of receiving any benefit by this act.

8. That if any perſon naturalized by this act, ſhould afterwards reſide in any foreign country, for the ſpace of ſuch perſon ſhould from that time be deemed an alien.

And, 9. That no perſon naturalized by this act, or deriving title from ſuch, ſhould enter into, ſue for, or recover any manors, lands, *&c.* whereof any natural born ſubject was, before ſuch naturalization, rightfully ſeized or poſſeſſed.

This was the ſubſtance of the bill, and as it was by ſome people deemed injurious to the city of *London*, as well as of miſchievous conſequence in general, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council aſſembled, was on *January* 16, preſented by the ſheriffs, againſt the bill; which petition ſet forth, That it would occaſion the total loſs, or at leaſt, the decreaſe of the duties, of package, ſcavage, portage, and balliage of the goods of foreign merchants, granted to the city by many royal charters, and confirmed by ſeveral acts of parliament. That it would rather increaſe the poverty than add to the wealth of the nation, becauſe neither the rich nor the induſtrious foreigners need any ſuch inducement, as the latter never want encouragement there without naturalization, nor are the former ever refuſed it, when they apply to parliament for it. That a like law was attempted in the reign of king *William*, and rejected for reaſons ſtill equally cogent. That ſuch a law was paſſed in the reign of queen *Anne*, and ſoon after repealed, on account of the miſchiefs it occaſioned. And that, as naturalized foreigners can never have ſo much knowledge of, or ſuch a zeal for our happy conſtitution, as natural born ſubjects, the law might be found to be fitteſt for anſwering arbitrary purpoſes.

The petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and the bill being read a ſecond time on *February* 4, and a motion made for its being committed, a long debate enſued, after which, the queſtion was put, and upon a diviſion carried in the negative, 187 to 103. As this bill was warmly oppoſed, it occaſioned ſtrong debates this year as it had done the laſt, without doors as well as within, the ſubſtance whereof may be ſeen in our *Magazines* for the months of *Aug. Sept.* and *Oct.* 1747.

January 27. A committee was appointed to conſider of heads of a bill for better regulating of aſſurances on ſhips, and goods laden thereon, and for preventing frauds therein; and, *March* 24, Mr. *Hume* reported ſeveral reſolutions agreed to by the ſaid committee, which were agreed to by the houſe, and the ſaid Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Hume Campbell*, Mr. Alderman *Baker*, Mr. *Bethell*, and Mr. *Janſſen* were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill purſuant thereto, which was preſented by Mr. *Hume* on the 29th, read a firſt time, and ordered to be

be read a ſecond time, which it was on *April* 4, and then ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe; but went no farther.

The ſubſtance of the bill was as follows: Whereas the proviſions heretofore made by law, have proved ineffectual to prevent the frauds frequently practiſed in aſſurances of ſhips, and of goods and merchandizes laden thereon; and, whereas the regulating the aſſurance of ſhips, and of goods and merchandizes laden thereon, will not only be a neceſſary encouragement to his majeſty's trading ſubjects, but of great benefit to the publick in general; therefore, enacted, 1. That in all aſſurances on goods or freights, where the intereſt of the aſſured is by the policy valued at a ſum certain, the ſum aſſured, or at no particular value, the aſſured ſhall recover only according to the true value of the goods at the place where ſhipped, or the nett freight, which would have been due if the ſhip had arrived ſafe, together with the premium of aſſurance; but not to prevent fixing a particular value upon the weight, meaſure, *&c.* by which ſuch goods are uſually purchaſed or ſhipped, at the place where purchaſed or ſhipped.

2. That each ſort of goods ſo valued as laſt mentioned, be ſpecify'd in the aſſurance, and the aſſured to recover according to the value fixed in the aſſurance.

3. That in all aſſurances upon any ſhip or ſhare thereof, valued at a ſum certain, at the value aſſured, or at no particular value, the aſſured ſhall ſpecify on the aſſurance, the eſtimated burthen of the ſhip, and whether *Britiſh*, plantation, or foreign-built, and the value of ſuch ſhip, and upon what ſhare the aſſurance is made; and in caſe of total loſs, the aſſurer to be at liberty to controvert the value, upon which if it ſhall appear, that the aſſured has overvalued the ſhip, or ſhare part, or more, he ſhall recover only the true value of ſuch ſhip or ſhare; but if otherwiſe, to recover according to the value ſpecified in the aſſurance. And in all ſuch ſuits the aſſurer ſhall give notice that he intends to controvert the value. But in all aſſurances where the burthen and built of the ſhip is not ſpecified in the aſſurance, the aſſured ſhall prove what is the true value of ſuch ſhip or ſhare.

4. That where the intereſt aſſured ſhall be wages, the amount of the wages *per* month, or for the voyage, ſhall be inſerted, or indorſed upon the policy, and where the time of the loſs appears, and the wages payable *per* month, the aſſured ſhall recover for of ſuch wages as accrued at that time; but where that time does not appear, the aſſured ſhall recover for of the time ſuch voyages are uſually performed in; and where wages are payable by the voyage, or run, the aſſured ſhall recover only of ſuch wages as would have been due to him, if the ſhip had arrived ſafe.

5. That in aſſurances againſt barratry in the maſter or mariners, the aſſured ſhall recover only the true value of the ſhip and goods, or ſuch part thereof, as was ſo run away with, ſtolen, or imbezzled.

6. That in all aſſurances upon goods from any place in *Europe* there ſhall be a declaration ſubſcribed by the aſſurer, for whoſe account ſuch aſſurance is made; and from any place in *Aſia*, *Africa*, or *America* a declaration, for whoſe account ſuch aſſurance is made, or to whom ſuch goods are actually conſigned; that all other declarations of intereſt ſhall be ; and all aſſurances which have not ſuch declaration ſhall be deemed for the account of the perſon in whoſe name the aſſurance is made.

7. The

7. That in all aſſurances where the aſſured or his agent ſhall give intelligence to the aſſurer, or ſhall warrant any fact or circumſtance, which might materially affect the aſſurance, ſuch intelligence, *&c.* ſhall be inſerted in the aſſurance; and no evidence ſhall be admitted to prove any intelligence, *&c.* given or made, but what is ſo inſerted; but this not to hinder the aſſurer from proving, that the intelligence, *&c.* thus inſerted, was known to the aſſured to be falſe at the time it was given or made, or that ſome material information was known to the aſſured and concealed from the aſſurer, at the time of making the aſſurance. And all aſſurances which have no intelligence, *&c.* inſerted therein, ſhall be deemed as if no intelligence, *&c.* had ever been given or made.

8. That where the intereſt of the aſſured ſhall fall ſhort of the intereſt ſpecified in the aſſurance, he ſhall be intitled to a return of premium in proportion, allowing *per cent.* to the aſſurer; but, where the aſſurance ſhall be adjudged void by reaſon of fraud or deceit, the aſſured ſhall not recover any part of the premium.

9. That in actions brought in the name of any perſon reſiding in a place not within the proceſs of the court, proceedings ſhall be ſtaid, upon the motion of the defendant, till the plaintiff give ſufficient ſecurity to pay coſts, in caſe of diſcontinuance, non-ſuit, or judgment againſt him.

10. That all aſſurances, at intereſt, or no intereſt, or without benefit of ſalvage, ſhall be

11. That in caſe of damage or partial loſs the aſſured ſhall not abandon to the aſſurer his intereſt, but ſhall recover for what is ſo damaged or partially loſt.

12. Was to ſpecify the times when the act was to be in force in *Europe* and elſewhere.

13. The act to be deemed a publick act.

January 11. There was preſented to the houſe a petition of ſeveral apothecaries of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, on behalf of themſelves, and all other the regular apothecaries of the ſaid cities and ſuburbs thereof, complaining that ſundry deceitful, adulterated, unmedicinable, and pernicious medicines were made, compounded, and publickly ſold, by ignorant, unſkilful, and deſigning perſons in the ſaid cities and ſuburbs, and of their want of power, notwithſtanding their charter, to prevent the ſame; and, therefore, praying the houſe to grant ſuch remedy as ſhould appear neceſſary and expedient. This petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee, and ſeveral other petitions to the ſame effect were afterwards preſented, which were referred to the ſaid committee, or ordered to lie on the table; and on *March* 23, Sir *William Calvert* reported from the committee, that the petitioners had proved ſeveral of the allegations of their petition, and that it was the opinion of the committee, that the houſe be moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the making and vending of counterfeit, falſe, and pernicious medicines, and medicinal compoſitions within the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and *ſeven* miles of the ſaid city of *London*; whereupon, it was moved, that part of the act 10th *George* I. chap. 20th, might be read; and the ſame being read accordingly, Sir *William Calvert*, Mr. *Plumtre*, Mr. *Charles Townſhend*, Mr. *Hardinge*, Sir *Richard Lloyd*, Mr. *Hay*, lieutenant general *Oglethorpe*, and Mr. *Melliſh* were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill for reviving, explaining and amending the ſaid act; which bill was, accordingly, preſented by Sir *William Calvert*, *April* 5, and was paſſed by the houſe of commons,

May

May 3, but was dropt in the houſe of lords.

As the bill contained little more than a revival of the abovementioned law, which may be ſeen in the printed acts of the 10th of the late king, we think it unneceſſary to give any abſtract of it; but we muſt obſerve, that on *March* 9, there was preſented to the houſe a petition of *Joſhua Ward*, Eſq; ſetting forth, that the petitioner, for about 15 years laſt paſt, had almoſt wholly been employed in relieving and curing poor perſons of divers grievous and loathſome diſeaſes, by certain chemical operations of his own invention, during which ſpace of time he had ſeldom had leſs than 2000 patients of this ſort conſtantly under his care, at his own expence, many of which had been diſcharged from the hoſpitals of *London* and *Weſtminſter* as incurables, and of theſe not leſs than 300 ſoldiers at a time, the greateſt part of which objects of compaſſion had been perfectly cured of their reſpective maladies, and others recovered in ſuch a manner, that they were made capable of following their buſineſs, ſo as to become uſeful members of the community; and that as this fact was moſt notorious, the petitioner made no doubt, but many perſons of high rank, and the officers of the ſeveral regiments to which ſuch ſoldiers did belong, would readily atteſt the ſame; that an employment of this kind, as it reflected the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction to the petitioner, ſo it was of the greateſt benefit to the publick, and the petitioner made no doubt of his being intitled to the protection and encouragement of that houſe; but, that it was with the utmoſt concern he found himſelf under a neceſſity to repreſent his being apprehenſive that, if the late application of the apothecaries of *London* to that houſe, in order to confine the making up and diſpenſing medicinal preparations to apothecaries [illegible] ſhould meet with ſucceſs, it would hinder the petitioner from preparing thoſe chemical medicines, which had been ſo very beneficial to mankind, and deprive him of exerciſing that moſt excellent gift of charity, which had lately appeared to be not only ſo much the favourite of theſe days, by the erecting of many hoſpitals for purpoſes of this ſort, but had always been protected and encouraged by the legiſlature of *Great Britain*; and, therefore, praying, that the houſe would take the premiſes into conſideration, and make ſuch proviſion for the publick, and the petitioner, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table till the report from the ſaid committee on the apothecaries petition ſhould be received; and on *May* 2, when the houſe had agreed to the amendments made by the committee to the ſaid reviving bill, this petition was ordered to be read, and a clauſe was added by the houſe in favour of the petitioner.

Theſe are all the bills of this kind which we think neceſſary to take notice of, and, therefore, we ſhall conclude with an account of ſome of the moſt important matters that occurred laſt ſeſſion, wherein no bill was intended, or which did not come the length of a bill.

December 3. A motion was made, *That a committee be appointed to conſider of methods for more effectually manning his majeſty's fleet*; but tho' the difficulty of manning the fleet has upon all occaſions appeared to be very great, and tho' the preſent methods are ſo oppreſſive upon our poor ſeamen, that many of them have been thereby drove into foreign ſervice, yet when the queſtion was put, it was carried in the negative, and the affair quite dropt for laſt ſeſſion; becauſe, it was not, we ſuppoſe,

ſuppoſe, thought proper, in time of war, to be trying experiments, in a caſe of ſo tickliſh a nature.

By all accounts from *France* in *Nov.* and *Dec.* laſt, the poor of that country were reduced to a ſtarving condition by the ſcarcity of corn, and the high price of bread; and it was ſuggeſted, not without ſome foundation, perhaps, that great quantities of corn were bought up here, and ſhipped off for *Holland* and *Portugal*, but really deſigned for *France*. This raiſed a general clamour here, and an outcry for a law to prohibit the exportation of corn to any place, whatever, for a certain time, as had been done in queen *Anne*'s time *, by which means, it was ſaid, that if we could not beat, we might ſtarve our enemies into reaſonable terms of peace. From hence an opinion began to prevail without doors, that ſuch a law would certainly be paſſed, and this was like to reduce the price of corn here at home, which would have brought our farmers, and, conſequently, our landed gentlemen, under ſome difficulty; therefore, *Jan.* 26, it was moved, and the houſe reſolved, *nemine contradicente, That it was their opinion, that the exportation of corn to foreign parts is very beneficial to this kingdom, and ought not to be prohibited at this time.*

February 16. A petition of the royal *African* company of *England* being offered to be preſented to the houſe, and Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty being informed of the contents of the ſaid petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe, the ſame was thereupon brought up and read, ſetting forth, That the trade to *Africa* was acknowledged to be highly beneficial to this nation, as well on account of the many valuable commodities, which it naturally produced, as of the ſupply of *Negro* ſervants, ſeaſoned to ſuch climates, with which it yearly furniſhed the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*; and that, therefore, former parliaments had judged it neceſſary, that the forts and ſettlements belonging to the petitioners in *Africa*, ſhould be kept up, for the protection and benefit of all his majeſty's ſubjects trading to *Africa*, or intereſted in the preſervation of the ſame; and that the petitioners having been at great expence in erecting, enlarging and maintaining the ſaid forts and ſettlements, former parliaments had likewiſe granted ſundry ſums of money, for better enabling the petitioners to maintain and keep their ſaid forts and ſettlements; but that the petitioners had found by experience, that ſuch aids had not proved ſufficient for that ſervice; and that according to the beſt information the petitioners could procure, our moſt formidable rivals in that beneficial trade had granted ſuch privileges and immunities, and eſtabliſhed ſuch large funds for the ſupport of their forts and ſettlements in *Africa*, and by that means had acquired ſuch influence and power with the natives, and ſuch advantages over the petitioners, that it was become impracticable for them to ſupport and maintain their ſaid forts and ſettlements, without further aid and encouragement from parliament; and, therefore, in conſideration of the premiſes, praying that the houſe would enable them to keep up and maintain their ſaid forts and ſettlements, or grant ſuch other relief as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table; and on *March* 14, a petition of ſeveral merchants of *London*, and others, intereſted in,

* *See* 8th Anne, *chap.* 2.

and trading to *Africa* and *America*, was preſented, ſetting forth, That the *Britiſh* trade to *Africa* from the port of *London*, was then, and had been for many years paſt, in a very declining way, and the trade in general in danger of being loſt to this nation, in favour of other nations: That the trade was of the utmoſt importance: That it could not be preſerved againſt the powerful competition of foreign joint-ſtock companies, without maintaining and even increaſing the number of our forts on that coaſt, in the hands of a company with a joint ſtock, and enabling that company to ſupport their ſaid forts; and, therefore, praying, that the houſe would make effectual proviſion for the preſervation of this moſt valuable and neceſſary trade.

This petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole, houſe; and as it gave the allarum to the *African* traders in our out-ports, a petition of the merchants, and others, concerned in the trade to *Africa*, from the port of *Liverpool*, was on the 24th preſented to the houſe, reciting the laſt mentioned petition, and in order to ſhew the groundleſſneſs of the allegations contained therein, referring to the preſent ſtate of our *African* trade; and ſetting forth, That the petitioners were fully perſuaded, if a fair account of the ſhips then engaged in it, was laid before the houſe, it would fully appear, that the trade had been gradually, for many years paſt, extended and enlarged, till it then ſtood in the moſt flouriſhing way, and higheſt degree of improvement, the nation ever knew at any one former period of time ſince its beginning; that ſo far from being in any danger of being loſt, the *Britiſh* ſubjects never made ſo near an approach to a total engroſſing of it; that the *Dutch* have not the number of ſhips on the coaſt they formerly had; that the *Portugueze* appear ſeldom; and that the *French* are quite drove out of it, the petitioners not having heard of a ſhip of theirs upon the coaſt for ſome years paſt, except one which was at *Angola* in *Sept.* laſt; and that if a free and open exerciſe of it be but ſtill allowed, in the manner it then was, the petitioners would engage to preſerve to *Great Britain* the principal ſhare in the *African* trade, againſt all powerful companies and competitors whatever, without ſeeking or receiving the leaſt benefit or ſecurity from any of the forts, caſtles, or ſettlements on the coaſt, none of which, the petitioners were convinced, could ever ſerve trade, protect our ſhips, or annoy an enemy; (*Gambia* and *Cape-Coaſt* excepted) and, therefore hoping, that no alteration would be made in the preſent manner of carrying on this trade, or otherwiſe, that they might be heard by themſelves, or counſel, before any reſolution ſhould be formed relating thereto.

This petition was referred to the ſame committee; and the ſame day a petition of ſeveral creditors of the *African* company was preſented, repreſenting, That the petitioners had reaſon to conſider the company's forts and poſſeſſions on the coaſt of *Africa*, as the only remaining property from whence they could hope to obtain ſatisfaction; and therefore they did not doubt, but that a due care would be taken of their juſt claims, however the houſe might think it neceſſary, for the publick good, to diſpoſe of the company, and of their ſaid forts and poſſeſſions.

This petition, likewiſe, was referred to the ſaid committee; and the next day the houſe ordered that the proper officer or officers ſhould lay before the houſe, an account of the number of *Britiſh* ſhips that had been entered as to and from, the coaſt of *Africa*, from

from *Dec.* 25, 1727, to *Dec.* 25, 1747, diſtinguiſhing each year, and each port, and which belonged to the company, and which to ſeparate traders. But this account was not preſented till *May* 10 following. *March* 29, there were two petitions from *Briſtol* preſented, one from the magiſtrates, and the other from the incorporated ſociety of merchants, both to the ſame effect with that from *Liverpool*, and both concluding with a prayer, that the trade to *Africa* might remain free and open to all his majeſty's ſubjects. Both theſe were referred to the ſaid committee; and on *April* 5, the houſe reſolved it ſelf into the ſame, and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair; ſo that this grand affair was dropt for laſt ſeſſion, the conſequence of which was, that the company had this year nothing granted them by parliament as uſual for the ſupport of their forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of *Africa*.

February 16. A petition of the manufacturers of *Britiſh* ſail-cloth in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, was preſented, ſetting forth as follows, That among the ſeveral proviſions, which by divers acts of parliament have from time to time been made, for encouraging and extending the manufacture of *Britiſh* ſail-cloth, it is enacted, That an additional duty of *one penny per ell* be laid upon all foreign made ſails, or ſail-cloth, imported into *Great Britain* by way of merchandize, over and above all other duties already chargeable thereon; and that out of the monies ariſing by the ſaid additional duty, there be allowed a reward of *two pence* for every ell of *Britiſh*-made ſail-cloth, or convas fit for, or made into ſails, which ſhall be exported by way of merchandize; and that by a clauſe in an act made in the 10th year of his preſent majeſty's reign, reciting, that in many parts of this kingdom, from which *Britiſh* ſail-cloth is exported, there is not ſo much money received for the ſaid additional duty of *one penny per ell* as is ſufficient to pay the ſaid reward of *two pence* for every ell of *Britiſh*-made ſail-cloth, or canvas, exported as aforeſaid, it is enacted, That if the collector of the cuſtoms in any port of this kingdom, ſhall not have ſufficient money in his hands, ariſing by the ſaid additional duty, to ſatisfy and pay ſuch reward, as is or ſhall be due to any exporter of *Britiſh*-made ſail-cloth, or ſails, that then ſuch collector ſhall give to the perſon entitled to ſuch reward, a certificate, atteſted by the comptroller, of what is due to ſuch perſon for ſuch *Britiſh* ſail-cloth, or ſails ſo exported, certifying to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at *London* or *Edinburgh*, reſpectively, that he hath not money in his hands, on the branch aforeſaid, ſufficient to pay the ſame, which certificate being produced to the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners, they are to cauſe the monies thereby due, to be paid in three months by the reſpective receivers-general or caſhiers of the cuſtoms, out of ſuch monies as are, or ſhall be in their hands, ariſing by the ſaid additional duty; and that the amount of the ſaid duty on foreign-made ſail-cloth, imported into *England*, greatly exceeds the amount of the reward allowed on the exportation of ſuch ſail-cloth, as is manufactured there; but that very little or no foreign-made ſail-cloth, or ſails, is or are at this time imported into *Scotland*, for which reaſon there is not any fund in that part of the kingdom at preſent to pay the reward, which the legiſlature intended to allow on the exportation of *Britiſh* ſail-cloth from *Scotland* as well as from *England*; and that altho' the ſail-cloth ma-

nufacture in *Scotland* is now very conſiderable, and employs great numbers of poor, yet the ſame muſt inevitably decline, unleſs the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at *London* are authorized to pay the ſame reward to the exporters in *Scotland*, as they are impowered to do by the laſt recited act, with reſpect to the like exportation from the out ports of *England*; and therefore praying, that ſuch proviſion may be made, or that the petitioners may have ſuch other relief, as to the houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, which it did till the end of the ſeſſion, without any farther notice being taken of it; but had the petitioners concluded with a prayer, that the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms or exciſe in *Scotland* might be authorized to pay this reward, out of ſuch monies as were or ſhould be in their hands, ariſing from any other branch of the cuſtoms, or any branch of the exciſe, ſuch a prayer might, perhaps, have met with better ſucceſs, becauſe leſs liable to envy.

The laſt affair we ſhall take notice of, was of a very extraordinary nature; for our ſhop-keepers turned projectors in order to tax themſelves. This affair was introduced by a petition of the trading citizens of *London*, inhabiting within the ſaid city and parts adjacent, which was preſented *March* 19, and after reciting the act of the 9th and 10th of king *William*, for licenſing hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, ſet forth, that the ſaid ſtatute, however well intended, had, as they apprehended, proved of the higheſt detriment imaginable to the fair trader, by ſuch as have been licenſed practiſing illicit dealing, and, under cover of the ſaid ſtatute, defrauding the revenue, and abuſing ignorant and unwary people with deceitful wares and merchandizes, to the great ſcandal and reproach of trade; and, therefore, praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and amend or totally repeal the ſaid act; and if it be the pleaſure of the legiſlature to repeal the act, that then, as an equivalent for the ſame, and to be appointed to the like uſes, they would lay a tax not exceeding *two ſhillings* a year, on all traders within the limitation of the ſaid recited ſtatute, and that the act for that purpoſe might be ſupported by ſuch clauſes, on behalf of the ſettled and fair trader, and for the entire ſuppreſſing of hawking and pedling, as might appear moſt effectual to anſwer the laudable intention of the ſaid equivalent, or that the petitioners might be otherwiſe relieved, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, as were a multitude of others to the ſame effect, from ſeveral other cities and towns in the kingdom, without any farther notice being taken of them; but in ſome future ſeſſion the petitioners may, perhaps, obtain ſomething of what they pray for, tho' in that caſe it may be queſtioned, whether they will be able to get the new tax they propoſe, confined to *two ſhillings*, and no more, upon each ſhop in the kingdom.

Having now given ſome account of all the moſt important or extraordinary affairs that happened laſt ſeſſion, we ſhall only add, that on *Friday*, *May* 13, his majeſty came to the houſe of peers and concluded the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in our *Magazine* for that month, *p.* 195.

The clauſe in favour of Joſhua Ward, *Eſq*; *mentioned* p. 456, *col.* 2, *line* 30, *was as follows.*

PROVIDED always, and be it enacted and declared, by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in the

the ſaid former or this act, nor any thing therein contain'd ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to give any power to any perſon or perſons whatever, to ſearch or inſpect any of the medicines, prepar'd, or hereafter to be prepar'd, by *Joſhua Ward*, Eſq; or any drugs by him kept to be made uſe of for that purpoſe.

Memoir from Aix-la-Chapelle, *relating to the form of ſigning the preliminaries.*

WHEN the negotiations of peace were thought to be ſcarce begun at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Europe* heard with equal pleaſure and ſurprize, that preliminary articles were ſign'd. The miniſters of *England*, *France* and the United Provinces having agreed on theſe articles, the ſignature was on *April* 30, in the evening, at count *St. Severin*'s, the houſe of the *French* miniſter plenipotentiary. As books of politicks did not furniſh any example of the ſignature of preliminaries or treaties of this nature, the miniſters were obliged to introduce a new form, which 'tis thought proper to explain at large, that it may ſerve as a model, if future times ſhould introduce the like circumſtances.

The preliminaries of *France* with *England* in 1712, were ſigned by M. *Meſnager* alone, plenipotentiary at the congreſs of *Utrecht*, who remitted them to the *Engliſh* miniſter, from whom he received a declaration, importing, That the queen of *Great Britain* accepted thoſe propoſitions as preliminary articles.

The king of *France* in the ſame manner agreed, in 1735, with the emperor alone, upon the articles which ſerv'd for the baſis of the peace of 1738. They were ſigned by the publick or private miniſters of thoſe two princes, and the form of the ſignature was altogether ſimple. Theſe miniſters only ſet their names at the bottom of what their courts preſcribed to them.

The caſe in 1748 was very different. The miniſters of the three powers abovenamed having drawn up the articles themſelves, upon the general inſtructions given by their courts, they proceeded to the ſignature in the manner they thought moſt ſuitable. They made four copies of the treaty. In one, the king of *France* was always named before the two maritime powers: In another, the ſame thing was obſerved in regard to the king of *England*: And the other two were duplicates of the former.

After reading their full-powers, of which the miniſters reciprocally gave in certify'd copies according to cuſtom, they proceeded to the ſignature: The count *de St. Severin* ſtill ſigning firſt where the *French* king's name had precedence, and the earl of *Sandwich* the ſame where the king of *Great Britain*'s name was firſt: The plenipotentiaries of *Holland* ſigning laſt in each of the four copies.

Count *de St. Severin* kept that in which he ſigned firſt: Lord *Sandwich* did the ſame, and the *Dutch* miniſters kept the other two copies, in which each power was reſpectively named firſt, by this means leaving equal precedence to the two crowns. The ſame method was followed in all the other acts relating to the preliminaries.

Theſe copies, ſigned by all, were ſent by each miniſter to his court: and therefore no original remained which the miniſters of the powers, who were to accede could ſign. Conſequently, they were obliged, when count *Kaunitz*, miniſter of the empreſs queen, acceded on *May* 25, (ſee *p.* 235.) to make four new copies, at the bottom of which he

he put his act of acceſſion. Theſe were ſigned and diſtributed as the former.

Each of the miniſters of the two crowns delivered to coun *Kaunitz* his act of acceptance, and the miniſters of the United Provinces deliver'd him duplicates of theirs, to preſerve the alteration of precedence in thoſe places, where his moſt chriſtian and his *Britannick* majeſty were mention'd.

The ſame thing was afterwards done when the count de *Chavannes*, miniſter of the king of *Sardinia* count *de Monzone*, miniſter of the duke of *Modena*, M. *Doria*, miniſter of the republick of *Genoa*, and the marquis *de Soto-Major*, miniſter of his catholick majeſty, acceded. Eight copies were always made of each acceſſion, to wit, four, which contained the preliminary articles and all that follow'd them, at the bottom of which the acceding miniſter ſign'd his act of acceſſion; and four others like them, in which, after the ſaid acceſſion and ſignature, the miniſters of the three powers put their act of acceptation, which they gave him upon the receipt of his act of acceſſion.

In each copy, all the preceding acceſſions and acceptations were inſerted; ſo that the copies of the marquis *de Soto-Major*, whoſe acceſſion was laſt, contained all the others. Moreover, the miniſters of the three powers gave each the new acceder a certified copy of the ratifications of the preliminaries, to confirm to him that the act he acceded to was valid and in true form.

The cuſtom was moreover introduced, that when a declaration was formed, which ought to be common among all the contracting parties, it was ſigned by the miniſters of the three powers, each of thoſe of the kings keeping the copy in which he ſigned firſt, and the *Dutch* miniſters, as uſual, keeping two. This copy thus ſigned by all, and ſent to each court, became [illegible] tified original. Afterwards, [illegible] thers acceded by a ſeparate [illegible] which they promiſed to procure the ratification. An act of acceptance was then given them, with a promiſe of ratification. When, on the contrary, an act was not common, but only betwixt two parties, the miniſter who gave it ſent a duplicate to his court, ſigned by him, and ſeal'd with his arms, and this duplicate became the original, upon which the ratification was diſpatch'd.

This form took place with regard to the declaration of *May* 31, (*See p.* 341.) by the miniſtry of *England*, *France*, and *Holland*; each copy was ſigned only by one miniſter, who remitted it to thoſe of the two other powers, from whence he received one like it, and ſent a duplicate of it to his court to be ratified. This was the only time when it ſo happened, all the other acts having been always ſigned in common by the miniſtry of the three powers firſt contracting.

The method here explained is the moſt ſimple means that could be imagined to avoid the multiplicity of copies, the number of which would have been infinite, if all the powers had been named in each act of acceſſion or reception, becauſe the alteration of order muſt have been made into firſt, ſecond, third, and ſo again, in proportion to the number of contracting and acceding parties.

Letter wrote to the regency of the canton of Fribourg, *by Mr.* Barnaby, *the* Britiſh *miniſter, on occaſion of the propoſal made to them for allowing the pretender's children to take up his reſidence there.*

Magnificent Lords,

HAVING heard, in due time, the propoſition made to you at *Arberg*, by the *French* ambaſſador, my duty would not ſuffer me

to let the king be ignorant of it. I likewiſe took care to inform his majeſty of the anſwer you thought fit to make the ſaid ambaſſador by your deputies, in notifying to him, that the canton of *Fribourg* conſented to receive and give an aſylum to the pretender's eldeſt ſon, in which anſwer the title of *Royal Highneſs* is given him. At firſt the king could hardly give credit to it; but I leave you to judge how greatly he was ſupriz'd, when, at the ſame time that I had the honour to forward to his majeſty the letter of the laudable *Helvetick* body, dated *July* 31, I confirm'd my former intelligence: And indeed it is unaccountable, in my judgment, that, as I was on the ſpot, you ſhould, without conſulting me, or giving me the leaſt notice of the matter, give ear to the artful reports ſpread in publick, as if the king conſented, or ever had any thoughts of conſenting, this young man ſhould fix his reſidence in *Swiſſerland*. It muſt be owing, magnificent lords, to your not having conſidered at that inſtant of time, that neither his majeſty, the late king of *England*, of glorious memory, nor her majeſty queen *Anne*, ever would permit, in any caſe, nor allow any prince whatever, in friendſhip with the crown of *Great Britain*, to give protection to the father of this young *Italian*, in any of their territories on this ſide the *Alps*. With how much better reaſon then may his majeſty, now glorioufly reigning, who has juſt ſaved *Europe* from the chains and fetters that were forging for her, and who is actually ready to reſtore peace to her upon juſt and honourable conditions, expect that, after all his generous efforts to maintain the independence of free, tho' ſtaggering ſtates; and after having ſpent an immenſe treaſure to reſtore the publick tranquillity, neither you, magnificent lords, nor any of the laudable cantons of *Swiſſerland*, will receive, protect or give aſylum to the perſon who forms pretenſions to his crown, or to any of his deſcendants, whoſe race is odious to all his ſubjects, and proſcrib'd by the laws of *Great Britain?* Such a ſtep, on your part, without the participation of your co-allies, would be a pretty odd contraſt to the cordial, *Helvetick*, and grateful ſentiments contain'd in the inclos'd letter of this laudable body, recently writ to his majeſty. I intreat you to reflect ſeriouſly upon it, as alſo on the contents of mine, which I addreſs to you by expreſs order of the king; and to prevent miſtakes in ſo important and delicate a matter, I deſire that your anſwer be ſuch as may engage his majeſty to intereſt himſelf heartily, as heretofore, in every thing that may be for your advantage.

At Bern, Sept. 8. Sign'd, BURNABY.

To this remarkable epiſtle the regency of Fribourg *return'd the following anſwer.*

SIR,

THE letter which you have given yourſelf the trouble to addreſs to our leſſer and great council, dated the 8th inſtant, appears to us ſo unguarded in ſome expreſſions, and, upon the whole, ſo unfit to be ſent to a ſovereign ſtate, that we judge it deſerves no anſwer; and eſpecially, Sir, as your ſtyle can no way induce us to conſult with you about the conſtitutions of this ſtate, and of its ſovereignty. As to the reſt, we remain, Sir, very ready to ſerve you.

Sign'd,

The advoyer and council of the city of Fribourg,

September 10, 1748.

The

The following is the letter wrote by the French *ambaſſador to the canton of* Fribourg, *which Mr.* Burnaby *takes notice of in his letter to that canton.*

Magnificent Lords,

PRINCE *Edward*, ſon of *James Steuart* of *England*, having acquainted the king with his deſire to leave this kingdom and go into *Switzerland*, in order to fix his reſidence there, his majeſty could wiſh that it were agreeable to you to give him an aſylum in your city, being perſuaded that he would be there with more ſatisfaction and ſafety, as he is a prince very dear to him, and whoſe retiring from his dominions he cannot but look upon with regret.

This complaiſance on your part, magnificent lords, would be the more agreeable to us, as we are convinced your hearts would have as great a ſhare in it, ſeeing you have always ſhewn a ready inclination to oblige our nation; this would be to us a freſh motive to participate of the intereſts of your laudable canton, and give you in particular the moſt ſignal proofs of our good-will. I intreat the Almighty to continue to grant you proſperity in every thing that can be moſt advantageous to you.

Dated at Soleurre,
June 24, 1748. *Yours, &c.*

Thoughts on a right METHOD *of* READING.

Reading is uſeleſs without taſte or rule,
And the proud pedant the worſt kind of fool.
Anonym.

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Exon, Sept. 13th, 1748. Robert Williams.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

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Now, this is ſo far from being a neceſſary conſequence, that the contrary is highly probable.—As all comets muſt be leſs than the ſun, and ſome of them may, for what we know, be leſs than the moon, either the diſtance or the ſmallneſs of a comet, might have cauſed a partial darkneſs upon this globe, in which the metropolis of *Egypt*, or a great part of that country, might have been involved, and yet that part

The following is the letter wrote by the French *ambaſſador to the canton of* Fribourg, *which Mr.* Burnaby *takes notice of in his letter to that canton.*

Magnificent Lords,

PRINCE *Edward*, ſon of *James Steuart* of *England*, having acquainted the king with his deſire to leave this kingdom and go into *Switzerland*, in order to fix his reſidence there, his majeſty could wiſh that it were agreeable to you to give him an aſylum in your city, being perſuaded that he would be there with more ſatisfaction and ſafety, as he is a prince very dear to him, and whoſe retiring from his dominions he cannot but look upon with regret.

This complaiſance on your part, magnificent lords, would be the more agreeable to us, as we are convinced your hearts would have as great a ſhare in it, ſeeing you have always ſhewn a ready inclination to oblige our nation; this would be to us a freſh motive to participate of the intereſts of your laudable canton, and give you in particular the moſt ſignal proofs of our good-will. I intreat the Almighty to continue to grant you proſperity in every thing that can be moſt advantageous to you.

Dated at Soleurre,
June 24, 1748. *Yours, &c.*

Thoughts on a right METHOD *of*
READING.

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where the *Iſraelites* inhabited, might have had light by being within the *Penumbra* only *.

By ſuch an eclipſe, 'tis true, ſeveral other parts of the earth muſt have been involved in the ſame darkneſs; and no one can poſitively affirm, they were not: Nay, from the *Grecian* tables we have A ſome cauſe to think, that *Greece*, or ſome part of it, was involved in this darkneſs, and that upon this they founded their fable of *Jupiter*'s having made one night as long as three, when he begot *Hercules* upon the body of *Alcmena*, the wife of *Amphitryon*.

I know it may be ſaid, that this fable was brought from *Egypt* to *Greece*, and naturalized, or adapted to ſome part of B their own ſtory by the *Grecians*, as many other of the *Egyptian* and *Phœnician* tables were; from whence it may be inferred, that this table is a proof of the three days darkneſs in *Egypt*, but no proof that any part of *Greece* was involved in the ſame darkneſs; as the ſtory of *Deucalion* is a much ſtronger proof of *Noah*'s flood, and C of the ark's reſting upon the mountains of *Ararat*, than it is of *Deucalion* and his wife being ſaved by their boat's reſting on mount *Parnoſſus*. In this argument, I muſt confeſs, there is a good deal of weight, and therefore I ſhall not take upon me to determine, whether any other part of the earth was involved in this darkneſs; but if *Egypt* only was involved in it, we D muſt, I think, conclude, that it could proceed from nothing but an immediate effect of God Almighty's power.

I am, &c.

CRUELTY *of the* SMUGGLERS.

SOME months ago, information being given againſt one of the gang concerned E in breaking open and plundering the king's warehouſe at *Pool*, he was taken up and ſecured in *Chichester* goal, and application made for finding out an evidence to convict him of the ſame; but ſo great was the terror of the ſmugglers in theſe parts, that no body cared to appear againſt him. At laſt, a poor unhappy man, *Chater* by name, who had a large family, was found, and F perſuaded to depoſe before a magiſtrate, that he was perſonally acquainted with the criminal, and could give ſufficient light into the affair. The next neceſſary ſtep was to convey him from *Southampton* to *Chichester*, and to ſend a perſon with him to take care that he might not be tampered with on the road, or induced to drop his G evidence. The perſon pitch'd upon for this ſervice was one Mr. *Galley*, an officer of the port, who had acquired the eſteem and good will of the whole town. They accordingly ſet out together, without the leaſt fear of any diſaſter, as they imagined the whole tranſaction had been carried on ſo ſecretly that no body knew any thing of their errand; but alas! they found by a woeful experience, that the affair had got wind, and they were never heard of more, in ſpite of the ſtricteſt enquiry made after them. At laſt, about a month ago, upon repeated advertiſements and rewards offered for diſcovering what was become of them, an unknown perſon in diſguiſe gave the following account of their fate. That they were met on the road by a gang of ſmugglers, who had notice of their journey, and were determined to glut their vengeance with their blood, and a death more cruel than what the ſevereſt law in order for the worſt of villains. They began with poor *Galley*, and broke every joint of his body, cut off his privities and noſe, and after ſeveral hours torturing him vouchſafed at laſt to put him out of his miſery, and buried him nine feet deep in the road ſide. As to *Chater*, they carried him to a dry well, where they hung him to a croſs beam by the waiſt, and where undoubtedly, he ended his days with hunger and exquiſite pain; for upon their return to the place ſome days after, he was heard to groan, upon which they cut the rope and letting him drop to the bottom, covered him with logs of wood and ſtones. The perſon who gave the information, confirmed the truth of this account by directing to the ſpots where they lay, and where the wretched mangled remains were found, to the terror and ſurprize of the whole county, and the unſpeakable grief of their friends and acquaintance.

Riſe of the aſſiento treaty, or contract, lately adjuſted with the court of Spain, *which the* 10*th article of the preliminaries relates.*

THE neceſſity the *Spaniards* found themſelves under of having negroes from *Africa*, to be employed as ſlaves in the mines of the *Spaniſh-Indies*, gave rise to the concluſion of a treaty on *Aug.* 1701, between the kings of *Spain* and *France*, made with the royal company of *Guinea*, for introducing into the country *Terra-Firma*, and iſles belonging to the catholick majeſty in *America*, the quantity of 48000 negroes, of both ſexes and all ages, during the ſpace of ten years, at the rate of 4800 each year; which convention ſubſiſted to the end of the term for which it was concluded, the month of *Aug.* 1712, when the *French* company of *Guinea* not having found the advantages they expected in that traffick, thought proper to diſcon-

* *See the theory of eclipſes in our* Magazines *for* July *and* Auguſt *laſt*.

diſcontinue it. The *Engliſh* company having offered in 1713, when the negotiations of peace were ſet on foot at *Utrecht*, to undertake the negro contract on the ſame conditions made with the *French* company, the aſſiento treaty was concluded on *March* 26, in the ſame year, between the late Q. *Anne* and K. *Philip* V. of *Spain*, for the term of 30 years, from *May* 1, 1713, to the ſame day of the year 1743; the conditions and advantages of the treaty being drawn up in 42 articles, beſides an additional article, by which the king of *Spain* granted to the *Engliſh* company the permiſſion of ſending every year, during the ſaid term of 30 years, a ſhip of 500 tons with merchandize to diſpoſe of at the fairs in *New-Spain*, on condition that his catholick majeſty ſhould enjoy a fourth part of the profit ariſing from that annual ſhip, as well as from the negro treaty, and receive 5 *per cent.* beſides of the other three parts belonging to *England*. Now, the war with *Spain*, which begun in 1739, having ceaſed in 1748, by the ſignature of the preliminaries of peace, there appears nine years non-enjoyment of the traffick, tho' but four of the treaty, and therefore an indemnification to the term of its expiration only has been agreed to, till ſuch time as the reſpective powers ſhall think proper to renew it.

REMEMBRANCER, October 15.

THERE are two kinds of policy; one *national*, which is the reſult of wiſdom and publick ſpirit; the other *ſelfiſh*, which proceeds from craft and diſhoneſty: Each is known by its fruits: When the former preſides at the *helm*, the ſteerage is ſteady; and whether the whole crew is in the ſecret of the voyage or not, they find themſelves in the very port they wiſhed for, at the end of it: But when the latter is preferred to that high truſt, no reckoning is kept, no regular courſe is purſued; the ſhip is ſometimes covered with ſail, when winds and currents are both againſt her; ſometimes rotting at anchor, when both are in her favour; and, at laſt, when ſhe is ſinking, it appears the *pilot* had all along acted the part of a *ſmuggler*; and that, under the pretence of trafficking for the owners, he had thought only of making a purſe for himſelf.

If I might be allowed to carry this allegory any farther, I would proceed to ſay, our national bark is now entering into port, after a long, expenſive, turbulent, and dangerous voyage; and it may not only be proper, but neceſſary, upon her arrival, to enquire of what kind her voyage has been; how it has been conducted, &c. the profit or loſs upon the adventure, in what condition the bottom, rigging, ſtores, &c. remain: And if all ſhould be found rotten and ruinous alike, what meaſures were fit to be taken to ſave the veſſel from ſinking in the harbour.

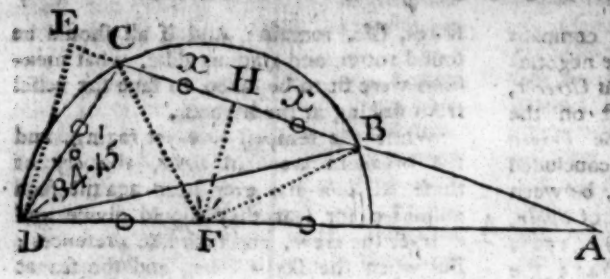
While the tempeſt was yet raging, and the breakers were in ſight, the cry of thoſe at *helm* has ever been againſt ſuch enquiries, for fear they ſhould divide and diſtract the crew, and ſuch like pretences: But when the ſky is clear, and the ſea at reſt, no ſuch pretences can be made.

There is, in plain terms, ſomething at once ſo myſterious and ſo tragical in our caſe, that neither can we excuſe ourſelves for not demanding a full diſcuſſion of it, nor our r———s aſſign a plauſible reaſon for not aſſiſting us in it, with all the remaining vigour of the conſtitution.

The nation, at firſt, had but one foreign point in view, which was the bringing the court of *Spain* to reaſon; and by the undeniable evidence of l—d *A—n*'s book, it is now apparent, that what they aſk'd, one vigorous effort would have put them in poſſeſſion of. But thoſe in the direction, who had been forced into the war againſt their will, were reſolved not to run the riſque of being reproached with the good ſucceſs of a meaſure they had oppoſed; and rather choſe to make their court elſewhere, by fiſhing in the troubled waters of the continent.—Then he gives a detail in how fluctuating a manner things were carried there, as firſt, reſolving to oblige his *P—n* m——y to withdraw his troops from *Sileſia* by force of arms, in caſe neither amicable repreſentations, nor menaces, ſucceeded; then, making moſt preſſing inſtances to the court of *Vienna* to accommodate matters with *P—*, &c. then ſuch a parade on the continent, as furniſhed the *French* with an excuſe to quit the empire, and remove the ſeat of war into the *Netherlands*. After which he ſays,

Not to attempt what is equally as impoſſible, as our attempt on the continent, namely, to enumerate all our miſtakes and inconſiſtencies in the progreſs of that affair; we not only proceeded with the war when we might have had peace, but entered into ſuch farther meaſures, as gave fire to a new train, and produced a new ſcene of deſtruction; and when another change at c—t ſeemed to beſpeak another change of meaſures, we continued to tread in the ſame track, and to repeat the ſame experiment, as before.

Now it is utterly impoſſible, that, differing ſo widely in their conduct, our guides ſhould be always right; and whether their errors and miſcarriages aroſe from a defect of judgment, or a proſtitution of will, it is fit thoſe errors and miſcarriages ſhould be pointed out, as a piece of juſtice to the preſent age, and matter of warning to the next.



DEscribe the semi circle DCBF, join FC, FB, and draw FH and DE ⊥ AC. Put s = fine of ∠CDB = 5628049 r = 10000000 A^2 = Area △ ADC = 549375 □ links, b = AC = 1300, and x = ½ BC. Then $s : \overline{r^2 - s^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \Sigma :$

$x : \frac{\Sigma x}{s}$ = FH and BF = $\frac{rx}{s}$ = DF *per* 20 *Eu.* 3 and 4 *Eu.* 6. Now □

AH + □FH = □AF = $\frac{b^2s^2 - 2bs^2x + r^2x^2}{s^2}$ *per* 47 *Eu.* 1.

But AF : FH :: AF + DF : DE = $\frac{2a^2}{b}$ *per* 41 *Eu.* 1. Hence AF × D

= AF × FH + DF × DE. *per* 16 *Eu.* 6.

Whence □DE − 2DE × FH + □FH : × □AF = □DF × □F *per* transp. and involution.

Conſ. $4a^2br^2\Sigma X^3 - 4a^4r^2sX^2 + 8a^4bs^3X = 4a^4b^2s^3$ *per* reduction.
$+ 2b^3s\Sigma^2 \quad - 8a^2b^2s^2\Sigma + 4a^2b^3s^2\Sigma$
$\quad - b^4s\Sigma^2$

From this canon x being found, DF and AD will be known; Then AF : AH : : DF : EH *per* 2 *Eu.* 6. Finally □ : HE − HC : + □D = □CD *per* 47 *Eu.* 1.

See another ſolution in our laſt, p. 416.

The GEOMETRICAL QUESTION, p. 322. *anſwered.*

LET r = radius, s = ſine of 45°, b = the biſecting line, and p^2 = the rectangle under the ſegments of the hypotenuſe:

Then $\left\{\begin{matrix} p^2r^2 \text{ Mi} : \overline{p^4r^4 - 4b^4s^4}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ p^2r^2 : + : \overline{p^4r^4 - 4b^4s^4}^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{matrix}\right\} : p^2r^2 + 2b^2s^2 :: \frac{2b^2s^2}{r^2} : \left\{\begin{matrix} \square \text{ ba} \\ \square \text{ cat} \end{matrix}\right.$

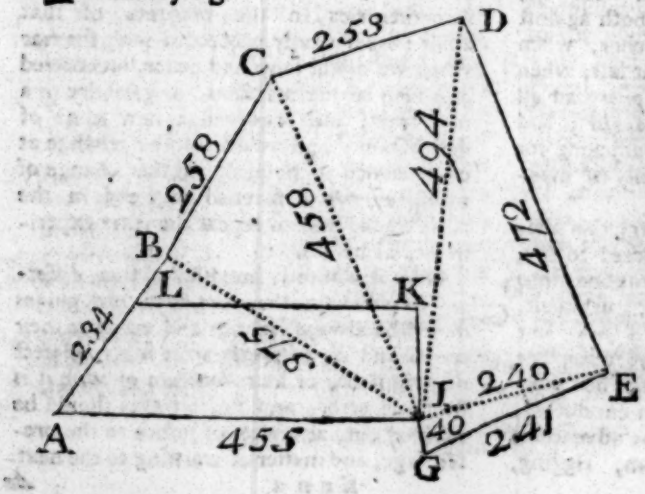
And $b^2s^2 : p^2r^2 + 2b^2s^2 :: p^2$: the □ of the hypotenuſe.

Finally $2r^2 : \overline{p^4r^4 + 2b^2s^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} :: \overline{p^2r^2 + 2b^2s^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$: Area of the △.

Norwich, Auguſt 9, 1748. JAMES HEMINGWAY.

SIR,

TO the foregoing general ſolutions, I ſhall ſubjoin an uſeful queſtion ſurveying.



There is a cloſe in the city and county of *Norwich* of the annexed dimenſions in *Gunter*'s links; the yearly rent is eight pounds; and ſome ingenious ſurveyor is deſired to ſet off one fourth of it, by a line IK ⊥ AD and a line LK ∥ AI;

So that ALKI be a quarter of the whole cloſe.

On EDUCATION.

Inſcrib'd to the Rev. Peter Mayſon, *M. A. on his opening the new grammar-ſchool at* Frome.

Sed quædam ex libris, et non intelligat. Odi [monis artem.
Hunc ego, qui repetit, volvitque Pala-
JUVEN.

TO form rude minds, and make the ſavage wiſe,
Science of old deſcended from the ſkies:
The eaſtern climes firſt felt the friendly ray,
And dawn'd alike with learning and with day. [ſhone,
There clad in *wiſdom*'s robes the *magi*
And *China* glitter'd in a heaven its own.
The ſacred flame the *Grecian* ſages fir'd,
Warm'd ev'ry breaſt, and ev'ry grove inſpir'd. [knew,
But when mad mortals wealth and diſcord
Back to the ſkies the exil'd goddeſs flew:
Smote in eclipſe, the ſickening olives fade,
Some ſplendid ſtars ſhot only thro' the ſhade.
While *Goths*, and *Scythians*, and the monkiſh ſway
Of *pious Vandals* intercept the day.
Yet from thoſe northern clouds ſhe broke, and bleſt
In her laſt flight the regions of the weſt.
'Twas then her influence reach'd *Britannia*'s iſle, [ſmile;
Diſpel'd the miſts, and made the deſerts
Serene on *Cam*, and *Iſis*' banks ſhe ſhed
Her gentle rays, and night before her fled.
Peace to their pious *manes* in the ſkies,
Who thro' the realm bad ſeminaries riſe;
While ſome by arms and deſolation rule,
'Twas *theirs* to found a college, or a ſchool;
Oe'r barbarous climes, while others tyranize, [civilize.
'Twas *theirs* thoſe barbarous climes to
Such EDWARD * was — in every virtue nurſt, [duſt.
And FROME ſtill owes ſome tribute to his
An humble nurſery yet ſpeaks his fame,
Whoſe hollow ruins echo with his name,
By time decay'd,—while drooping learning ſlept,
And in the ſweating walls the muſes wept.
But ſee reſtor'd,—again the *Claſſics* ſmile,
And *Science* hovers o'er the new-rais'd pile;
Where *metaphyſick* tomes in cobweb hung,
Sweet ſound the ſhelves with *Virgil*'s ſacred ſong:
In duſt the penſive *poets* pine no more,
But olives bloom, where ivy crept before.
See a new tutor, with pacifick ſway,
To grammar's thorny doctrine ſmooth the way.
Inſpir'd with ſenſe, and ſweetneſs to impart
To liſt'ning youths the rudiments of art;
Severely mild, and cautious of the extreme,
Can teach with temper, and rebuke with phlegm;
Beſt form'd to unfold the poet's ſacred page,
And mark their charms, who feels himſelf their rage. [ſkill,
As the wiſe huſbandman explores with
What ſoil is beſt to plant, and what to till;
The wiſe preceptor ſtudies every art;
To know the genius, and to mend the heart.
As well one med'cine each diſeaſe will hit,
As the ſame method all complexions fit.
Fruitleſs the toil, to waſh the negro white,
To poliſh boors or make a blockhead bright.
In vain is teaching, time, and terror try'd,
Where genius fails, and nature has deny'd;
In vain by tutors train'd, by parents nurſt,
If warp'd in embryo, and by *Pallas* curſt.
Yet *Buſby*'s pedants tread one beaten track,
Like mills which in one motion always clack,
To every ſcholar the ſame ſyſtem ſuit;
And treat a *Bacon*, as they treat a brute;
Still keep the paſſive ſlaves, in one dull round,
With birchen ſceptre, and deſpotick ſound.
Severity for brutes alone deſign'd,
Enervates half the vigour of the mind;
Confounds the modeſt—makes the vicious mad, [bad.
Deſtroys good parts—and never mends the
They who correct with anger and chagrin,
E're they reprove, ſhould with themſelves begin.
Some rugged minds, incorrigibly bold,
May be by fear ſubdu'd, or force control'd;
But for one ſavage, by compulſion tam'd,
Ten are by love, and gentleneſs reclaim'd.
Diſgrace — or *praiſe*, — or *pride* will oft prevail,
When ſlaviſh fear, and furious ferules fail:
For generous minds, with native freedom born,
Diſdain the thraldom, and the tyrant ſcorn;
Or when releas'd from grammar's ſervile fetters, [of letters.
Still learning loath, and dread the ſmart
The child by nurſes terrify'd at night,
Always aſſociates darkneſs, and a ſprite;
So boys to *rods*, and *reading*, long confin'd,
Still couple *books*, and bondage in their mind.
The *verbal* knowledge of grammatick art,
Of *education* is the loweſt part.
In *Priſcian*'s rules, ſome ſcrupulouſly nice,
Correct falſe *concord*—and connive at *wice*.
Clowns may be taught to *conſtrue*, or *tranſlate*,
As pies, or parrots, may be taught to prate,
Expound all *Walker*—all *Parnaſſus* ſcan,
But in the *critick*, often loſe the man:

Exact

* *King* Edward III. *founded the ſchool.*

Exact in proſody, in mood and tenſe,
Well-ſkill'd in ſound, but deſtitute of ſenſe.
To country ſchool, the ſatchel'd youths are ſent, [repent:
O'er barbarous ſounds to pore—and to
To learn tongues ſpoke two thouſand years ago, [know;
Who ſcarce their own domeſtick language
As *Marcus* travels to *Marſeilles*, or *Rome*,
Mere ſtranger to his laws, or lands at home.
Some liſted are to learn—they know not how, [plough.
Conſtrain'd to plod--whom nature meant to
Like ſquirrels, with their bells, to jingle round,
As ſome ſing notes, without a taſte for ſound:
Who ſhame the roſtrum, and diſgrace the bar,
Might ſhine behind the counter, or the car.
If youths for no profeſſion are deſign'd,
All *Syntax* is but ſound,—and words but wind;
And if deſign'd—without a genius fit,
You ſpoil a tradeſman—to create a wit.
Laws—hiſtory—ethics—earth—and *ſtars* on high,
Each ſtation ſuit, and ſhine to every eye.
Criticks object, ſuch ſtudies are the care,
Of higher life, and academic air;
But few e'er reach that philoſophick plain,
Stuck in the *mire* of grammar and chicane:
Did narrow pedagogues their province know,
Knowledge and language wou'd promiſcuous grow.
As on one tree beneath indulgent ſkies,
Bloſſoms and fruit with blended beauty riſe.
Low reptile minds, on earth ſtill grovelling lie,
'Tis EDUCATION lifts the ſoul on high.
While thro' the ſtormy ſea of life we ſail,
This ſmooths the tide, and ſwells the promis'd gale: [roar,
Launcht well at firſt,—in vain the billows
She calms the tempeſt, and ſecures the ſhore; [ſedate,
Taught by this goddeſs — how to ſteer
Amidſt the favours, or the frowns of fate;
Rove while we will—that *peace* and *competence*, [of ſenſe;
Mock all the ſhine of courts — the joys
That *happineſs* alone in *virtue* lies,
And to be *truly learn'd*—is to be *wiſe*.
Near FROME'S remantick vales, the muſe thus ſung,
Where pious ROWE once tun'd her ſilver tongue. [pray'd,
Cloſe by thoſe laurels, where the *Veſtal*
I oft invoke her venerable ſhade;
Lofty the ſubject,—and not low the praiſe,
If ſhe inſpire, and *B—le* approve the lays.

FROME, *Sept.* 1, 1748.

EPITAPH.

On William Bunbury, *Eſq*; *who died at* Hadleigh, *in* Suffolk, *the* 12*th of laſt month.* (See *p.* 428.)

HERE lies the man whom generous nature bleſs'd [ſeſs'd;
With all the charms that ever man poſ-
To theſe were join'd what ſtudy could diſpenſe, [ſenſe;
Learning and all the accompliſhments of
Wit, learning, candour, virtue, now combine
To ſolemnize and hallow this ſad ſhrine.
But vain is grief! For nature's equal laws
Require effects ſhould follow from their cauſe; [riſe,
Mortals, when once above their rank they
Muſt leave this world, and ſettle in the ſkies.

To ——, *with five Blanks.*

EAGER for lott'ry news you call,
Why take it then,—*blanks* one and all.
Search'd and reſearch'd, as I'm alive!
There's not a *twenty* in the *five*.
'Tis wond'rous ſtrange! what then? 'tis true!
Yet not an ill confin'd to you.
Who plays, dear Sir, you know the rules,
Meets rubs at other games than bowls.
No cauſe from thence to ſtorm or ſwear,
What muſt be borne, with patience bear.
Let reaſon, friend, your rage abate,
Nor curſe your luck, nor blame your fate.
You ventur'd, but you could not chooſe,
You hop'd to win, you happ'd to loſe;
All's fair, for chance is law at play,
And baulk'd, you've not a word to ſay.
Fly, fret, or fume, 'tis all the ſame,
There's no retrieving at this game.
To fools and women leave ſuch fits,
Your ticket's gone—yet keep your wits.
Spite of the wheel, and what's beſel,
Weigh all, you'll think it mighty well.
Make but yourſelf a ſtander-by,
You'll ſee it, Sir, as clear as I.
No debts, no cares, no party ties,
An honeſt heart, a head that's wiſe,
A good eſtate, a prudent wife,
You have your *prizes*, friend, in life.
Then own dame *fortune* wond'rous kind,
Tho' *blanks* in *lott'ries* ſtill you find.

The following was ſpoken extempore by a clergyman, who was blamed for wearing a button in his hat.

WHO can believe with common ſenſe,
A *button'd* hat gives God offence?
Or that the *roſe*, in any caſe,
Conveys a larger ſhare of grace;
The habit, howſoever quaint,
Can't, of a ſinner, make a ſaint.
If pure the heart, what's outſide put on,
It does not ſignify a *button*.

To

To the author of the ænigma, p. 422.

GOOD Sir, in ſpite of all your tricks,
I'm told, in *Latin* SNOW is NIX;
And if this NIX its *N* reſign,
The I and X will juſt make *nine*;
But COR and NIX, inſtead of SNOW,
Make CORNIX, which denotes a *Crow*.

REBECCA RIDDLEMEE.

An ÆNIGMA.

NOT like the diamond and gold,
Which ſome few happy countries hold,
In ev'ry clime more common I
With ſtones and ſand promiſcuous lie:
Yet neither gems nor metals fine
Can boaſt ſuch ſervices as mine.
By heats and colds I'm much refin'd,
And much my beauty owes to *wind*.
So chang'd I am, ſince rais'd from earth,
That ſtrangers could not gueſs my birth.
My frame is delicate and nice,
But may be alter'd in a trice.
With gentle uſage and fair wearing,
I laſt for years without repairing.
The ſciences I much promote,
And truths diſcover of great note:
Aſtronomy and opticks too
Would, but for me, have little new.
At other times I condeſcend
To be the honeſt butler's friend;
Or help the cook to light a fire;
Or by the noſe conduct the fire.
Altho' my outſide's ſmooth and glib,
I own I ſometimes tell a fib.
Moſt fluids I can ſtop; but ſtill
One paſſes, maugre all my ſkill.
And now I think, without my name,
I've told enough to merit fame;
Yet how my real name to know
The following directions ſhow.
My foremoſt letter ſet aſide,
Leaves *one* that longs to be a bride;
And if you can the pretty maid
Her letter firſt to drop perſuade,
You'll find, with pleaſure, after all,
A meek and harmleſs *animal*.

PHILOCRUPTICUS.

To Monimia, *of* C——n *in* Surrey.

YOU, *Monimia*, you I love,
More than linnet does the grove;
More than ſky-lark does to fly,
More than cuckow does to cry;
More than lambkin does the lawn,
More than *Cloe* does to fawn;
More than bee the ſweets of flow'rs,
More than hinds the ſhady bow'rs;
More than fawning knaves to cheat,
More than *Flaſh* a ſafe retreat;
More than *Scotchman* does his plad,
More than *Fribble* marmalade;
More than all things I love thee,
With unfeign'd ſincerity.

Surrey. *W. H.*

The Choice, by —— of Oxon.

THE maid that can my heart beguile,
And glad my ſoul at every ſmile,
Muſt live from all coquetry free,
Love modeſt mirth and jollity.

Her temper airy, not too gay,
Its ſweetneſs ev'ry glance diſplay,
No prudiſh look, nor artful air,
But what kind nature gives the fair.

Her perſon form'd with niceſt art,
Exact proportion'd every part;
Her ſtature five feet two,—not leſs;
With carriage eaſy and addreſs.

In cloathing ſmart, not glaring fine,
Since beauties unaſſiſted ſhine;
But from deſtroying paint I'd fly,
As from a dart's malignity.

I'd chuſe, ſince now I make my choice,
A ſoft, melodious, tuneful voice,
A finger too, well ſkill'd to play,
And cheat the tedious hours of day.

A fortune neither ſmall nor great,
Wou'd make our happy ſtate compleat;
To cares which wealth and want purſue,
We'd bid, ye fair, a long adieu.

J. CÆLEBS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the village of *Mirfield*, near *Wakefield* in *Yorkſhire*, I lately met with a very old building, called *Caſtle-Hall*, now converted to a publick houſe: The front is adorned with a great number of hieroglyphicks, curiouſly carved in wood, and, over the door, is the following inſcription, which I have exactly tranſcribed; if you think it worth inſerting in your next *Magazine*, it is at your ſervice. *I am,*

Your conſtant reader,
And humble ſervant,
C. TOWNLEY, York.

IN the reign of king *Canute*, and he was a *Dane*, [reign,
The firſt of the *Knutes* that in *England* did
The 16th ſole monarch, and he was no more,
For 'tis certain but 15 had reigned before;
Then this ancient edifice, call'd *Caſtle-Hall*,
Was built by *T. Beamont*, walls, windows, and all, [true,
In the year *anno* Xti, no doubt the date's
And we find it 1000 and 20 and 2.
'Twas 44 years e'er the conqueror came,
King *William* the *Norman*, the firſt of that name; [its head,
And this old ſtately ſtructure ſtill holds up
Though the ancient poſſeſſors and owners be dead. *The*


To make the wife kind and to keep the houſe ſtill, You muſt
be of her mind, let her ſay what ſhe will, In all that ſhe
does you muſt give her her way, But tell her ſhe's wrong and you
lead her aſtray, But tell her ſhe's wrong and you lead her aſtray.
Then, huſbands, take care, of ſuſ—pi-ci-ons be—ware, Your
wives may be true, if you fan—cy they are, With con—fi—dence
truſt them and be not ſuch elves, To make by your jea——lou——ſy
horns



Abroad all the day if ſhe chuſes to roam,
Seem pleas'd with her abſence, ſhe'd ſigh [be at,
to come home;
The man ſhe likes beſt, and wants moſt to
Be ſure to commend, and ſhe'll hate him for
that.
Then huſbands, &c.

What virtues ſhe has, you may ſafely op-
poſe, [thoſe;
Whate'er are her follies, commend her for
Approve all the ſchemes that ſhe lays for a
man, [can.
For name but a vice, and ſhe'll err if ſhe
Then huſbands, &c.

INSCRIPTION *deſign'd for the* Inner-Temple Gate.

AS by the templars holds you go,
The horſe and lamb diſplay'd,
In emblematic figures ſhow
The merits of their trade.
That clients may infer from thence,
How juſt is their profeſſion;
The lamb ſets forth their innocence,
The horſe their expedition.
O happy *Britons!* happy iſle!
Let foreign nations ſay,
Where you get juſtice without guile,
And law without delay.

The ANSWER.

DEluded men, theſe holds forego,
Nor truſt ſuch cunning elves;
Theſe artful emblems tend to ſhow
Their clients, not themſelves;
'Tis all a trick; theſe all are ſhams,
By which they mean to cheat you;
But have a care, for you're the lambs,
And they the w—l—s that eat you:
Nor let the thoughts of no delay
To theſe their courts miſguide you:
'Tis you're the ſhewy horſe, and they
The jockeys that will ride you.

To Mr. Carpenter *at* Norwich, *ſeeing the picture of Mrs.* Longe. *By Mr.* G——r.

BEauty as great as colours can beſtow,
Judicious artiſt, to thy ſkill we owe;
In every piece, in every form appear,
A juſt reſemblance, and an eaſy air:
But moſt in *Longe*'s unrival'd bloom and
mein,
Beauty in all the pride of paint is ſeen;
Each feature charms us with ſuperior grace,
The ſweeteſt ſoftneſs, and the loveliest
face.
So with the brighteſt *Coan* nymphs in view,
The *Cyprian* queen the *Grecian* artiſt drew;
Divinely fair ſhone each cœleſtial dame,
But 'twas his *Venus* gave *Apelles* fame.

Another SOLUTION *of the* ÆNIGMA *in our laſt.*

'TIS *Snow*, ſay I, that ſolves this doubt,
But ſtill 'tis hard to make it out;
Moſt true: it perfectly agrees,
With all the mention'd properties:
But *Nine* and *Cor* perplex'd a while,
Still theſe were hard to reconcile;
Strait *Latin* NIX popt in my head,
And the whole riddle was diſplay'd:
This, when of its firſt letter freed,
For number *Nine* is often read.
And add but COR to lily NIX,
You make a bird as black as pitch.

The following lines were found ſtuck a few days ſince on the Moor, *which ſupports the ſun-dial in the garden of* Clements-Inn.

IN vain, poor ſable ſon of woe,
Who ſeek'ſt a tender ear;
In vain thy tears do from thee flow,
For mercy dwells not here.
From canibals thou fled'ſt in vain,
Lawyers leſs quarter give;
The firſt will eat thee when thou'rt ſlain;
The laſt will do't alive.

The Roſe, *from the* Latin *of* Caſimir.

CHild of the ſummer, charming roſe,
No longer in confinement lie:
Ariſe to light, thy form diſcloſe;
Rival the ſpangles of the ſky.
The rains are gone, the ſtorms are o'er,
Winter retires to make thee way;
Come then, thou ſweetly bluſhing flower,
Come lovely ſtranger, come away.
The ſun is dreſs'd in beaming ſmiles,
To give thy beauties to the day;
Young *zephirs* wait, with gentleſt gales,
To fan thy boſom as they play.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond, Surrey, *to his friend at* Bath, *dated* October 1, 1748.

I Am extremely glad to hear of your agreeable settlement at *Bath*, and of the account you give me of the flourishing state of that place, owing to the resort of the nobility and gentry from all parts of the kingdom; who, while they try the effects of the waters, are accommodated in such a manner as greatly pleases themselves, and, at the same time, enriches the inhabitants. ——Thus the diversions are free, as well as sprightly; and the season enliven'd with all the variety of pleasure, which wealth can command.

I must own, with concern, that the place I now write to you from, presents a very different prospect. *Richmond*, once the seat of the graces, and the delightful abode of our antient kings, is at present very much changed. The absence of the royal family this year, and the almost total prohibition of entering the new park, have driven away many worthy citizens, and others, who used to resort here for the benefit of the air; and, as I hear, there is a design on foot for turning the great road another way, I am apprehensive we shall become soon a deserted village, and share the same fate with the old palace here, which stands a melancholy monument of the uncertainty of all human grandeur.

There is something so unnatural in the shutting up our park, that it is as hard to assign a reason for it, as it would be to shew by what authority it is done: The thing is, however, matter of fact, and merits both enquiry and redress. It were heartily to be wish'd, some generous hand would interpose in our favour, and save us from the visible decay which threatens us;

Else desolate these pleasing scenes I see, [be;
And such as Nonsuch* *is.-will* Richmond

I know you will sympathize with me in the alteration which threatens a spot, where we have spent so many agreeable hours, and with which you always appear'd so much delighted.

THURSDAY, *October* 6.

Their excellencies the lords justices, in council, order'd the parliament, which stood prorogu'd to the 13th instant to be further prorogu'd to *November* 17.

THURSDAY, 13.

Both houses of parliament met at *Westminster*, and by virtue of his majesty's commission, were further prorogu'd to *November* 29; and a proclamation was issued by the lords justices for their meeting on that day, and sitting for the dispatch of business.

FRIDAY, 14.

The sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when the five following persons received sentence of death, *viz. Samuel Sherer* and *Richard Shaw*, for robbing one of admiral *Matthews*'s servants of seven shillings and twopence halfpenny, on *Wimley-Green*; *Thomas Emmerson*, for assaulting *John Swaine* in his own dwelling-house, putting him in fear, and taking from him three shillings; *Sarah Kenningham*, for stealing twenty-seven guineas, the property of *Richard Mawhood*; and *Samuel Chapman*, for smuggling.

There were very melancholy accounts, about this time, from all the midland counties, that the mortality amongst the cattle rages with more violence than ever. On this occasion, it may be of service to the publick to insert the following cafe, in a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity.

Farmer *Dodd*, by the chace-side, near *Southgate*, having lost 5 very fine cows with the distemper, the 6th had been ill 4 days, when it came into his head to try what the bark would do: He gave her in the evening, one ounce of jesuit's bark, in a proper quantity of warm water, to make it go down; the next morning, he found her wonderfully revived, and the evening following he gave her half a pint of red-wine; two days after, he gave her half an ounce more bark in the same manner, and half a pint of red-wine the evening following, with which she quite recovered: At the same time, a young bull of his was taken ill, he gave that half an ounce only, and the wine as above; they both recovered and are perfectly well at this time, it is fix weeks since they were cured; I have seen them feeding, and had the above from the farmer himself.

Mr. *Eggleton*, a shoemaker by the chace-side, near *Winchmore-Hill*, had a cow tak-

* *Another palace now in ruins.*

ill with the diſtemper: He endeavoured for 4 days to cure her by ſmoaking or fumigating her with ſoot, but to no purpoſe; he therefore gave her an ounce of the bark in mint-water and a little ſtrong cinnamon-water, in the evening; ſhe revived the next day, and began to eat a little; two days after he gave her half an ounce more, as before, by which the cow perfectly recovered, tho' within a month of her calving: I ſaw her in perfect health yeſterday, feeding.

John Gore, Eſq; of *Buſh-Hill*, near *Enfield*, as I am informed by Mr. *Eggleton*, and partly of my own knowledge, having loſt one of his cows about a month ſince, ordered the remainder to be blooded, and to each half an ounce of the bark in mint and cinnamon-water, by way of prevention, and they all continue in health.

Whiteball, October 15. On *Wedneſday* night laſt the hon. *Richard Leveſon Gower*, Eſq; arriv'd at his grace the duke of *Bedford*'s houſe, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, with a copy of the definitive treaty of peace, which was ſign'd at *Aix-la-Chapelle* on *Friday* the 11th inſtant, *N. S.* by the miniſters of his *Britannick* majeſty, his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and the ſtates general of the United Provinces.

SATURDAY, 22.

This morning the drawing of the ſtate-lottery was finiſh'd at *Guildhall*.

The anniverſary of the birth of her royal and ſerene highneſs, *Anne*, princeſs of *Orange*, his majeſty's eldeſt daughter, was celebrated; when her royal highneſs enter'd into the 40th year of her age.

Whiteball, October 22. Laſt night a courier arrived here from *Aix-la-Chapelle*, with an account, that the plenipotentiaries of his catholick majeſty had acceded, on the 20th inſtant, *N. S.* to the definitive treaty of peace; thoſe of the empreſs queen on the 23d; the duke of *Modena*'s on the 25th; and the acceſſions of the *Sardinian* and *Genoeſe* plenipotentiaries were ſoon expected.

The Subſtance *of the* DEFINITIVE TREATY *of* PEACE.

The preamble is very extenſive, reciting the original motives which occaſion'd the late war, as well as the deſire of all the intereſted powers to put an end thereto, which gave riſe to the preſent congreſs, *&c.*

Article 1, Promiſes in the moſt ſolemn manner to obſerve religiouſly the peace concluded, and all the articles and clauſes therein, without ever in the leaſt infringing thereon.

2. Every thing that has paſs'd, during the war, on all ſides, to be buried in a general and eternal oblivion.

3. The treaties of *Weſtphalia*, *Madrid*, *Nimeguen*, *Ryſwick*, *Utrecht*, *Baden*, *Hague*, the *Quadruple Alliance*, and the treaty of *Vienna*, are all confirm'd, that they might not be derogated by the preſent treaty.

4. The priſoners made, and the hoſtages given during the war, to be reſtor'd on all ſides without ranſom, and ſet at liberty in one month after the exchange of the ratifications, but be oblig'd to pay all debts they have contracted; and all the men of war or merchant-ſhips which have been taken ſince the time ſtipulated by the ceſſation of arms, to be reſtor'd.

5. All the conqueſts made during the war, in all parts of the world, to be reciprocally reſtor'd.

6. The reſtitutions and ceſſions to be made in ſix weeks after the ratification. The artillery found in the conquer'd places to be reſtor'd in the ſame condition they were in at the time the towns were taken; excepting, nevertheleſs, that at *Menin*, *Athe*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, and *Oudenarde*.

7. The dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaſtalla*, to be ceded with all their rights and dependencies to the infant don *Philip*, under an expreſs clauſe, that thoſe ſtates ſhall return to the preſent poſſeſſors, in caſe that prince dies without male iſſue, or he, or any of his deſcendants ſhould mount the throne of *Spain* or the *Two Sicilies*.

8. Commiſſaries to be immediately appointed on all ſides, to aſſemble at *Nice* and *Bruſſels*, to effectuate the reſpective reſtitutions and ceſſions.

9. The king of *Great Britain* ſhall ſend to *France* two noblemen of the firſt diſtinction, by way of hoſtages, who are to remain there till certain advice is receiv'd of the evacuation of *Cape-Breton*, and all the places which may have been taken in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

10. Means to be taken in the general evacuation as commodious as poſſible for the troops and inhabitants.

11. All the papers and records found in the towns to be reſtor'd, expreſly naming the archives of *Mecblin*.

12. The king of *Sardinia* to be maintain'd in the poſſeſſion of all his eſtates, principally thoſe ceded to him in 1743, excepting that part of the *Plaiſantine* he occupies, which he has ceded to the infant don *Philip*.

13. The duke of *Modena* to be re-eſtabliſh'd in all his eſtates, and juſtice done him in reſpect to the allodial effects which he poſſeſs'd in the dutchy of *Guaſtalla*.

14. The republick of *Genoa* to be re-eſtabliſh'd in all the poſſeſſions it enjoy'd before the war. The money they had in the banks of *Vienna* and *Turin*, and which

was confiscated, to be restor'd, and the payment of the interests to commence from the day of the exchange of the ratifications.

15. Things to remain in *Italy* on the ame footing they were before the war, excepting the cessions made to the king of *Sardinia* and the infant don *Philip*.

16. The assiento treaty is comfirm'd, and permission granted to send to the *Spanish-Indies* for four years a ship extraordinary, for the non-enjoyment of that privilege during the war. (*See* p. 466.)

17. The fortifications of *Dunkirk* to remain as they now are on the land side, but antient treaties to be observ'd with regard to the port and the works on the sea side.

18. The differences on the subject of the sums which the king of *Great Britain*, as elector of *Hanover*, declared to be due to him, to be amicably adjusted; and the affair concerning the abbey of St. *Hubert* to be regulated at the same time.

19. The article of the treaty of the quadruple alliance, which secures the succession of the crown of *Great Britain* to the house of *Hanover*, is confirm'd in all its points.

20. All the states which his *Britannick* majesty possesses in *Germany* guarantied by the contracting powers.

21. The said powers guaranty likewise, in the most solemn manner, the pragmatick sanction, that it may not be derogated by the present treaty.

22. They guaranty in the same manner *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz* to his *Prussian* majesty.

23. As also the execution of all the articles of the present treaty.

24 The exchange of ratifications to be made at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, within a month, by the ministers of the contracting parties, and in six weeks by those of the powers which acceded thereto.

There are two other articles, of which the first imports in substance, That no consequence is to be drawn from the titles and precedency which the contracting parties have taken in this treaty; and the second, the same thing with regard to the *French* language, *&c.*

Whitehall, Oct. 25. An account has been received of the *Genoese* plenipotentiary having acceded to the definitive treaty of peace.

FRIDAY, 28.

The 10 following malefactors, condemn'd the two last sessions at the *Old-Bailey*, (See *p.* 426, 474,) were this day executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Lancaster*, *Armson*, *Roberts*, *Atkins*, *Andrews*, *Cunningham*, *Chapman*, *Thomson*, *Garner*, and *Sarah Kenningham*. *Flamman* died in *Newgate*, and the rest were respited, or to be transported.

SATURDAY, 29.

Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. the new lord mayor of *London*, was sworn in at *Westminster* with the usual solemnity.

SUNDAY, 30.

His majesty's birth-day was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 66th year of his age.

Memoirs relating to Sir Theodore Janssen, *who died on the 22d of last month*, (See p. 429,) *and on the 28th was buried in his family-vault at* Wimbleton *in* Surrey. *His lady, by whom he left issue, as mention'd in our last, was a daughter of Sir* Robert Henley, *of the* Grange, *in* Hampshire.

HE left *France* several years before the persecution of the protestants in that kingdom, and settled here as a merchant, whose profession he maintain'd with great abilities and integrity; improving a fortune of 20,000*l. Sterling* given him by his father, to above 300,000 *l.* which he possess'd till the year 1720; when, so far from being in any secret or cabal, he lost above 50,000*l.* by that year's transactions; but as he was unfortunately a director of the *South-Sea* company, at that fatal period, the parliament was pleased to take from him above 220,000 *l.* by a law *ex post facto*, near one half of which was real estate; which 220,000 *l.* was given for the relief of the proprietors of that company, tho' it is well known they had gain'd several millions by the scheme. This sentence was so much the more severe, with regard to this gentleman, as he was a very great loser by the transaction itself; and as it appear'd, when his allowance was settled in the house of commons, that he had done many signal services to this nation; a few of which are as follow. In 1706, he ventur'd his whole fortune in the hands of private persons, at *Venice*, for the use of prince *Eugene*'s army; and the money came so opportunely, that the prince declar'd, he ow'd his raising the siege of *Turin*, no less to his receiving the sums in question, than to the bravery of his troops. And on prince *Eugene*'s sending count *Honsdorff* hither, with the news, particular thanks were brought from the prince, to Sir *Theodore*, for his great service at that important juncture. In 1710, on the change of the ministry, the treasury was so low in cash, towards the end of the year, that the army in *Flanders* was on the point of disbanding, for want of their arrears; whereupon Sir *Theodore*, to whom the government was then indebted 100,000*l.* was applied to by the new ministry for 50,000*l.*

50,000 *l.* more, on that urgent occaſion. That gentleman giving his bill for this ſum, it came ſo ſeaſonably, that lord *Oxford* told him, in council, that her majeſty had commanded him to return Sir *Theodore* her particular thanks, and to add, that ſhe was ready to confer on him any honour he might think proper to accept; to which Sir *Theodore* replied, that it was honour ſufficient for him, to have been any ways uſeful to her majeſty, and the nation. His ſervices were ſo well remembred, that king *George* I. offered to make him a peer of *Ireland*. Lord *Godolphin* entertain'd ſo good an opinion of this gentleman, that when any contract was to be made between Sir *Theodore* and the treaſury, his lordſhip us'd to declare, that Sir *Theodore* was always ſo reaſonable, that it wou'd be needleſs to peruſe his propoſals. Being nominated one of the lords of trade, in queen *Anne*'s reign, he declin'd that honour. The nation is oblig'd to Sir *Theodore*, for a multitude of uſeful reflections on commerce, now in print.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

CHRISTOPHER *Greenwood*, of *Sters-Green*, in *Surrey*, Eſq; to Miſs *Anne Robins*, of *Peckham*.—Major *John Scott*, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards, to Miſs *Carnegie*, ſiſter of Sir *James Carnegie*, Bart. in *Scotland*.—Sir *Robert Henderſon*, of *Fordel*, Bart. to Mrs. *Mackenzie*. — Mr. *Herbert Wilde*, an eminent apothecary in *Great Poultney-Street*, to Miſs *Hawkins*, ſiſter to *Cæſar Hawkins*, Eſq; ſerjeant ſurgeon to his majeſty.—*James Murray*, Eſq; to the lady *Wentworth*, relict of Sir *Butler Wentworth*, Bart.—*John Gilbert Cooper*, jun. of *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Wrighte*, of *Leiceſter*.— The lady of the Hon. *Thomas Molineaux*, Eſq; brought to bed of a ſon.—Counteſs of *Dyſart*, of a ſon.—The dutcheſs of *Chandos*, of a ſon.—The lady of *Charles Frederick*, Eſq; ſiſter to the lord viſcount *Falmouth*, of a ſon and heir.—Counteſs of *Egmont*, of a daughter.—The lady *Frances Meadows*, ſiſter to the duke of *Kingſton*, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

LIEUT. Col. *Greenwood*, who was wounded at the battle of *Dettingen*, where he behaved very gallantly.—*Michael Harvey*, of *Coombe* in *Surrey*, Eſq; member in ſeveral parliaments for *Milborne-Port* in *Somerſetſhire*.—Rev. Mr. *Balguy*, vicar of *Northallerton* in *Yorkſhire*, and prebendary of *Saliſbury*, well known to the learned world. — Capt. *William Lorance*, aged near 80, formerly an experienced and able commander in the *Italian* and *Turkey* trades.—*Mark Kirby*, Eſq; who ſerved the office of ſheriff for *Yorkſhire*, 1737.—*Charleton Thruppe*, Eſq; at *Hampſtead*, for many years an eminent *Spaniſh* merchant.—Sir *Thomas Peyton*, Bart. He is ſucceeded by his nephew, now Sir *Charles Peyton*, Bart. His lady died 4 days after. — *William Poyntz*, Eſq; treaſurer to the exciſe, and brother to the Hon. *Stephen Poyntz*, Eſq;—Rev. Mr. *Nelſon*, vicar of *South-Shields* near *Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne*, and many years maſter of the grammar-ſchool at *Houghton-le-Spring*.—Counſellor *Roberts*, formerly an eminent practitioner in the court of *Chancery*.—*Robert Dennet*, Eſq; one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and an eminent ſopeboiler, in *Eaſt-Smithfield*. — *William Hall*, of *Whitehall*, Eſq; one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion in *Scotland*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *John Hicks*, jun. preſented to the rectory of *Charlton* near *Dover*, and alſo to the other rectory of *Ringwold*, or *Kinſwold*, between *Dover* and *Deal*.—Mr. *Alliſon*, choſen lecturer of St. *Martin's Outwich* within *Biſhopſgate*, in the room of Mr. *Fayting*, lately preſented to the rectory of the ſaid church.—Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, lord biſhop of *Saliſbury*, tranſlated to the ſee of *London*.—*Beaumont Whitehead*, M.A. preſented to the vicarage of *Arkſey* near *Doncaſter*.—*Lawrence Bourne*, M. A. to the vicarage of *Dronfield*, in *Derbyſhire*.—Mr. *Richard King*, choſen lecturer of St. *George's* in the county of *Middleſex*.—*Robert Laxton*, M. A. preſented to the vicarage of *Foxton* in *Cambridgeſhire*.—Mr. *Nicholas Simons*, to the vicarage of *Chiſler*, in the dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

SAMUEL *Reynardſon*, Eſq; F. R. S. and one of the ſix clerks in chancery, elected a member of the ſociety of antiquaries. Sir *W. Milner*, Bart. made caſhire of the exciſe. — *George Hind*, Eſq; made conſul to the *Britiſh* merchants in *France*.—His grace the duke of *Bedford*, choſen a governor of the *Charter-Houſe*, in the room of the late biſhop of *London*.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Brayley*, late of *Bridgewater*, braſier and tinman.—*William Hall*, late of the pariſh of St. *Paul Covent-Garden*, cheeſe-monger.—*James Duke Cripſe*, now or late of *Wandſworth* in *Surrey*, brewer.—*Henry Edwards* of *Cambridge*, victualler.—*John Angel*, of *Drury-Lane*, hoſier.—*William Nurſe*, now or late of *Nailſworth*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, clothier.—*Robert Moody*, of *Doncaſter*, in *Yorkſhire*, merchant.—*John Burton* of St. *Anne*, *Limehouſe*, anchor-ſmith, dealer and chapman. — *Joſeph Shortland* and *Thomas Shortland*, both of *Rowell*, otherwiſe *Rothwell*, in *Northamptonſhire*, partners, glaziers, and dealers.

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* OCTOBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. *pr* l. s. d.	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1					98 ¾	96 ¼		96 ¾ ⅞	88 ½ ¾	18s a 17	8 0 0	N.N.W.	fair cold
2	Sunday											E.	fair cold
3					98 ¾	96 ¼ ⅛		96 ⅞	88¾ 89¼	17s a 16	8 10 0	N.W.	fair
4			106 ½	100 ½	98 ⅞	96 ⅜		96 ⅞ 97	89 ¼	16s a 13	8 10 0	N.	fair clou.
5	129		106 ½		98 ⅞	96 ⅜		96 ⅞	89 ¼	15s a 13	8 10 0	W.N.W.	fair
6	129 ½		106 ½		98 ¾ 99	96 ½ ¾		96 ¾ ⅞	89 ¼	14s a 16	8 10 0	N.N.E.	fair cold
7		182			99	97		97 ¼	89 ⅜	16s a 17	8 10 0	N.E.	foggy fair
8					99 ¼ ½	97		97 ¼	89 ⅜	16s	8 15 0	N.E.	fair
9	Sunday											S.S.E.	clou. war.
10	130	183 ½	107		99 ½ ¾	97 ½ 98		97¼ ⅞ 98	89 ¼ 90	17s a 18	8 15 0	N.N.W.	fair cold
11	130 ¼ ½	184	107 ¼		99¼ 100	97 ⅜		98 ¼ ⅜	90 ¼	18s a 19	8 15 0	N. W.	sharp wi.
12		183 ¼			99 ⅞	98 97 ¾		97 ⅞ 98	90 ¼ ½	17s a 15		N. W.	snow
13	130 ½	183 ¼	108		100 ⅜ ¼	98		98 ⅛	90 ¼ 91	16s a 17	8 10 0	W.	fair cold
14		183 ½			100	97 ⅞ 98		97 ⅞ 98	90 ½	17s a 19	8 10 0	N.	fair cold
15	127 ½				100 ⅛	98		98	90 ½ ¼	19s a 21	10 0 0	S.W.	rain all d.
16	Sunday											N.W.	fair
17	127 ½	183 ½			100	98	99	97 ⅞ ¼	90 ¼ ⅜	21s a 18	0 15 0	W.N.W.	cloudy
18			107 ¼	101 ⅜	99 ¾	97 ¾	98 ¼ ¾	97 ½ 97	90 ¼	19s	1 0 0	W.byN.	windy
19	126 ¾	183			99 ¾	97 ½ ¼	98 ¼	97 ¼	90 89 ¾	19s	1 0 0	W.S.W	cloudy
20	126 ¾ ¼ ⅞		107		99 ⅞ ⅝	97 ¼	98	97 ⅛ ⅜	89 ¾ ½	18s a 14	0 17 0	S.W.	cloudy
21	127 ⅛		107		99 ¾	97 ⅜ ⅞	98 ¼	97⅜ ⅝ ½	89 ¼ ½	17s a 20	0 17 6	S.S.W.	fair war.
22	127 ½ ⅜				99 ¾	97 ⅞	98 ¼	97 ⅝ ¾	89 ¼	20s a 21	1 0 0	S.E.	fair war.
23	Sunday											E.S.E.	rain fair
24	127 ¼	183 182	107	101 ½	99 ¼	98	98 ½	97¼ ½ ¼	89 ½	20s a 19	0 17 6	N.	fair warm
25	127½ 127	180	106 ½		99 ¼	97 ½ ½	98 97 ⅞	97¼ 96¾	89 ¼ ⅛	18s a 17	1 0 0	S.W.	cloudy
26	127 126⅔		106	99 ⅛ 99		97 ½ ¼	96 95 ⅝	97 ⅛ 97	89 ¼ ⅛	17s a 19	1 0 0	S.byW.	misling
27	225			99	99 ⅛ ¼	97 ¼	95 ¾	96 ⅞ 97	89 ¼	19s a 17	1 0 0	S.S.E.	temper.
28		180 ¾ ½		99 ¼	99 ¼ ⅛	97 ¼	95 ¾	97 96 ⅞	89 ½ ½	18s a 20	1 0 0	S.W.	drizling
29		180 ¾		99	99 ¼	97	95 ¾	97	89 ¼	18s a 19	1 0 0	S.E.	fair
30	Sunday.											S.byE.	fair
31	125	180 ½		99 ¼	99 ⅛	97 ¼	95 ⅛	96 ⅛	89 ½	18s	1 0 0	S.	cloudy
	Lot. Tick.	14*l.*	13*l.* 15*s.*	13*l.* 15*s.*		13*l.* 18*s.*	14*l.* 5*s.*	14*l.* 14*s.*	16*l.* 10*s.*	17*l.* 10*s.*	18*l.* 8*s.*	19*l.* 5*s.*	20*l.* 5*s.* 20*l.* 21*l.*

25*l.* 10*s.* 26*l.* 24*l.*

BILL *of Mortality from* Sept. 27, *to* Oct. 25.

Christ.	Males 594	Femal. 526	1120
Buried	Males 928	Femal. 916	1844
Died under 2 Years old			688
Between 2 and 5			139
5 and 10			47
10 and 20			58
20 and 30			159
30 and 40			170
40 and 50			192
50 and 60			145
60 and 70			108
70 and 80			73
80 and 90			37
90 and 100			8
			1844

Buried		
Within the Walls		137
Without the Walls		473
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		869
City & Sub. *West.*		365
		1844

Weekly *Oct.*		
4		410
11		457
18		489
25		488
		1844

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2*s.*
Wheat 30*s.* to 34*s.* per Q.

FROM *Hanover* we hear, that his *Britannick* majesty, after taking the diversion of hunting at *Gobrde*, and reviewing some regiments canton'd thereabout, proceeded as far as *Lawenbourg*, the most northern dutchy of his *German* dominions, where he arrived the 2d inst. *N. S.* and passed under a triumphal arch erected for the purpose, and surrounded by the citizens, who received him with prodigious shouts and acclamations, being in an excess of joy at the honour done them, by his majesty's coming to visit their town. The next day he went to see his town of *Ratzbourgh* at the northern extremity of the abovementioned dutchy, where he was likewise received with all the usual demonstrations of joy; and the next morning he set out on his return to *Gobrde*, where he passed some days, and returned on the 18th to *Hanover*.

Since our last, we have heard, that not only the magistrates of *Haerlem*, but also those of *Leyden* and *Rotterdam*, have been changed, and that the stadtholder's commissaries were to proceed next to *Tergau*, for the same purpose, from thence to *Gorcum*, and then to *Dort*. In short, all the towns of the province of *Holland*, except the town of *Medenblick* in *North-Holland*, have agreed to the resolution taken by the states of that province, to authorize the prince stadtholder to change the regency of such towns as should not declare against it within eight days; but to the honour of the magistrates of that little town, the people notified within the term limited, their desire to have their old magistrates continued in the exercise of their employments.

The states of *Zealand* have acted a more vigorous part than the states of any of the other provinces; for they have resolved to continue the pachts or duties upon consumption, tho' in most of the other provinces they have been abolished at the desire of the people; but as the people in several towns of that province, seemed resolved to oppose this measure, the states who were determined to maintain this antient method of raising money for the publick service, till some new method can be found for that purpose, thought proper to support their authority, by commanding a military force, the day they renewed the contract with the pachters.

By the last letters from the *Hague* we are told of its being reported there, that the princess of *Orange* and *Nassau* is again with child.

The definitive treaty of peace having been signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle* the 18th *N. S.* * by the ministers of *France*, and the two maritime powers, it is said, that all the other ministers have since signed, except those of the king of *Sardinia*, and that the three powers who first signed the treaty, have since signed an act, whereby those of his *Sardinian* majesty are obliged to conform to the dispositions contained in that treaty.

Among the many good, they have already, in the *Austrian Netherlands*, begun to feel one bad effect of the peace; for about 300 deserters, disbanded soldiers, and other vagabonds had gathered into a body, and plundered several villages as well as passengers, whereupon a party of 150 *Austrian* grenadeers were sent in pursuit of them, but the former stood to their arms, and would have defeated the regular party, if a body of 300 *French* had not come opportunely to their assistance. However, the vagabonds fought it out desperately, and were almost all either killed or taken.

On the 7th inst. *N. S.* a grand chapter was held at *Worms* for the election of a coadjutor to the elector and bishop of *Treves*, for the bishoprick of *Worms*, at which count *Cobenzal*, as the emperor's minister, assisted; and the choice fell upon the elector and bishop of *Mentz*, which is a great point gained for the house of *Austria*, because of the latter's being entirely in their interest, and at present a prince to whom we pay a yearly subsidy.

A perplexing dispute has lately been brought upon the carpet at *Ratisbon* about the guardianship of *Saxe-Weymar*, which the duke of *Saxe-Gotha* claims as his right, and is supported in this claim by a very powerful court; nay, the civilians on his side are very little short of saying, that the emperor is not a competent judge in the affair of litigated guardianships; and they seem strongly to maintain, that the right which his imperial majesty arrogates to himself, after the example of his predecessors, to confirm guardianships, is an incroachment upon the rights and privileges of the princes of *Germany*. The imperial court has this affair very much at heart, and are in hopes of having secured a majority of votes both in the electoral college, and college of princes of the diet at *Ratisbon*, in favour of the duke of *Saxe-Saalfeldt-Cobourg*, who claims it by right, and by virtue of the emperor's rescripts.

The famous baron *Trenck* has lately attempted to make his escape from the castle of *Spielberg*, where by his sentence he is to remain a prisoner for life; whereupon he has been more closely confined, and one half of what is allowed him for his daily support taken away. (*See* p. 427.)

On

* *See before*, p. 475.

On the 28th ult. *N. S.* the general dyet of *Poland* was opened with the uſual ſolemnity, and proceeded to the election of a marſhal. The candidates were M. *Siemienſki*, deputy from *Leopol*, and M. *Malachowſki*, regimentary of the crown; and as the former was ſupported by the potent family of *Czartoryſki*, the diſpute was carried to ſuch a height, that they were on the point of adjourning; but M. *Malachowſki* ſtood up and made a ſpeech, importing, that he was glad of having an opportunity to ſhew how the beſt ſervices might be rendered to the publick, which he took to be ſacrificing all private purſuits of power, intereſt, or glory to the welfare of the nation, and concluded with giving his own vote, and deſiring the concurrence of his friends in favour of his rival, whereupon M. [illegible] was unanimouſly choſen; ſince which, the dyet has proceeded with a tranquillity unuſual in that kingdom.

Mr. *Burnaby*, his *Britannick* majeſty's miniſter to the proteſtant cantons of *Switzerland*, having been informed of a propoſition made to the canton of *Fribourg*, for affording an aſylum to the young pretender, wrote immediately to the regency of that canton, to ſignify how diſagreeable ſuch a ſtep would be to the king his maſter; and has ſince cauſed that letter, together with the anſwer from the regency, to be printed. (*Which ſee*, p. 462, 463.)

The Monthly Catalogue *for* October, 1748.

Controversy *and* Divinity.

1. DR. *Deacon* tried before his own tribunal. By *J. Robinſon*, pr. 1*s*. *Owen*.

2. A dialogue between *Archibald* and *Timothy*; or, ſome obſervations upon the dedication and preface to the late hiſtory of the popes, pr. 1*s*. *Dodd*.

3. The chriſtian's magazine. By Dr. *James Mauclerc*. Revis'd by *S. Richardſon*, the editor of *Pamela*, pr. 4*s*. *Hodges*.

4. An humble and modeſt addreſs to the biſhops; concerning the extraordinary progreſs of popery, *&c.* pr. 6*d*. *Owen*.

Miscellaneous.

5. The adventures of *Gil-Blas*. A new tranſlation, in 4 pocket volumes, adorn'd with 33 cuts, pr 6*s*. in ſheets. *J. Oſborne*.

6. The works of the marchioneſs *de Lambert*, pr. 3*s*. *Owen*.

* 7. The tatlers, in 4 vols. 12mo. with the motto's tranſlated. pr. 10*s*.

8. Egregious quackery diſplay'd; or, a narrative of the memorable caſe o the late ſignor capitano *Maſſeo*, pr. 6*d*. *Cobham*.

9. A *French* idiomatical and critical vocabulary, alphabetically digeſted. By *J. Caſtoil*, pr. 2*s*. *Hodges*.

Poetry.

10. The peace. A poem, pr. 1*s*. *Woodfall*.

11. Epiſtolæ duæ, altera peregrinantis, altera ruſticantis, pr. 6*d*. *Rivingtons*.

12. The glory of *Spain* ſubdued by *Britiſh* valour. A poetical narrative of the taking the *Glorioſa Spaniſh* man of war, pr. 1*s*. *Cooper*.

13. *Muſidorus*: A poem ſacred to the memory of Mr. *James Thompſon*, pr. 1*s*. *Griffiths*.

14. The monoſyllable *If*, A ſatire, pr. 6*d*. *Carpenter*.

15. A new way to pay old debts. A comedy. By *Ph. Maſſenger*, pr. 1*s*. *Dodſley*.

Political.

16. The intereſt, of the empreſs-queen, *&c.* betrayed by the preliminary articles, pr. 1*s*. (See *p.* 435.)

17. Miniſterial artifice detected, being an anſwer to the preceding pamphlet, pr. 6*d*. *Hill*.

18. Conſiderations on the advantage of yielding up to *Spain* the unexpir'd term of the *Aſſiento* contract for an equivalent, pr. 1*s*. *Cooper*.

19. That which has been may be; or, the *Dutch* remonſtrance concerning the late proceedings and practices in *Holland*. pr. 6*d*. *Owen*.

20. The royal *Brandenburgher Great Britain*'s bail, pr. 6*d*.

21. Ways and means; or, an eaſy method to raiſe the ſupplies, pr. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

* 22. Serious conſiderations on the ſeveral high duties. Edit. 6. pr. 6*d*. *Birt*.

Sermons.

23. A ſermon preach'd at the anniverſary meeting of the governors, *&c.* of the *Northampton* infirmary. By the biſhop of *Peterborough*. *Dodd*.

24. The nature, morality, and divine influence of muſick. At *Glouceſter*, at the anniverſary meeting of the 3 choirs. By *J. Newton*, M. A. *Cave*.

25. The great evil, of not loving the lord *Jeſus Chriſt*. By *Sol. Owen Caradoc*, and publiſh'd by *Ed. Jones*. *Oſwald*.

26. A warning to all chriſtian governors and ſubjects to follow righteouſneſs and faith. At the grand ſeſſions held at *Caermarthen*. By *David Surrlock*, A. M. *R. Baldwin*, jun.

27. Sermons on ſeveral ſubjects. By the late Rev. Mr. *James Shepherd*; with a ſermon on his death, by Dr. *Doddridge*. pr. 2*s*. *Buckland*.

28. The knowledge of Chriſt and him crucified explain'd and improv'd in five ſermons in *Briſtol*. By the late Rev. Mr. *Kirby Reyner*, pr. 1*s*. *Hett* and *Oſwald*.


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12
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Lubeck
P.T OF HOLSTEIN
Wakenitz
Steinhorst
Ritzbuttle
Brunshusen
Stade
Altenah
HAMBURG
Tritton
Ratzburg
DUTCHY OF SAXE
Mollen
Brunsdorp
Schidenburg
Elbe R.
Carelsnat
Bremerfurd
Buxtehude
LAUWENBURG
Borgstorff
Nibuttelschluis
LAUWENBURG
Boitzenburg
Bleicher
DUTCHY OF
Harburg
Bullenhusen
Batling
Moosen Seven
BREMEN
Minsenburg
Ramelo
Alteburg
Blekede
Winsen
Scharnbeck
Stede
LUNENBURG
Rosdorp
Hotopanta
Otterberg
DUTCHY
Hansted
Dalenburg
Weyning
Domitz
Eldena
Weser R.
BREMEN
OF
Rotenburg
Scharle
Bunnenbuttle
Amtlickhausen
Romstet
Gorde
Elbe R.
Ellenborg
VERDEN
Delmenhorst
Bridel
Medingen
DANNEBURG
DUTCHY
OF
Hunte R.
Tedinkhausen
Viselhoven
VERDEN
Soltau
Embecke
Witfen
Garlop
Schnakenburg
Aller R.
Wizendorp
Ultzen
Sulendorp
C.TY OF DANNEBURG
Bomesin
To Frankenburg
Hes. Caſſel
Walsrode
Hermansburg
Bodendick
Glems
Ribaw
Hoy
Weyhausen
Nendorf
LUNENBURG
Drakenburg
Bargfield
Diſdorf
Soltwedel
C.TY OF HOY
Gilten
Winsen
Wittingen
BRANDENBURG
Sidlburg
Almershusen
Esel
Marenholtz
Nienberg
Wickenberg
ZELL
Muden
Altendorf
To Lunenburg.
Linsburg


A NEW MAP OF
HIS MAJESTY's
HANOVER
DOMINIONS
By T. Kitchin, Geog.r
English Miles
5 10 20 30
Longitude E. from London
52
9
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11
C.ty OF HOY
Drakenburg
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Liebenau
Diepenau
To Hessia
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Stolhe R.
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Wunstorf
SCHAUMBURG C.ty
Petershagen
Sachsenhagen
Lim burg
Minden
Minden Pt.
Pt. of OSNABURG B.k
RAVENSBERG C.
To Hes. Cas. & Lipp
Weser R.
Vlothan
Hamelen
Artzen
Lemgow
Pyrmont
PATERBORN B.k
CORVEY
ABB.
Gilten
Almershusen
Linsburg
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Wickenberg
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ZELL
Aller R.
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Gifhorn
Wolfsburg
Forrsfeld
Campe
Meinersen
Ocker
Bisendorf
Bickling
Marienwerder
Herrenhausen
Bugdorf
HANOVER
Leine R.
Deister R.
Pattensen
CALENBERG D.
Hallerspring
Munder
Coppen Brugge C.
Voldagsen
Brugge
Salze
Detfurt
Sarstede
Hildesheim
BISHOPRIC OF HILDESHEIM
BRUNSWICK
Wolfenbuttel
WOLFENBUTTLE
Schappenstad
Schoningen
Konings Lutter
MAGDEBURG
DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA
HALBERSTAT
Widela
Gollar
Halberstat
Woringen rode
Blanckenburg
To Stolberg
Elbingerode
Hasselfield
Osterode
St. Andreasberg
HARTZ WALD
Grund
Lauterberg
Lindenthal
Gandersum
Zellerfeld
Pr. of ANHALT
Wolchenrieth
Stolberg
Klettenburg
HOLTZMINDEN C.
Blechroda
Stadt Worbis
Lora
Duderstat
Gebelhausen
To Hildesheim
Gottingen
Brakenburg
Hoya
Leine R.
Weser R.
Pr. of HESSE
EICHFELD
Heiligenstat
THURINGIA
Wahlingen
Northeim
Hollen
Grubenhagen
Pr.
Frankenhorst
To Hildesheim
To Lunenburg
BRANDENBURG

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1748.

account of the moſt antient and illuſtrious family of BRUNSWICK, *and a deſcription of his* MAJESTY'S *Hanover dominions.*

THE family of *Brunſwick* is divided into two branches, that of *Wolfenbuttle*, and that of *Lunenburg*. The former was lately ſub-divided o three branches, *viz. Brunſwick*, *olfenbuttle*, and *Beveren*; but *unſwick* becoming extinct in 1704, d *Wolfenbuttle* in 1735, theſe ee branches are now united in t of *Beveren*. The branch of *nenburg* was likewiſe of late ſub-ided into two branches, that of *ll*, and that of *Hanover*; but the rmer became extinct by the death the laſt duke, without heirs le, and his dominions devolved the late elector of *Hanover*, king *erge* I. of *Great Britain*, by his rriage with the ſaid laſt duke's ughter, and ſole heireſs, *Sophia rothea*, who dy'd in *November*, 26, at the caſtle of *Ahlen*, where reſided after the diſſolution of r marriage, pronounced by the nſiſtory court of *Hanover*, in *De-ber*, 1694. Both theſe branches, d, conſequently, all the princes this illuſtrious family, are de-nded from *Erneſt*, duke of *Lunen-g*, who died in 1546; the *Wol-fenbuttle* branch from *Henry* the eldeſt ſon, and that of *Hanover* from *William* the youngeſt ſon. From this *William* was lineally deſcended *Erneſt* duke of *Hanover*, his preſent majeſty's grand-father, who, by the interceſſion of king *William*, obtained the electoral dignity by a vote of the college of electors in the dyet at *Ratiſbon*, on *Oct.* 17, 1692, and the emperor's inveſtiture in the month of *December* following; but as the college of princes, and ſome of the electors proteſted againſt it, the affair was not finiſhed till *June* 30, 1708, when the three colleges of the dyet agreed to the eſtabliſhment of the electorate in the perſon of his eldeſt ſon, the late king *George* I. of *Great Britain*, and his heirs; who thereupon, by his miniſter, took his ſeat in the electoral college of the dyet at *Ratiſbon*, which he and his preſent majeſty have ever ſince continued to poſſeſs.

But to trace this family ſome centuries higher: *Guelph* III. earl of *Altorf* and *Ravenſberg*, and duke of *Carinthia*, dying without iſſue, in the year 1055, his dominions devolved to *Cunigunda* his ſiſter, and wife of *Azo* or *Albert*, a powerful prince in *Lombardy*, deſcended from *Marcus Actius Balbus*, grand-father by the mother's ſide to the *Roman* emperor *Auguſtus Cæſar* *.

To this *Azo* ſucceeded his ſon, *Guelph* IV. earl of *Altorf*, and firſt

* *Suetonii Octavius, cap.* 4.

into the river, where they were all drowned, ſo that the town was no more infeſted with any ſuch vermin. At the end of the twelvemonth, the piper came and demanded his reward, but the burghers thinking it too great, would have put him off with a trifle, which he rejected with diſdain, and ſwore he would be revenged. The burghers, not ſuſpecting that a poor piper could do them an injury, deſpiſed his menace, and he left the town for that time; but ſoon after, on *June* 26, 1284, being a *Sunday* morning, when the people were all at church, the piper returned, marched through the town, playing on his pipe and tabor, and all the children of the town followed him to the top of a neighbouring hill, called *Coppleburg*, which pened, ſwallow'd up the piper and all the children, and then cloſed up again; tho' ſome ſay they entered at a cave, which is there ſtill to be ſeen. But which ſoever it was, neither the piper nor the children were ever more heard of. In remembrance of this cataſtrophe, the citizens, for many years after, dated all their publick writings from the day they loſt their children, as is evident from ſeveral old deeds and records. They ſtill call the ſtreet, through which the children paſſed, *Tabor-Street*; and at the foot of the hill there is a great pillar of ſtone, with an inſcription in barbarous *Latin* verſe, by which it appears, that 130 children were thus loſt."

The dutchy of *Lunenburg*, including *Zell*, has the dominions of *Brandenburg* and *Mecklenburg* on the eaſt; the county of *Hoy*, and *Bremen* and *Verden* on the weſt; the territories of *Hamburg*, and the dutchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg* on the north; and *Hanover*, *Hildeſheim* and *Wolfenbuttle* on the ſouth.

The principal towns are,

1. *Zell*, on a ſandy plain, near the conflux of the *Aller* and *Fuhſe*, 24 miles north of *Hanover*. The town is antient, having a charter dated 1203. It conſiſts of 3 ſtreets that run parallel, and is well fortified, but not regular. In the neighbourhood of it ſtands the caſtle of *Ahlen* before mentioned, where the conſort of his late majeſty lived from the time of her divorce till her death*.

2. *Ulitzen*, a neat compact little town, at the conflux of the *Wiper* and two other rivulets, which form the river *Ilmenaw*, 33 miles north-eaſt of *Zell*. This is ſaid to be the place, from whence the firſt *Anglo-Saxons* went to *Britain*.

3. *Harburg*, on the river *Latze*, near its influx into the *Elbe*, almoſt over againſt *Hamburg*, above 50 miles north of *Zell*. This town has great privileges, and is a populous rich trading town, having a tolerable harbour for ſhipping upon the *Elbe*, which has been lately much improved. It is well fortified, and has a regular citadel; but its chief ſtrength conſiſts in its ſluices, by which the country round may be laid under water. In the late reign it became famous for a lottery ſet up here, called the *Harburg* lottery, which brought the indignation of the houſe of commons upon the projectors.

4. *Lunenburg*, the metropolis of the dutchy of the ſame name, ſtands on the river *Ilmenaw*, which is navigable here, and is 43 miles north of *Zell*. It was formerly one of the *Hans-Towns*, and an imperial city; and is a very antient one, being mentioned in the reign of the emperor *Henry* II. as the greateſt city belonging to *Otho*, duke of *Saxony*, *anno* 1073. It is about 2 miles in compaſs, the ſtreets broad, and moſt of the houſes tolerably well built. Its chief trade is in ſalt, made from ſprings that riſe within the walls, and has three principal churches, and a fine univerſity. In *St. Michael*'s, one of its churches, there is a table before the great altar,

* *See our* Magazine *for* September *laſt*, p. 431.

tar, of pure *Arabian* gold, 8 foot long, and 4 wide, which had ſeveral paſſages of the bible chaſed on it, and the rim embelliſhed with precious ſtones; but the chaſing is moſtly worn out, and in 1698, it was ſtripp'd by thieves of 200 rubies and emeralds, together with a large diamond. The table was taken from the *Saracens* in *Italy*, and preſented to this church by *Otho*, duke of *Saxony*, and firſt emperor of *Germany*.

5. *Bardwick*, 4 miles below *Lunenburg*, on the ſame river, now only a village, but formerly a ſtrong and populous city, reckoned to have been the firſt in *Saxony*, and to have been built 990 years before *Chriſt*. It is ſuppoſed to have had its name from a college of the antient poets, called *Bards*, which is ſaid to have been of old in this city.

6. *Danneberg*, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſtands on the river *Jetze*, 6 miles from its influx into the *Elbe*, and 33 ſouth-eaſt of *Lunenburg*. It is ſituated in a rich and fruitful country; and about a dozen miles to the north-weſt of it is the elector's famous hunting ſeat, called *Gorde*, where his majeſty took much diverſion this laſt ſummer*.

The dutchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg* has *Lubeck* and *Holſtein* on the north and weſt, *Mecklenburg* on the eaſt, and *Lunenburg* on the ſouth. This dutchy was like to have occaſioned a war in 1689, ſeveral princes having laid claim to it, upon the death of its then duke, without heirs male; but the duke of *Lunenburg-Zell* having got poſſeſſion, the reſt, by deeds, paſſed from or compounded their claims.

The chief towns are,

1. *Lawenburg*, which ſtands where the *Stegnitz* falls into the *Elbe*, 14 miles north of *Lunenburg*.

2. *Ratzburg*, encompaſs'd by a lake of the ſame name, 16 miles ſouth of *Lawenburg*. It was formerly a biſhoprick, but ſecularized by the treaty of *Weſtphalia* in 1648, the territory of which was given to the duke of *Mecklenburg*, and the town and caſtle to *Lawenburg* †.

3. *Steinhorſt*, the chief town of a lordſhip, commonly placed by the maps within the confines of *Holſtein*, but claimed as a part of, or dependent upon the dutchy of *Lawenburg*, and had like to have occaſioned a war between the electorate and the king of *Denmark* in 1738. The town lies about 15 miles north-weſt of *Ratzburg*, and is remarkable for nothing elſe.

Bremen and *Verden* have the king of *Denmark*'s dominions of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorſt* upon the weſt, *Hoy* and *Lunenburg* on the ſouth and eaſt, and the *Elbe* and *Vican* on the north. This country was, in 1712, taken from the *Swedes* by the king of *Denmark*, and by him ſold to his late majeſty, ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne of *Great Britain*.

The chief towns are,

1. *Verden*, on the *Aller*, near its conflux with the *Weſer*, formerly an imperial city, and is now a pretty large and populous town.

2. *Bremen*, capital of the dutchy, a free imperial city, and the 3d in rank among the *Hans-Towns*. It is ſituated on both ſides the *Weſer*, about 25 miles below *Verden*, and ſo antient, that there is no record of its original. It is now a town of great trade, tho' the ſhips can come no higher than to a place 6 miles below, where they are obliged to load and unload, and where this city has its cuſtom-houſe.

3. *Stade*, ſituated in a fruitful country on the river *Schwingel*, which falls into the *Elbe* 2 miles below the town. It has a good trade, and a healthy air, and was formerly a free imperial city, and one of the *Hans*; but has long ſince loſt that privilege. It was a town in the time of the *Romans*, and by them called

* *See our* Magazine *for* October *laſt*, p. 479. † *Ibid.*

called *Statio*, becauſe their fleet for guarding the *Elbe*, was ſtationed here. Below this town, at the mouth of the *Schwingel*, is *Brunſhuſen*, a fort, where his majeſty has a conſiderable toll, all ſhips, except *Hamburghers*, being obliged to ſtop here and give an account of their lading, for which, when they come to *Hamburg*, they muſt pay a certain duty to an officer placed there by the regency of *Hanover*; and an *Engliſh* frigate of 24 guns is uſually ſtationed at the mouth of the *Schwingel*, in order, for this purpoſe, to oblige all ſhips to bring too.

The county of *Hoy*, or *Hoyn*, has *Bremen* on the north, *Minden* on the ſouth, *Lunenburg* on the eaſt, and *Diepholt* on the weſt. The chief towns are *Hoy* and *Nienburg*, both on the *Weſer*: They are but ſmall towns, but are both well fortified.

The county of *Diepholt* has *Delmenhorſt* on the north, *Minden* on the ſouth, *Hoy* on the eaſt, and *Oſnabrug* on the weſt. The only town of note in it, is *Diepholt* on the *Hunte*, which riſes out of the neighbouring lake of *Dummer*, and is but a ſmall town, defended by a fort or caſtle.

Having thus given a general deſcription of his majeſty's *Hanover* dominions, we ſhall conclude with a computation of their extent, in meaſured miles, according to the map. They are in length, from the confines ſouth of *Gottengen* to thoſe north of *Ratzburg*, about 200 miles; and in breadth, from the eaſt confines of the county of *Danneberg*, to the weſt confines of the dutchy of *Bremen*, about 170 miles; but as their figure is very irregular, and much indented by the dominions of other princes, their circumference is not near in proportion to their length and breadth.

Chief Subjects of the Weekly Journals.

THE *Weſtminſter Journal* of *Oct.* 29. *Nov.* 5, and 19, is wholly taken up with remarks on the famous pamphlet, of which we gave an abſtract in our laſt, p. 435, and which this writer ſuppoſes to be a m——l apology, in which light he ſays, it will appear one of the moſt artful performances, that has lately iſſued out of the mint of *Au*———*y*. An invective on the *French* miniſtry, for neglecting the intereſts of their maſter and his family, is certainly a concealed panegyrick on ſome other m——y, who muſt be inferred to have taken great care of the oppoſite intereſts.

John Trott-Plaid, Eſq; in his *Journal* of the 5th, takes his leave of his few readers; and ſo this m——l piece which has been repreſented as ſet up with a deſign of abuſing all who diſapprove the preſent meaſures, under the odious name of *Jacobite*, and drew upon it the animadverſions of *Old-England*, the *Remembrancer*, the *London-Evening-Poſt*, &c. which diſpute abundance of perſonal ſcurrility paſs'd on both ſides, made its laſt exit on this day.

The *Weſtminſter Journal* of the 12th contains ſome reflections, by *a Briton*, on the ſuppos'd indignity of ſending hoſtages to *France*, as ſtipulated by the treaty of peace. I do not think, ſays he, that our negotiators had a right to ſtipulate for the captivity of the meaneſt *Briton*, much more for two *Britons* of the firſt diſtinction, other than themſelves or their employers. It is no breach of duty to his majeſty, but a juſt and lawful aſſertion of one of the eſſential branches of our conſtitution, to ſay, that no power in this iſland, except the three eſtates in their legiſlative capacity, has authority to baniſh a free-born ſubject, without legal conviction of ſome crime by his country.

The *Remembrancer* of *Oct.* 29. and *Nov.* 5, gives us the famous ſpeech of *Appius Claudius*, in the ſenate of *Rome*, againſt the *Decemvirate*, laying open the grievances of the ſtate, and perſuading *Appius*, the chief of them, to reſign.——The *Remembrancer* of the 12th and 19th, humorouſly ſhews that the preſent ſet of m——s not only outdo a *Mazarine*, a *Richlieu*, or a *Wolſey*, but that they never had their like in former times, nor ever will in time to come.

Old-England of *Oct.* 29, and *Nov.* 5, upon the affair of *Dunkirk*, as to which makes the preſent t——y worſe than that of *Utrecht*. That of the 12th falls upon poor *Trott-Plaid* and his *Journal*, as alſo his ſuppoſed patron, under the fictitious name of *Selim Slim*.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 404.

The next ſpeech we ſhall give in the debate continued in your Magazine *for* September *laſt, was that made by* T. Veturius Geminus, arm. *which was in ſubſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Wiſh the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, had more attentively conſidered what my Hon. friend near me, who made this motion, concluded with. He concluded with telling us, that money muſt be had, and a ſufficient fund for raiſing that money muſt be eſtabliſhed; therefore, to ſtart objections and ſuggeſt inconveniences againſt what he propoſed, without offering any thing elſe in its ſtead, could anſwer no end but that of alarming and frightning the people, which might be of the moſt fatal conſequence in this dangerous conjuncture. This, I am perſuaded, the Hon. gentleman did not attend to, or forgot, otherwiſe he would not have been ſo particular in ſtating all thoſe inconveniences with which the tax now propoſed muſt be attended. That it will be a little inconvenient to our merchants importers; that it will add a trifle to the price of thoſe goods that are re-exported to a foreign market, eſpecially, if they lie a year or two in the merchants warehouſes here; and that it will inhance a little the price of ſuch of our manufactures as are made up, in whole or in part, of foreign materials, are conſequences, and bad conſequences too, which can neither be denied nor prevented. Theſe conſequences were all, I am certain, fully conſidered by my Hon. friend before he made his motion; but theſe conſequences, bad as they are, he ſaw, and every gentleman muſt ſee, are not near ſo bad, as thoſe which would have neceſſarily enſued from any other tax, or additional tax, that, in my opinion, could have been propoſed or thought of; and I ſhould be glad any gentleman in this houſe would give me cauſe to alter my opinion, by propoſing ſome other method for raiſing the ſupplies neceſſary for the enſuing year; for I promiſe for myſelf, and, I believe, I may, for all my friends in this houſe, that any ſuch propoſition ſhall be received with the utmoſt candour and attention, and moſt chearfully adopted, ſhould it appear to be liable to fewer or leſſer inconveniences than the propoſition now before us.

But, Sir, inſtead of attempting any ſuch thing, the only other propoſition hitherto made, is that of our leſſening our expence for the enſuing year; and how are we to do this? Why, by diſhonourably deſerting our allies, by being guilty of a moſt glaring inconſiſtency in our proceedings, by putting a moſt heinous affront upon our ſovereign, and by expoſing our country to what I think inevitable ruin. With regard to our allies, Sir, and firſt with regard to the houſe of *Auſtria*, by how many ſolemn treaties do we not ſtand engaged to defend that houſe, not only with a certain number of troops, but with our whole force, as often as it ſhall become neceſſary? And will any one ſay, that this caſe of neceſſity does not now exiſt? Then, with regard to the *Dutch*, we not only ſtand engaged by many ſolemn treaties to defend them, with our whole force, as often as it ſhall be neceſſary, but our honour is ſtill farther engaged, if poſſible, becauſe they

they have drawn themſelves into the war at our requeſt, and by furniſhing winter quarters to our troops. And, laſtly, with regard to the king of *Sardinia*, we have not only engaged to furniſh him with a certain ſum of money yearly towards carrying on the war; but our honour is ſtill farther engaged, becauſe he was drawn into the war by our means; and if any thing can be ſuppoſed to add to that obligation, it is his having performed ſo honourably and bravely every thing promiſed on his part, and his having ſo ſtedfaſtly and generouſly rejected all the advantages offered him again and again by our enemies.

If we conſider this, Sir, we muſt admit, that it would be in us the moſt diſhonourable part ever acted by any nation, to deſert our allies at this critical conjuncture, and, as the gentlemen propoſe, to leave the continent to take care of it ſelf; but this is not all, our rejecting this propoſition without ſubſtituting ſome other in its room, would be ſuch an inconſiſtency as was never, I believe, acted by any aſſembly of men. We have already voted, that 6,300,000 *l.* ſhall be raiſed by transferrable annuities, together with a premium of 10 *l. per cent.* to the ſubſcribers: We have already appointed the times when the money to be raiſed by theſe annuities ſhall be paid in; and in confidence that we would provide a proper fund for the payment of thoſe annuities, a very large ſum of money has already been advanced: Can we, after this, refuſe or neglect to provide a proper fund for this purpoſe? Would not our refuſal, or neglect, be ſuch an inconſiſtency in our conduct as, I am ſure, this houſe was never before guilty of?

Then, Sir, with regard to our ſovereign, we know that he has already entered into treaties with ſeveral foreign princes, by which he ſtands engaged to pay ſeveral ſubſidies, and ſeveral large ſums of money for the troops which they have reſpectively promiſed to furniſh him with, ſome of which troops are already in our army in *Flanders*, and the reſt upon their march thither: Would it not be putting an high affront upon his majeſty, ſhould we ſeparate without enabling him to perform his engagements? Can this be done without raiſing money? Can money be raiſed without eſtabliſhing a proper fund for the purpoſe? Nay, Sir, I muſt think, that ſuch a behaviour in us would be ſomething ſtill worſe: It would be a ſort of breach of faith towards our ſovereign. Have we not by our addreſſes, in former ſeſſions, approved of his majeſty's engaging to aſſiſt the queen of *Hungary* to the utmoſt of his power? Have we not promiſed to enable him to concert ſuch alliances, and purſue with vigour ſuch meaſures, as might be neceſſary for re-eſtabliſhing the publick tranquillity, and procuring a ſafe and honourable peace? Have we not, at the beginning of this very ſeſſion, given his majeſty our moſt determined aſſurance, that we will, in the proſecution of the preſent war, ſupport him to the utmoſt? Have we not promiſed to grant, in this ſeſſion, to his majeſty ſuch ſupplies, as may, in conjunction with his allies, enable him to carry on the war with vigour, and to ſupport the mutual intereſt of his majeſty and his allies? After ſuch ſolemn promiſes, can we give the leaſt countenance to a propoſition for laying his majeſty under a neceſſity to deſert his allies, and to leave the continent to take care of it ſelf? Would not our embracing ſuch a propoſition be juſtly deemed by the whole world without doors, a moſt notorious breach of faith towards our ſovereign?

But now, laſtly, Sir, I come to conſider

conſider the conſequences of this propoſition; for from thence I hope to ſhew clearly, that it would be attended with the inevitable ruin of our country. Upon the firſt news of ſuch a propoſition's receiving any countenance from a *Britiſh* parliament, the *Dutch* would ſue for peace upon any terms: Can we ſuppoſe that, in ſuch a caſe, the *French* would yield to them any part of their old barrier, or any part of the *Dutch Flanders* or *Brabant*, which they are now poſſeſſed of? No, Sir, the *French* would preſently ſee our deſign of attacking them by ſea and in *America*: They are ſenſible of their inability, with the aſſiſtance of *Spain* alone, to defend themſelves in either of theſe places againſt us; and, therefore, they would grant peace to the *Dutch* upon no other terms, than that of their joining with them in a league offenſive and defenſive againſt the emperor and *England*.

Then, Sir, with regard to the king of *Sardinia*, upon our withdrawing our ſupport from the war upon the continent, and putting a ſtop to the ſubſidy we are engaged to pay him, I need not ſay, he would preſently enter into a treaty with *France* and *Spain*: It would be no treaty: He muſt ſend them a *carte blanche*; and if they left him in poſſeſſion of any of his ports upon the *Mediterranean*, they would at leaſt preſcribe, that during the war he ſhould refuſe to admit any *Britiſh* ſhip or veſſel into any of his ports; and that he ſhould join with them in forcing the emperor and empreſs queen to accept of what terms of peace they pleaſed to propoſe.

In this caſe, Sir, could their imperial majeſties ſtand alone againſt the *French* and their new as well as old allies? If they did, their imperial diadem might be brought into imminent danger; therefore, we may ſuppoſe, they would yield the whole *Auſtrian Netherlands* to the *French*, and the greateſt part of their *Italian* dominions to the *Spaniards*; and farther, that they would be forced to agree, that during the war between *France* and *England*, no *Britiſh* ſhip ſhould be allowed to enter into any of their ports.

As ſoon as they had accompliſhed this, Sir, the houſe of *Bourbon* would ſend their orders to the king of *Portugal*, and all the princes and ſtates of *Italy*, not to have any communication with this country on pain of their higheſt diſpleaſure; and ſuch orders would, we may depend on it, be punctually obeyed; for in ſuch circumſtances, who durſt venture to diſpute their commands? Nay, they might, perhaps, by threats or money get all the ports of the *Baltick*, except the *Ruſſian*, ſhut againſt us; and in this caſe, I ſhould be glad to know how we could carry on even a naval war againſt the houſe of *Bourbon*, aſſiſted by the *Dutch*. We might, 'tis true, fit out a moſt powerful navy; becauſe all our merchant-ſhips, except coaſters and thoſe employed in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* trade, would of courſe be laid up in our harbours; but as neither the *French* nor *Spaniards* would then have occaſion to be at the expence of keeping up numerous land armies, they might, in a year or two, be able, with the aſſiſtance of the *Dutch*, to provide a navy at leaſt equal if not ſuperior to ours; and then, inſtead of attacking them, we ſhould find it difficult, if not impoſſible, to defend ourſelves here at home, and at the ſame time protect our poſſeſſions in the *Mediterranean* and the *Weſt-Indies*; for as to the *Eaſt-Indies*, the *French*, aſſiſted by the *Dutch*, would preſently be able to drive us quite away from that part of the world.

If what I have thus ſuppoſed,

Sir, ſhould be the effects of our deſerting our allies, and leaving the continent to take care of itſelf, I may ſubmit to every gentleman that hears me, whether it would not be attended with inevitable ruin to this nation; but as theſe ſuppoſitions may appear a little extravagant to ſome gentlemen, tho' they are far from appearing ſo to me, I ſhall ſuppoſe only, that by our withdrawing our ſupport from the war upon the continent, the *French* ſhould get poſſeſſion, and by treaty hold the whole *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and that the *Spaniards* ſhould get poſſeſſion and by treaty hold a great part of the *Auſtrian* dominions in *Italy*. This, I think, is the leaſt that can be ſuppoſed, as the indubitable effect of our withdrawing ourſelves entirely from the war upon the continent; and this is an effect that, I am confident, the very next campaign would produce. Should we, in this caſe, have nothing to fear from the houſe of *Bourbon*, even by ſea; they would then have nothing to fear from a land war, conſequently, they would apply themſelves wholly towards repairing and increaſing their marine; and the *Auſtrian Netherlands* would furniſh the *French* not only with an increaſe of revenue, but with a very great additional number of expert ſeamen. We know very well what a figure the *French* made by ſea about the time of the revolution, tho' they were then poſſeſſed of a very ſmall part of the *Netherlands*: Far from being in quiet poſſeſſion of *Lorrain*, and their commerce and plantations not near ſo extenſive as they are at preſent; yet they were then very near a match both for the *Dutch* and us at ſea, and, therefore, I am afraid, that notwithſtanding the preſent low condition of their marine, they might in a ſhort time become an overmatch for us alone at ſea, conſidering the many advantages they now have, or might have by our deſerting our allies, and conſidering that they would be ſupported by the whole naval power of *Spain* and the two *Sicilies*; for I muſt obſerve, that ſhould we deſert the queen of *Hungary*, his *Sicilian* majeſty would ſoon break through the neutrality he is now obliged to obſerve with reſpect to this nation.

Upon this ſuppoſition, therefore, Sir, which is the leaſt we can make, I think it is evident, that in a year or two we ſhould be in great danger of being overpowered even at ſea; and if this ſhould happen to be the caſe, the certain and immediate conſequence would be, our being overpowered not only at land, but upon our own land, the land of this iſland of *Great Britain*; for if the *French* were once maſters at ſea, they could pour in what armies they pleaſed, and when they pleaſed, upon us. Our ruin would thus become inevitable, and we ſhould fall unpitied by any of the nations around us; for who would pity, who would aid a nation that had broke all faith with its allies, and ſhewn no regard to the moſt expreſs ſtipulations in the moſt ſolemn treaties?

After what I have ſaid, Sir, there cannot, I think, be the leaſt doubt made of its being abſolutely neceſſary for us to ſupport the war upon the continent to the utmoſt of our power, and for that purpoſe to enable his majeſty to fulfil thoſe engagements which he has entered into by our advice, and with our approbation. This we cannot do, without borrowing a large ſum of money for the ſervice of the enſuing year; and no ſum of money can be borrowed, no perſon will lend, unleſs the parliament provide a fund ſufficient for ſecuring the repayment. I muſt, therefore, be of opinion, that to ſtart objections and ſuggeſt inconveniences against the fund now propoſed, without offering

offering any other, can be no teſtimony of any gentleman's regard for his country, or affection to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment. This, I am perſuaded, the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt did not duly attend to; for this tax, as well as every other, muſt be attended with ſome inconveniences both to our commerce and manufactures; but we have this comfort, that no trading country is free from taxes, and taxes too that lie more heavily upon their trade and manufactures than this, or any tax we have, can do upon ours. Therefore, if peace be reſtored, and ſuch a peace as this nation may with honour agree to, I have no fear of our being underſold at foreign markets, by the *French* or any other people in *Europe*; becauſe we have made, and ſhall make, I hope, to the end of the preſent war, ſuch a figure in *Europe*, as will intitle us to be as well treated at every foreign market as any of our rivals.

But, Sir, if we ſhould now deſert our allies, and thereby enable the *French* to dictate tariffs or treaties of commerce to all or moſt of the princes and ſtates in *Europe*, they would ſtipulate ſuch privileges and ſuch advantages for their merchants at all foreign markets worth going to, that none of our merchants could pretend to ſell any thing there: Nay, the nation it ſelf would be brought into ſuch contempt among all foreigners, that our merchants and ſeamen would be ill uſed and contemptuouſly treated at every port they reſorted to in *Europe*; and as the *French* would induſtriouſly propagate the contempt we had fallen into among our neighbours in *Europe*, they might prevail ſo far as to get our people treated after the ſame manner in all other parts of the world. For the ſake of our trade and commerce, therefore, as well as for every other conſideration that can be of any value to a people, we muſt ſupport the war upon the continent, till we can procure honourable terms of peace for our allies as well as ourſelves.

To conclude, Sir, if any gentleman has a ſcheme for raiſing money to anſwer the preſent exigency of our affairs, which he thinks may be attended with leſs inconveniency than the preſent, let him lay it now before the houſe: If any gentleman can ſay, that in a little time he will be ready to lay ſuch a ſcheme before us, I am perſuaded, my Hon. friend will agree to have the conſideration of his poſtponed for a few days, that we may compare the two together, and chuſe that which we think beſt; but if no other is to be offered, we have no choice to make, unleſs it be, whether we ſhall do the beſt we can to ſave our country, or ſit ſtill and ſee it ruined; which is a choice, that ſhall never coſt me a moment's conſideration.

The laſt ſpeech we ſhall give in this debate, was that made by A. Bæculonius, arm. *which was to this effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

IT has been ſo uſual, and ſo long practiſed by miniſters, to repreſent every gentleman who differs from them in opinion, or diſapproves of their meaſures, as a perſon diſaffected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, that I am ſurprized to find they do not begin to be aſhamed of the practice. But why ſhould I ſay, I am ſurprized? I confeſs I ought not to be ſurprized at any thing they do or ſay. It is the buſineſs, nay, it is the duty of miniſters to point out the moſt proper funds for raiſing the ſupplies, which they think neceſſary for the publick ſervice: To them all projects for that purpoſe are preſented; and if they adopt one which muſt

muſt neceſſarily ruin our commerce and manufactures, ſhall a gentleman be ſaid to have no regard to his country, or affection for our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, if he ſtarts objections againſt ſuch a project, without offering ſome other in its room? All ſuch projects muſt, 'tis true, receive the approbation of this houſe; but it is well known, that none of them are ever laid before any member of this aſſembly, unleſs he be likewiſe a very principal member of the adminiſtration. How then can any of us, who have not the honour of a ſhare in the adminiſtration, offer any project or ſcheme in the room of that we diſapprove of? Every gentleman, therefore, muſt be left at liberty to object againſt the ſcheme propoſed by the miniſters; and if his objections happen to be deemed of ſuch weight as to prevail with the houſe to reject what is propoſed, the miniſters muſt again have recourſe to, and turn over their budget of projects, which, I reckon, is generally pretty well filled before the parliament aſſembles.

For this reaſon, Sir, I hope, I ſhall not be deemed an enemy to my country, or to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, ſhould I ſhew the fatal conſequences of the ſcheme now before us, without offering any other. However, to make gentlemen eaſy upon this head, and to prevent even our miniſters from loading me with any ſuch ſuſpicion, I ſhall tell them, that I have a ſcheme to offer, which, I am ſure, will raiſe more money than the ſcheme now under our conſideration, without being any way prejudicial to our commerce or manufactures, or burthenſome upon any induſtrious man in the kingdom; but as I am very ſenſible, that my ſcheme will in this houſe, and much more in the other, ſtand in need of a very ſtrong recommendation, I ſhall firſt endeavour to ſhew the fatal conſequences of our agreeing to what is now propoſed.

An Hon. gentleman, Sir, who has already ſpoke in this debate, ſhewed you, how it would affect and in a great meaſure ruin our commerce and manufactures, with reſpect to ſeveral particular branches; and he ſhewed it in a manner which cannot be anſwered: He ſhewed by figures and calculations, which is a ſort of argument that admits of no ſubterfuge or ſophiſtical anſwer; therefore the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was forced to acknowledge the truth of what he ſaid; and the only anſwer he attempted was, to aſſert, that the commerce and manufactures of other countries are more heavily taxed than they are in this: What countries he meant, I do not know; for I never read or heard of a country where the people were, or now are loaded with ſuch heavy taxes, or ſuch a number of taxes, as the people of this country are at preſent; and I am ſure, that both in *France* and *Holland*, which are our two great rivals in trade, they have no tax that can directly affect their commerce or manufactures, becauſe their taxes are all, or moſt of them, raiſed by way of inland duty; ſo that with regard to goods which are imported into either of thoſe countries, and afterwards exported to a foreign market, the merchant is neither put to the advance of any money for the cuſtom or duty upon importation, nor is he put to the trouble of aſcertaining, begging for, and receiving a drawback upon exportation.

I ſhall not repeat, Sir, what my Hon. freind has ſaid much better than I can, about *Eaſt-India* goods, and ſome ſorts of manufactures; but as he took no particular notice of ſugars, and ſome other imports from our colonies and plantations in *America*, I ſhall beg leave to obſerve ſome of the fatal conſequences of this tax, with regard to thoſe imports. I ſhall begin, Sir, with this general obſervation, that as the people in all our ſettlements, either upon

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the continent or iſlands of *America*, are more expoſed to invaſions from a foreign enemy, and are liable to many other dangers and inconveniencies, which the people here at home are free from, we cannot expect that any of our people will go or ſtay there, without a view of making greater profits than they can expect to make by any buſineſs here at home; and as the ſtrength of every colony depends upon the number of its white inhabitants, we ſhould encourage as much as we can our ſpare people not only to tranſport themſelves thither, but to ſtay and ſettle their families there. For this reaſon, we ought to promote the conſumption here of every produce or manufacture of our people in *America*, that does not interfere with any home produce or manufacture; and conſequently we ought never to load any ſuch produce or manufacture with a high duty, eſpecially ſuch a high duty as may, with reſpect to many of our poor, amount to a prohibition.

After having made this general obſervation, Sir, I ſhall ſubmit to gentlemen, whether it be right policy in us, to load ſugars, and ſeveral other imports from our colonies in *America*, with ſuch high duties as they are already liable to; and if this be wrong policy, if this muſt certainly tend to prevent the increaſe of our colonies, both as to the number of their inhabitants, and the quantities of their produce, can we approve of any ſcheme for loading them ſtill farther, even as to the conſumption here at home? It is a propoſition, Sir, or rather a poſtulatum, as certain and evident as any in *Euclid*, that the higher you raiſe the price of any commodity, the leſs of it will be conſumed: The conſumption even of bread, the ſtaff of life, would be very much diminiſh'd, were you to lay a high duty upon wheat and other ſorts of corn. Let us conſider, Sir, that ſugar is the wheat or bread of *Jamaica*, and all our iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*: They cannot, 'tis true, make bread of ſugar, but by ſugar they get their bread, and every thing elſe they ſtand in need of; and neither the ſoil nor climate of theſe iſlands is fit for producing any other commodity, by which the inhabitants can ſubſiſt; ſo that the more you diminiſh the conſumption of ſugars, the nearer you approach towards rendering all thoſe iſlands deſolate and deſerted; which will be the conſequence, if you, by high duties, leſſen the conſumption, and thereby lower the price ſo much, that the planter cannot handſomely ſupport his family by the produce of his ſugar plantations; I ſay, handſomely, Sir, becauſe the climate of our ſugar colonies is ſo inconvenient for an *Engliſh* conſtitution, that no man will chuſe to live there, much leſs will any man chuſe to ſettle there, without the hopes at leaſt of ſupporting his family in a more handſome manner, or ſaving more money, than he can do by any buſineſs he can expect in *England*, or in our plantations upon the continent of *America*; therefore, if you render the profits of a ſugar plantation upon any of our iſlands very inconſiderable, the certain conſequence will be, not only that no new ſugar plantations will be ſet on foot, but alſo that many of thoſe who are now ſugar planters in our iſlands, will deſert their plantations, and remove themſelves with their families and *Negroes*, to our ſettlements upon the continent, or more probably to the *French* ſugar iſlands, as ſome of them have lately done.

I know, it is ſaid, Sir, that the duties upon ſugar fall upon the conſumer, and not upon the planter; but this, I likewiſe know is conteſted, and for my part I am of a middle ſort of opinion. It will, I think, fall firſt upon the planter, but in proceſs of time, by diminiſhing the produce, it will fall upon the conſumer. To illuſtrate this, I ſhall ſuppoſe, that wheat

wheat now ſells at 3*s.* a buſhel, and that of this 3*s.* two goes to the expence of producing it, in which I include the ſubſiſtence of the farmer and his family, and one towards the rent: Suppoſe then you ſhould lay *a ſhilling* duty upon each buſhel of wheat produced in *England*; do you think that ſuch a duty would raiſe the price of wheat? Not at all, Sir, for this year at leaſt; for Mr. *Locke* has long ſince told us, and every one knows, that the price of every thing ariſes from its quantity in proportion to its vent; that is to ſay, from the proportion between the quantity that muſt be ſold, and the quantity that muſt be bought; and as your tax would neither diminiſh the one, nor increaſe the other, in any great degree, the price would continue much the ſame, and the tax would, for this year at leaſt, fall chiefly upon the producer; but what would be the conſequence? Every farmer in *England* would next year convert his arable lands to the producing of ſomething elſe, or ſuch of them as could not do ſo, would either obtain a diminution of rent, or deſert their farms, eſpecially if they could go to ſome other place, where they could live better by their labour and induſtry; and by this means the tax would at laſt be brought upon the conſumer; that is to ſay, after one half of the arable lands in *England* have been deſerted, or converted to ſome other uſe.

Now, Sir, give me leave to apply what I have ſaid to ſugars; and to make the parallel the more exact, I ſhall ſuppoſe, that of every 3*s.* worth of ſugar, two goes towards the expence of producing it, including the ſubſiſtence of the planter, his family, overſeers and *Negroes*; and that the other *ſhilling* goes towards the duty now payable upon ſugars. Suppoſe then, you lay 6*d.* more duty upon every 3*s.* worth of ſugars, can you ſuppoſe, that this additional duty will for a year or two fall upon the conſumer? No, Sir, as I ſaid before, with reſpect to wheat, it is not the duty but the proportion between the quantity and vent that regulates the price, and therefore, till the quantity be diminiſhed, the tax will fall upon the planter, who muſt either diminiſh the expence of his family or deſert his plantation; and with regard to all our ſmall planters, the latter will be the conſequence, which, I ſhall grant, will at laſt bring the tax upon the conſumers here in *England*, by diminiſhing the quantity produced, and conſequently raiſing the price; but as the raiſing the price muſt neceſſarily diminiſh the conſumption, even the great planters, who may retrench a little in the expence of their families, muſt likewiſe diminiſh their produce, in order to keep up the price here; ſo that all the ſmall plantations in our ſugar iſlands will in a few years be quite deſerted, and the large ones very much reduced.

Sir, as there are not many gentlemen in this houſe well acquainted with the facts relating to the ſugar trade, I muſt beg leave to ſhew, that what I have ſuppoſed is not quite imaginary. It is generally computed, that after deducting the planter's expence in ſending his ſugars to port, ſhipping it on board, paying freight, inſurance, commiſſion, and all the other charges of ſending it to the home market, and allowing for waſte in the voyage, he has not above 12 or 14*s.* *per* hundred weight free to himſelf, upon the fineſt *Muſcovadoe* ſugar, and out of this he is now obliged to pay a duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* *per* hundred weight, ſo that he has not returned to him above 9 or 10*s.* *per* hundred weight, for anſwering all his charges in producing it, and maintaining his family in thoſe iſlands where all the neceſſaries, as well as conveniencies of life, muſt be purchaſed at an exceſſive rate; and if we ſuppoſe, that it is impoſſible for a ſmall planter to pro-

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duce ſugars, and maintain his family in thoſe iſlands, unleſs he has a return of 9 or 10*s.* *per* hundred weight, free of all charges and deductions, for all the ſugar he ſends home, what then will be the conſequence of the additional tax now A propoſed?

To judge of this conſequence, Sir, we muſt conſider, that when the preſent tax upon ſugars was firſt impoſed, ſugars ſold at 50*s.* *per* hundred weight, and therefore, in the book of rates, they are valued at B 30*s.* *per* hundred weight, tho' in time of peace, they are now ſold at a medium for 24*s.* But ſuppoſe, that when peace is reſtored, our *Muſcovadoe* ſugars ſhould ſell for much leſs, the planter muſt pay this new tax according as they are valued C in the book of rates, and conſequently muſt pay an additional tax of 1*s.* 6*d.* *per* hundred weight. Now as I have ſhewn, that for the firſt year or two, and till the quantity produced be greatly diminiſhed, his whole tax muſt fall upon the planter; and as I have ſuppoſed, that a ſmall planter cannot poſſibly retrench either in the expence of producing ſugars, or the expence of maintaining his family, the neceſſary conſequence is, that he muſt run in debt yearly, or give over producing any more ſugars; and if he cannot turn his plantation to the producing of ſomething elſe, he muſt deſert it, and will probably retire with his *Negroes* and family to ſome of the *French* ſugar iſlands, which will very much reduce the number of white men in our iſlands, and conſequently render them leſs able to defend themſelves, in caſe of a new war.

It may perhaps be ſaid, Sir, that our planters cannot ſell their ſugars here at home, without loſs, becauſe of this new duty, they may ſend them to a foreign market, eſpecially as G they may now by a late act ſend them either directly, without unloading or paying any duty new or old; and I ſhall grant, that during the war this may be done, if we make a proper uſe of our ſuperiority at ſea; ſo that by this means the new duty will be preſently thrown upon the conſumer; but this advantage muſt end with the war, for as ſoon as peace is declared, the *French* will rival and underſell our planters at every foreign market, becauſe of the ridiculous and ill-timed reſtrictions in the act for granting a liberty to carry our ſugars directly to foreign parts. Suppoſe a *French* ſhip from *Miſſiſippi*, *Canada*, or *Cape-Breton*, if it ſhould be reſtored, brings a loading of lumber to any of the *French* ſugar iſlands, a planter or merchant there may charter ſuch a ſhip for carrying a lading of ſugar directly from thence to the *Mediterranean*, *Hambourgh*, *Holland*, or the *Baltick*; but a merchant, or planter in any of our iſlands cannot do ſo, by means of any ſhip arriving there with a cargo of fiſh or lumber from our northern colonies. D No, Sir: By a reſtriction in the act I have mentioned, the ſhip that carries ſugar directly from our colonies to any foreign part, muſt be a ſhip *Britiſh* built, the major part of the owners reſiding in *Great Britain*, and ſailing from *Great Britain*, probably quite empty, with E a licence from hence for this purpoſe; ſo that the *Engliſh* merchant or planter, who exports ſugars from our iſlands directly to any foreign part, muſt be at the charge of a freight from *Great Britain* to the *Weſt-Indies*, which charge the *French* F merchant or planter, who exports ſugars from their iſlands to any foreign part, is quite free from; and this additional charge, it is computed, will amount to *ten* or *eleven per cent.* upon the whole cargo; from whence it is evident, that after peace is reſtored, and the *French* again at liberty to rival us, no *Engliſh* merchant or planter can pretend to ſend any of our ſugars to a foreign mar-

ket, if this reſtriction be continued; and we are generally ſo partial in favour of our people here at home, that, I am afraid, it will be impoſſible to get this reſtriction removed, till our ſugar trade be reduced to the ſame ſtate with our *indico* trade: That is to ſay, till we have none of our own, and are obliged to import our ſugars, as we now do our *indico*, from our good friends the *French*.

For theſe reaſons, Sir, I muſt really look upon the propoſition now before us, if agreed to, as a *coup-de-grace* to our ſugar colonies and ſugar trade; and, I fear, it will be the ſame to all our plantations in *America*, becauſe this, with the many diſcouragements and reſtraints we have already ſubjected them to, may force them at laſt to put themſelves under the protection of *France*. But ſuppoſing that our ſugar colonies ſhould ſtill ſubſiſt: Suppoſing that we ſhould ſtill be able to export ſome of our ſugars to a foreign market; ſurely it is our intereſt to endeavour to have them refined here at home, before they go to that market; but by what is now propoſed, this will be impoſſible, becauſe the drawback upon refined ſugars exported, is not equal to the duty paid upon the *Muſcovadoe* ſugars from which they are made: It is generally reckoned that five hundred weight of the beſt *Muſcovadoe* ſugar will not make above one hundred weight of double-refined; becauſe two fifths become melaſſes, and of the three fifths remaining, one fifth becomes a ſugar very little ſuperior in colour to *Muſcovadoes*, and another fifth but equal to clayed ſugar; ſo that the remaining fifth only becomes what we call double-refined, and upon this the refiner is to have a drawback but of 3*s*. whereas the new duty paid by him upon the *Muſcovadoes* of which it was made, amounted to 7*s*. 6*d*. ſo that he muſt lay the difference, being 4*s*. 6*d*. upon the two hundred weight of refuſe ſugars he ſells here; and if he can not, the foreign refiner will have a great advantage over him; eſpecially as the foreign refiner may probably ſell his melaſſes at a dearer rate than the *Britiſh* refiner can his; becauſe the duty lately laid here upon the melaſſes, has reduced their price from 16 to 9 or 10 ſhillings the hundred weight.

Thus, I think, Sir, it is plain that if the propoſition now before us takes place, we ſhall put an end to our exportation of any double-refined ſugars; but this, I confeſs, does not give me any concern, becauſe, if this new tax be agreed to, I am fully convinced, that we ſhall never be able to export ſugar of any kind, after the next peace puts it in the power of the *French* to become our rivals at all foreign markets; and as it will demolish all our little planters, and, thereby depopulate our ſugar iſlands, I am afraid, they will become a prey to the *French*, the next war we happen to be engaged in againſt that nation; for if the inhabitants ſhould become unable to make a tolerable defence, it will be eaſy for the *French* to ſurprize them one after another, even, tho' we ſhould preſerve our preſent ſuperiority at ſea, which we are far from being ſure of; eſpecially, if we ſhould follow the maxim lately introduced of reducing greatly our naval force in order to be able to keep on foot a numerous land army, which is directly contrary to what ought to be our maxim, becauſe a naval force will always protect us againſt foreign invaſions, and can never endanger our liberties; whereas a numerous land-force of mercenary troops, will certainly at laſt overthrow our liberties, and thereby provoke, inſtead of preventing, a foreign invaſion: By preſerving our naval force we may, when we pleaſe, make a prey of our enemies; by chuſing in its ſtead ſuch a land-force, we ſhall be made

prey of, first, by our domestick enemies, and at last by a foreign invader. Can such a choice be made by any man who has a regard for the happiness of his country?

After having thus shewn the danger, to which our sugar colonies must be exposed by the new tax proposed, it would be proper enough to shew the importance they are of to *Great Britain*; but this, Sir, has been so fully done upon many former occasions, and is so well known, that I need not trouble you with any thing upon that subject, and, therefore, shall proceed to consider the causes by which it is pretended we are compelled to adopt such a dangerous, such a destructive scheme. It is said, we must carry on the war till we can obtain an honourable peace: We must have money for this purpose: For raising this money we must have a fund; and no other fund can be thought on, but what would be more dangerous and destructive than that now proposed. Thus we are told, Your ship is on fire, and you must jump into the sea and be drowned, to save your selves from being burnt. This, Sir, does not much redound to the honour of those who have had for so long a time the care and government of our ship. Have they left us no long-boat, no yawl, in which we may escape this danger? Our situation, if this were true, would really be not only melancholy but surprizing, considering that no cross accident has happened, nor any misfortune but what they have in some measure been the authors of. But I hope to shew, that we are not yet reduced to such a dilemma; and that if we were, we have still a yawl in which we may escape, or rather an expedient by which we may save both our selves and our ship, if we put the government of her into more careful hands; and in order to do this I shall shew, that we may free ourselves of a great part of the burthen of the war upon the continent, without giving a just cause to accuse us of dishonourably deserting our allies, of being guilty of any inconsistency in our proceedings, or breach of faith to our sovereign, or of exposing our country to inevitable ruin.

As to our allies, Sir, I shall admit, that we stand engaged to assist both the queen of *Hungary* and the *Dutch* with our whole force; but what is our whole force? Surely, it does not mean, that in order to assist them, we shall this year borrow as much money as we can by the utmost stretch of our credit, and thereby become unable to assist either them or ourselves the next. Such stipulations can mean no more, than that we shall assist them as far as our free yearly revenue can supply, and when we are at war ourselves we are of course released even from this obligation, because they are as much obliged to assist us, as we are to assist them; therefore we could not be accused of any breach of those treaties, or of dishonourably deserting our allies, should we, in our present circumstances, refuse to send a man to fight their battles, or to take any *German* prince or his troops into our pay for that purpose.

As to an inconsistency in our proceedings, we have, 'tis true, voted 6,300,000*l.* to be raised by annuities, and we must provide a fund for the payment of those annuities, which I shall shew, we may do without adopting the ruinous scheme now proposed; but we have not yet voted, that the greatest part of that money shall be applied, not to our own safety and advantage, but to the safety and advantage of our allies.

Then, Sir, as to our being guilty of any breach of faith towards our

ſovereign, let us conſider, that as all ſpeeches from the throne are in parliament ſuppoſed to be the ſpeeches of the miniſters, ſo all addreſſes by way of anſwer to ſuch ſpeeches, muſt be ſuppoſed to be made to the miniſters. Suppoſe we have told them, that we will grant ſuch ſupplies in this ſeſſion, as may enable them to carry on the war with vigour, and to ſupport the mutual intereſt of this nation and its allies: Does that authorize them to enter into ſuch engagements as muſt throw the chief burthen of the war upon the continent on our ſhoulders? Or if they ſhould enter into ſuch engagements, are we from any thing we have ſaid, obliged to make them good? Suppoſe they had entered into ſuch engagements for carrying on the war upon the continent, as muſt have coſt this nation *twelve* inſtead of *ſix millions*; ſhould we have been obliged to make them good, under the pain of being deemed guilty of a breach of faith towards our ſovereign? No, Sir: In ſuch a caſe, the only thing we could do would be, to ſend ſuch miniſters to our allies, that they might place them in the front of the next battle, or puniſh them in any other manner they pleaſed.

Laſtly, Sir, with regard to our expoſing our country to inevitable ruin: We ſhall certainly do ſo, if we go on in the manner we have done, or as our miniſters now ſeem reſolved to do. If we take upon us the chief burthen of the war upon the continent, and neglect proſecuting it by ſea and in *America*, we ſhall be undone before we can, by ſuch a method, force the enemy to any reaſonable terms of peace. But if we withdraw ourſelves in a great meaſure from ſupporting the war upon the continent, we ſhall ſee the queen of *Hungary*, the princes of *Germany*, and the *Dutch* exerting themſelves in another manner than they have lately done; and we know from experience, they are able to do ſo. But lately, the queen of *Hungary*, with a very little aſſiſtance from us, drove the *French* from the gates of *Vienna*, and at laſt quite out of *Germany*; and in the year 1672, the *Dutch* drove the *French* from the gates of *Amſterdam*, tho' they were then ſo far from having any aſſiſtance from us, that we were at the ſame time at war with them, and did them infinite miſchief by ſea. Therefore, the apprehenſion, that the *French* may force the *Dutch*, and all the powers upon the continent of *Europe*, to yield a blind obedience to their orders, is a chimera that every man of common ſenſe muſt ſmile at. They may, by ſurprize, make a great progreſs againſt their neighbours; but when the princes and ſtates upon the continent of *Europe* have time to recollect themſelves, and to unite for their common ſafety, they will always be able, without any aſſiſtance from us, to drive them back with diſgrace; conſequently, we can never be under a neceſſity to engage farther than is convenient for us in any war upon the continent; and when we do engage with any of the powers upon the continent in a war againſt *France*, the moſt effectual way we can aſſiſt our allies, will always be, to proſecute the war vigorouſly by ſea, and in *America*. If we had done ſo in the preſent war, it would before this time have been ended by a peace advantageous as well as honourable for this nation; whereas, in the way we are carrying it on, I am afraid, it will end to our diſhonour as well as diſadvantage; for from the whole tenor of our conduct I foreſee, that when we come to treat of peace, we ſhall think more of ſaving the honour and intereſt of our allies than our own.

For this reaſon, Sir, I now beforehand enter my proteſt againſt ſacrificing

cing the honour or intereſt of this nation to the preſervation of any one ally we have upon the continent. If they will not defend themſelves with vigour, let them ſubmit to a peace with diſhonour; but we have no reaſon to do ſo: We are maſters of the ſea, and ſhall continue ſo as long at the war laſts, were it to laſt for *twenty* years to come. We may conquer from our enemies, they can conquer nothing from us, and our trade will improve by a total extinction of theirs; conſequently we can have no *Britiſh* reaſon for concluding a peace upon diſhonourable or diſadvantageous terms; and to prevent our miniſters from having any pretence for their being forced into ſuch a peace by the want of ſupplies. I ſhall now offer a ſcheme for anſwering the large ſupply we have already voted, which will be ſufficient not only for that, but for all the ſupplies we may probably ſtand in need of during the war.

Sir, it is well known, that there is no country in the world where thoſe who ſerve the publick in any degree or capacity are more plentifully, I may ſay, extravagantly provided for, than in this. Now my ſcheme is in ſhort this: That all our penſioners, placemen, and officers, who poſſeſs either by penſion, ſalary, pay, or perquiſite, above 100*l.* a year, and under 200*l.* ſhall contribute the ſurplus above 100*l.* towards carrying on the juſt and neceſſary war we are engaged in; and that all of 200*l.* a year, or above, ſhall contribute one half of their income from the publick, towards the ſame purpoſe. From this contribution, for I cannot properly call it a tax, I would not except even our learned judges and the other officers of juſtice; and in particular, I would include all clergymen of all denominations. The former will certainly contribute willingly to the ſupport of a war, which, if unfortunate, may overturn our liberties and laws; and the latter will certainly contribute as willingly for ſupporting a war, upon the ſucceſs of which the ſecurity of our religion depends; for if the *French* ſhould ſucceed in all their ambitious views, they will force popery and the pretender upon us; and this laſt conſideration will, I preſume, induce all our penſioners, placemen, and officers, to join heartily in what I propoſe, becauſe their penſions, places and offices depend upon the ſupport of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment.

As the publick faith is engaged, Sir, to pay the intereſt growing due yearly to the creditors of the publick, I would not propoſe forcing them to contribute any part of their yearly income towards the ſupport of the war; but with me they ſtand in the ſame light with placemen and officers, or rather in a worſe, becauſe they live upon the publick without ſerving the publick; therefore, I think, when their country is in ſuch diſtreſs, as has been repreſented in this debate, they ought, in generoſity, to offer their aſſiſtance; and if you adopt my ſcheme with reſpect to penſioners, placemen, and officers, I hope, the publick creditors will generouſly come in and deſire to be ſubjected to the ſame regulation. Nay, I think, if they conſider their own intereſt, which I am afraid, is their governing principle, they will certainly do ſo, becauſe their principal, as well as intereſt, depends upon the ſupport of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and conſequently upon the event of the war; for if the pretender ſhould be put upon us, which may be the conſequence of the war's being unſucceſsful, could they expect ever to receive one ſhilling either of their principal or intereſt?

I therefore hope, Sir, the publick creditors will ſave the publick any appearance of breach of faith; but if their avarice ſhould get the better

ter of their generoſity and prudence, which, I fear, it will, my ſcheme, with regard to penſioners, placemen, officers, lawyers and beneficed clergymen, will, I am ſure, produce more than the ſcheme propoſed; for if our miniſters doubt of it, I will farm it at a *million Sterling* a year, and give them better ſecurity than they uſually have for my performing my contract. By this ſcheme, Sir, we ſhall be able to ſupport the war, even in the way our miniſters ſeem reſolved to carry it on, not only for the next enſuing year, but for ſeveral years to come; and no one can ſay, that it will fall heavy upon our commerce or manufactures, or upon any induſtrious man in the kingdom: Nay, it will not fall heavy even upon thoſe that are to be affected by it; for as no man can be affected by it, unleſs he be poſſeſſed of above 100*l.* a year, thoſe who have above that revenue from the publick, may eaſily ſpare what is propoſed for the ſupport of the publick: Both generoſity and prudence ſhould induce them to offer it; and if neither of theſe motives can prevail, there can be no injuſtice in compelling them to give; becauſe every one of them will ſtill have remaining a ſufficient reward from the publick for all the ſervice he ever did, or ever can do the publick; for in this country it has been of old obſerved, and ſtill, I believe, holds true, that thoſe who have the greateſt ſhare of the publick money, have the leaſt buſineſs to do, and really do the publick the leaſt ſervice.

I have now, Sir, ſome gentlemen in my eye, and if I ſhould look into another place I might ſee a great many more, who poſſeſs their hundreds and their thouſands of publick money yearly, without ever having done the publick one hundred pounds worth of ſervice: In a time of ſuch publick diſtreſs, it is fit that ſuch gentlemen ſhould be made to contribute largely to the publick expence; and our enemies, as well as our allies, may furniſh us with precedents for doing ſo; for if any credit can be given to our publick *Gazettees*, the court of *Spain*, ſoon after their declaring war againſt this nation, reduced all their penſioners, placemen, and officers, to one half the penſions and ſalaries formerly allowed them; and the court of *Vienna* did the ſame, ſoon after the war broke out in *Germany*. Why then ſhould penſions and ſalaries be held more ſacred in this country than they are either in *Spain* or *Germany*? Our publick debts are, I am ſure, much larger, and our people more heavily taxed, than in either of thoſe countries; and if our penſioners, placemen, and officers, are to be believed, we are in as great danger as either of them from the event of the preſent war upon the continent. I could, indeed, ſuggeſt a reaſon why penſions and ſalaries are to be held more ſacred in this country than in any other; but it is a reaſon that no man will dare to avow, nor any honeſt man deign to admit; and, therefore, I ſhall not put any gentleman out of countenance, by mentioning it in this auguſt aſſembly.

I have now opened my ſcheme, Sir: I cannot ſay, I have done it with any hopes of ſucceſs; but I ſhall gain this advantage by it, that even the moſt zealous advocates for the other ſcheme cannot now accuſe me of diſaffection, tho' I have ſhewn, that their ſcheme will bring certain ruin upon our ſugar trade and ſugar iſlands, and, conſequently, upon moſt of our plantations in *America*; and an Hon. gentleman near me had before ſhewn that it would bring as certain ruin upon almoſt every other branch of our commerce and manufactures but one manufacture he omitted

taking notice of, which, becauſe of its importance, ought, I think, to be particularly mentioned; and, therefore, I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that this new tax will entirely ruin our manufacture of hats, ſo far at leaſt as relates to exportation, becauſe the duty paid upon beaver wool or ſkins from our plantations cannot be drawn back when made into hats and exported; and upon this ſubject I cannot but obſerve a moſt extraordinary ſoleciſm in our politicks; for beaver wool combed in *Ruſſia*, and imported from thence in *Britiſh* ſhips, pays no duty, and yet the ſame ſort of wool, if combed in our own plantations, as it might be, and imported from thence in *Britiſh* ſhips, muſt already pay a high duty, and is to be made ſubject to this new duty, which the beaver wool from *Ruſſia* will be entirely free from.

In ſhort, Sir, it is impoſſible to foreſee, much more to enumerate all the ruinous conſequences of the tax now propoſed; and, therefore, I ſhall give you no farther trouble, but to ſum up what has been ſaid by me and other gentlemen upon this ſubject, in theſe few inferences: That this new tax will entirely ruin our foreign commerce, and likewiſe our manufactures, in a few years after peace is reſtored, and the *French* thereby enabled to become again our rivals: That the event of the war upon the continent is not of ſuch dangerous conſequence to us, as to induce us to ruin our commerce and manufactures for its ſupport: That if the *French* ſhould puſh their ambition or their conqueſts too far, the powers upon the continent might, and certainly would form a confederacy ſufficient for giving them a check, without our aſſiſtance: That if all our allies upon the continent ſhould make peace, we are able to carry on the war by ſea and in *America* againſt the whole houſe of *Bourbon*, till we can compel them to ſubmit to reaſonable terms of peace: And that, if we do continue to ſupport the war upon the continent in the manner we have done, we may find many funds for raiſing money for that purpoſe, particularly, the one I have mentioned, that will not be near ſo pernicious as what is now propoſed; therefore, I hope, the Hon. gentleman will excuſe me, if I give my negative to his project.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

In our laſt, *p.* 475, we inſerted an abſtract of the treaty of peace, and ſhall now give our readers the treaty itſelf at large, as follows:

The *General* and *Definitive* TREATY of PEACE, concluded at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, on the $\frac{7}{18}$th of *October*, 1748.

In the Name of the Moſt Holy Trinity,

BE *it known to all, and every one to whom it appertains, or may appertain, in any manner whatever.* Europe *ſees the day at laſt ſhine forth, that divine Providence had mark'd for the re-eſtabliſhment of its repoſe: A general peace ſucceeds the long and bloody war, which has been carried on between the ſerene and moſt potent prince* George *the ſecond, by the grace of God, king of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *duke of* Brunſwick *and* Lunenburgh, *arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy* Roman *empire*, &c. *and the ſerene and moſt potent princeſs* Maria Thereſa, *by the grace of God, queen of* Hungary *and* Bohemia, &c. *Empreſs of the* Roman, *on one ſide; and the ſerene and moſt potent prince* Lewis XV. *by the grace of God the moſt chriſtian king, on the other; as alſo between the king of* Great Britain, *the empreſs-queen of* Hungary

Hungary *and* Bohemia, *and the ſerene and moſt potent prince* Charles Emanuel III. *by the grace of God king of* Sardinia, *on one ſide*; *and the ſerene and moſt potent prince* Philip V. *by the grace of God king of* Spain *and the* Indies, *of glorious memory, and after his deceaſe the ſerene and moſt potent prince* Ferninand VI. *by the grace of God king of* Spain *and the* Indies, *on the other*; *in which war were intereſted the high and mighty lords the ſtates general of the united provinces of the low countries, as auxiliaries of the king of* Great Britain, *and the empreſs-queen of* Hungary *and* Bohemia; *and the ſerene duke of* Modena, *and the ſerene republick of* Genoa, *as auxiliaries of the king of* Spain.

God, in his mercy, having made known to all theſe powers, at the ſame time, the way by which he would that they ſhould be reconciled, and reſtore tranquillity to the people which he has ſubmitted to their government; *they ſent their miniſters plenipotentiary to* Aix-la-Chapelle; *where thoſe of the king of* Great Britain *and of the moſt chriſtian king, and of the ſtates general of the united provinces, having agreed on the preliminary articles for a general pacification, and thoſe of the empreſs-queen of* Hungary *and* Bohemia, *of the catholick king, of the king of* Sardinia, *of the duke of* Modena, *and of the republick of* Genoa, *having acceded thereto, a general ceſſation of hoſtilities both by ſea and land happily reſulted therefrom.*

In order therefore to accompliſh in the ſame place of Aix-la-Chapelle, *the great work of peace, ſo agreeable to all, the high contracting powers have nominated, and furniſhed with their full powers, the following moſt illuſtrious and excellent lords for their ambaſſadors extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary, to wit*;

His ſacred Britannick *majeſty, the lord* John *earl of* Sandwich, *viſcount of* Hinchinbrock, *baron* Montagu *of St.* Neot's, *peer of* England, *firſt lord commiſſioner of the Admiralty, one of the lords of the regency of his kingdom, and his miniſter plenipotentiary to the ſtates general of the united provinces*; *and Sir* Thomas Robinſon, *knight of the moſt honourable order of the* Bath, *and his miniſter plenipotentiary to his majeſty the emperor of the* Romans *and her majeſty the empreſs-queen of* Hungary *and* Bohemia.

His ſacred moſt chriſtian majeſty, the lords Alphonſo-Maria-Lewis, *count de St.* Severin d'Arragon, *knight of his orders*; *and* John Gabriel de la Porte du Thiel, *knight of the order of our lady of* Montcarmel, *and of St.* Lazarus *of* Jeruſalem, *privy counſellor of the king, ſecretary of his majeſty's chamber and cabinet, and of the orders of monſieur the dauphin and the meſdames of* France.

Her ſacred majeſty the empreſs-queen of Hungary *and* Bohemia, *the lord* Wenzeſlas Anthony, *count de* Caunitz-Rittberg, *lord of* Eſſens, Heversdorff, Witmund, Auſterlits, Hungriſchbrod, Wiete, *&c. Secretary of ſtate to their imperial majeſties.*

His ſacred catholick majeſty, the lord don James Mazones de Lima y Soto Major, *gentleman of the chamber of his ſaid catholick majeſty, and field-marſhal of his armies.*

His ſacred majeſty the king of Sardinia, *the lords don* Joſeph Oſſorio, *knight of the* Great Croſs, *and grand conſervator of the military order of the ſaints* Maurice *and* Lazarus, *and envoy extraordinary to his majeſty the king of* Great Britain; *and* Joſeph Borre, *count* de Chavannes, *his counſellor of ſtate, and his miniſter to the lords the ſtates general of the united provinces.*

The high and mighty lords the ſtates general of the united provinces, the lords William, *count* de Bentinck, *lord of* Rhoon *and* Pendreicht, *of*

the body of nobles of the province of Holland *and* West-Friesland, *guardian of the university of* Leyden, *&c. &c. &c.* Frederick Henry, *baron* de Wassenaer, *lord of* Catwyk *and* Zand, *of the body of nobles of the province of* Holland *and* West-Friesland, *&c. &c.* Gerard-Aarnout Hasselaar, *burgomaster and counsellor of the city of* Amsterdam, *director of the* East-India *company*; John *Baron* de Borssele, *first noble and representative of the nobility in the states, the council and admiralty of* Zealand, *director of the* East-India *company*; Onno Zwier de Haren, *grietman of* Westellingwerf, *deputy-counsellor of the province of* Friesland *and commissary general of all the* Swiss *troops and* Grisons *in the service of the said lords the states general; the respective deputies to the assembly of the states general, and to the council of state on the part of the provinces of* Holland *and* West-Friesland, *and of* Zealand *and* Friesland.

The serene duke of Modena, *the sieur count* de Monzone, *his counsellor of state, colonel in his service, and his minister plenipotentiary to the most christian king. And,*

The serene republick of Genoa, *the sieur* Francis Marquis Doria.

Who, after having communicated their powers in due form, (of which the copies are added at the end of the present treaty) and conferred upon the divers topicks, which their sovereigns judged necessary to have inserted in this instrument of general peace, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. 1. THERE shall be a christian, universal, and perpetual peace, both by sea and land, and a sincere and inviolable friendship between the high powers before mentioned, their heirs and successors, kingdoms, states, provinces, countries, subjects and vassals, of what quality or condition soever, without exception of place or person, in such a manner, that the high contracting parties shall have a constant attention to maintain between them and their said states and subjects this reciprocal friendship and correspondence, without permitting either one party or the other to commit any sort of hostilities on any account or pretence whatever, and shunning every thing which may tend to disturb or alter the union now so happily re-established between them; engaging themselves, on the contrary, to procure, on all occasions, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests and advantages, without giving any succour or protection directly or indirectly, to those who may so much as attempt to prejudice either one or other of the said high contracting parties.

Art. 2. There shall be a general oblivion of all that has been done or committed during the war, which is now put an end to: And each party, on the day of exchange of the ratifications on all sides, shall be restored to the possession of all his effects, dignities, ecclesiastical benefices, honours and revenues, which he enjoy'd, or ought to have enjoy'd, on the commencement of the war, notwithstanding all the disposals, seizures or confiscations occasioned by the said war.

Art. 3. The treaty of *Westphalia*, of 1648; those of *Madrid*, between the crowns of *England* and *Spain*, of 1667 and 1670; the treaties of peace of *Nimeguen*, of 1678 and 1679; of *Riswick*, of 1697; of *Utrecht*, of 1713; of *Baden*, of 1714; the treaty of the triple alliance of the *Hague*, of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of *London*, of 1718; and the treaty of peace of *Vienna*, of 1738, shall serve as a basis and foundation to the general peace and to the present treaty: And for this

purpoſe, thoſe treaties are renew'd and confirm'd in the beſt form, and as if they were inſerted word for word, and are ſtill to be exactly obſerv'd in their full force and virtue, and religiouſly executed on all ſides; excepting however ſome points, which are derogated from by the preſent treaty.

Art. 4. The priſoners made on all ſides, as well by ſea as land, and the hoſtages requir'd or given during the war, to this day, ſhall be reſtored without ranſom in ſix weeks, or ſooner, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; and to be proceeded on immediately after this exchange: And all the ſhips, as well men of war as merchant-men, which may have been taken ſince the expiration of the times agreed on for the ceſſation of hoſtilities by ſea, ſhall be reſtored *bona fide*, with all their ſtores and cargoes; and ſecurity given on both ſides for the payment of debts, which the priſoners or hoſtages may have contracted in the countries wherein they have been detained, to the time they are ſet at liberty.

Art. 5. All the conqueſts, which have been made ſince the commencement of the war, or which, ſince the concluſion of the preliminary articles ſigned the 30th of *April* laſt, may have been, or are made, either in *Europe* or the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*, or any other part of the world whatever, ſhall be reſtored without exception, in conformity to what was ſtipulated by the aforeſaid preliminary articles, and by the declarations that have been ſince ſign'd: The high contracting powers do covenant not only immediately to proceed in making ſuch reſtitutions, but likewiſe in putting his moſt ſerene highneſs don *Philip* into the poſſeſſion of thoſe eſtates, which were agreed to be delivered up to him, by virtue of the preliminary articles aforeſaid: The ſaid parties ſolemnly renouncing for themſelves, their heirs and ſucceſſors, all right and claim whatſoever, by what title or pretence ſoever, to all the eſtates, countries and places, that they have reſpectively covenanted to reſtore; ſaving, however, and reſerving the reverſion of ſuch eſtates, ſo agreed to be delivered into the hands of the aforeſaid moſt ſerene infant don *Philip*.

Art. 6. It is determined and agreed, that the reſpective reſtitutions and ceſſions in *Europe* ſhall all be entirely made and executed on every ſide in the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner if poſſible, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty of the eight parties before-mention'd; ſo that within the ſame term of ſix weeks, the moſt chriſtian king ſhall reſtore both to the empreſs-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and to the ſtates general of the united provinces, all the places he has taken from them during the war.

The empreſs-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, in conſequence hereof, ſhall be replaced in the full and peaceable poſſeſſion of all that ſhe enjoy'd before the preſent war in the *Low-Countries* and elſewhere, except what is otherwiſe ſettled by the preſent treaty. At the ſame time the lords the ſtates general of the united provinces are to be put into full and peaceable poſſeſſion, ſuch as they enjoy'd before the preſent war of the towns of *Bergen-op-Zoom* and *Maeſtricht*, and of all they poſſeſſed before the preſent war in *Dutch Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Holland* and elſewhere.

And the towns and places, in the *Low Countries*, the ſovereignty of which belonged to the empreſs queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, wherein their high mightineſſes have the right of gariſon, ſhall be evacuated to the troops of the ſaid publick in the ſame time. The king of *Sardinia* to be, in the ſame

time and manner entirely re-eſtabliſhed and maintained in the dutchy of *Savoy*, and in the county of *Nice*, and alſo in all the ſtates, countries places and forts, taken from him on occaſion of the preſent war.

The ſerene duke of *Modena*, and A the ſerene republick of *Genoa*, ſhall at the ſame time be entirely re-eſtabliſhed and maintained in the ſtates, countries, places and forts, taken from them during the preſent war; and this agreeable to the tenor of the 13th and 14th articles of this B treaty relating thereto.

All the reſtitutions and ceſſions of the ſaid towns, forts and places, to be made, with all the artillery and ammunition found therein, on the day of their occupation in the courſe of the war, by the powers C which have made the ſaid ceſſions and reſtitutions, and this according to the inventories which have been made, or which ſhall be delivered *bona fide* on all ſides, extending ſo far, that as to the pieces of artillery which have been ſent elſewhere D to be new-caſt, or for any other purpoſes, they are to be replaced by the ſame number, of the ſame ſort in weight and metal; but the towns of *Mons*, *Athe*, *Oudenarde*, and *Menin*, the fortifications of which have been demoliſhed, are to be E given up without the artillery. Nothing is to be demanded for the money expended on the fortifications of all the others, nor for other publick or private works which have been made in the countries thus to be reſtored.

Art. 7. In conſideration of the reſtitutions their moſt chriſtian and catholick majeſties make by the preſent treaty, either to her majeſty the queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, or to his majeſty the king of *Sardinia*, the dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaſtalla*, ſhall for the future belong to the ſerene infant don *Philip*, and be poſſeſſed by him, and his male deſcendants, born in legitimate marriage, in the ſame manner and extent, as they have been enjoy'd by the preſent poſſeſſor; and the ſaid ſerene infant or his male deſcendants, ſhall enjoy the ſaid three dutchies, agreeable to, and on the conditions expreſſed in the acts of ceſſion of the empreſs-queen of *Hungary* and the king of *Sardinia*, to be remitted, together with their ratifications of the preſent treaty, to the ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the catholick king, in the manner as the ambaſſadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of their moſt chriſtian and catholick majeſties ſhall remit, with the ratifications of their majeſties, to that of the king of *Sardinia*, the orders to the generals of the *French* and *Spaniſh* troops, for reſtoring *Savoy* and the county of *Nice*, to perſons commiſſioned to receive them; ſo that the reſtitution of the ſaid ſtates, and the taking poſſeſſion of the dutchies of *Parma*, &c. by, or in the name of, the ſerene infant don *Philip*, may be effected at the ſame time, agreeable to the articles of ceſſion, the tenor whereof is as follows.

[*The act of ceſſion of the* Empreſs-Queen, *written in* Latin, *being here inſerted, the following is a tranſlation of it.*]

WE *Maria-Thereſa*, &c. make known by theſe preſents, That in order to put an end to this fatal war, the miniſters plenipotentiary of the ſerene and moſt potent prince *George* II. king of *Great Britain*; and of the ſerene and moſt potent prince *Lewis* XV. the moſt chriſtian king; as well as of the high and mighty lords the ſtates general of the united provinces, agreed, on the 30th of *April* of the preſent year, on certain preliminary articles, which have been ſince accepted and ratified by all

the princes intereſted therein. The tenor of the fourth of theſe articles is conceiv'd in the following manner.

" The dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaſtalla*, ſhall be ceded to the infant don *Philip*, to be held by him by way of eſtabliſhment, with the right of reverſion to the preſent poſſeſſors, after his majeſty the king of the *Two Sicilies* ſhall be removed to the crown of *Spain*, or in caſe the ſaid ſerene infant don *Philip* ſhould die without iſſue."

And as this has been followed by a definitive treaty, the articles of which explain the many heads concerning this matter, which has been likewiſe unanimouſly accepted by all thoſe intereſted therein, and, among other things, declaring that, *&c.* —— *Here follows* verbatim *the ſeventh article of the treaty.*

'Tis upon this account, and in order to acquit ourſelves of what we are obliged to by the preſent articles, in a firm hope that the moſt chriſtian and catholick kings, as well as the future poſſeſſor of the three dutchies and his male deſcendants, will fulfil *bona fide* the tenor of the articles before-mentioned, that we do renounce and quit all rights, claims and pretenſions, belonging to us, under what title or cauſe ſoever, upon the ſaid three dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia* and *Guaſtalla*, by us formerly poſſeſſed: Which ſaid rights, claims and pretenſions, we transfer, in the beſt and moſt ſoleman form poſſible, to the ſerene infant of *Spain*, don *Philip*, and to his male deſcendants lawfully begotten. We abſolve generally all the inhabitants of the ſaid dutchies from the oath of allegiance which they have taken to us; but that which they take to thoſe to whom we cede our rights, is to hold no farther, than while the ſerene infant don *Philip*, or any of his deſcendants, have not aſcended the throne of the *Two Sicilies*, or that of *Spain*; we reſerving expreſly, as well for us as our ſucceſſors, all the rights, claims and pretenſions, which to us have formerly belonged, on theſe dutchies, as alſo the right of reverſion, in caſe the ſaid infant ſhould die without male iſſue.

[*The king of* Sardinia's *act of ceſſion is here inſerted in the* Italian *language, of which the following is a tranſlation.*]

CHarles *Emanuel*, &c. The deſire we have to contribute on our part to the ſpeedy re-eſtabliſhment of the publick tranquillity, has engaged us to accede to the preliminary articles, ſigned the 30th of laſt *April*, between the miniſters of his *Britannick* majeſty, of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and the lords the ſtates general of the United Provinces, which we did on the 31ſt of *May*, by the hands of our plenipotentiary. As to what is to be performed on our part, in purſuance of the ſaid preliminaries, particularly that which regards the execution of the fourth article of the ſaid preliminaries, in virtue of which, the dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaſtalla*, are to be ceded to the ſerene prince don *Philip* of *Spain*, for him to hold by way of eſtabliſhment, with the right of reverſion to the preſent poſſeſſor, when his majeſty the king of the *Two Sicilies* ſhall have mounted the throne of *Spain*, or in caſe the ſaid infant ſhould die without male iſſue; we renounce, in virtue of the preſent act, cede and transfer, as well for us as our ſucceſſors, to the ſaid ſerene infant don *Philip*, and to his male deſcendants born in lawful marriage, the town of *Placentia* and the *Plaiſantine*, by us poſſeſſed, for him to enjoy it in quality of duke of *Parma*; renouncing on this account all rights, claims and pretenſions belonging to us; but reſerving

ſerving expreſsly, nevertheleſs, as well for us as our ſucceſſors, the right of reverſion in the caſes above-mentioned. In witneſs whereof, *&c.*

Art. 8. For aſſuring and effecting the ſaid reſtitutions, it is agreed, that they ſhall be entirely executed and accompliſhed on all ſides, in *Europe*, within the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner if poſſible, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of all the eight powers; and in order thereto, in 15 days after the ſignature of the preſent treaty, the generals or other perſons, which the high contractors on each ſide ſhall think proper to commiſſion, ſhall aſſemble at *Bruſſels* and *Nice*, to concert and agree on the means of proceeding to the reſtitutions, in a manner equally convenient for the troops, the inhabitants, and the reſpective countries, but ſo that all and each of the high contracting parties may be, conformable to their intentions and engagements contracted by the preſent treaty, in entire and peaceable poſſeſſion, without any exception, be it by ceſſion or otherwiſe, within the term of ſix weeks, or ſooner, after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty of all the ſaid eight powers.

Art. 9. In conſideration that, notwithſtanding the mutual engagement taken by the 18th article of the preliminaries, importing, *that all the reſtitutions ſhould proceed on an equal footing, and be executed at the ſame time*, his moſt chriſtian majeſty engages by the 6th article of the preſent treaty to reſtore in ſix weeks, or ſooner if poſſible, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, all the conqueſts he has made in the *Low-Countries*; while it is impoſſible, from the diſtance of the country, that what concerns *America* can be effected at the ſame time, or the term fixed for its perfect execution; his *Britannick* majeſty likewiſe engages on his ſide to ſend to the moſt chriſtian king, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, two perſons of rank and condition, to continue in *France* as hoſtages, till ſuch time as they have certain and authentick advice of the reſtitution of the royal iſland called *Cape-Breton*, and of all the conqueſts that the arms or ſubjects of his *Britannick* majeſty may have made, before or after the ſignature of the preliminaries, in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*. Their *Britannick* and moſt chriſtian majeſties oblige themſelves likewiſe to remit, on the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, the duplicates of the orders given to the commiſſaries, reſpectively appointed to reſtore and receive all which may have been conquered on each ſide in the *Eaſt* and and *Weſt-Indies*, conformable to the 2d article of the preliminaries, and to the declarations of the 21ſt and 31ſt of *May*, and the 8th of *July* laſt, in what concerns the ſaid conqueſts in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*.

Provided, nevertheleſs, that the royal iſland of *Cape-Breton*, ſhall be reſtored with all the artillery and ammunition found therein on the day of its ſurrender; and as to the other reſtitutions, they ſhall have their effect conformable to the tenor of the 11th article of the preliminaries, and the declarations and conventions of the 21ſt and 31ſt of *May*, and the 8th of *July*, in the ſtate wherein things were found on the 11th of *June*, N. S. in the *Weſt-Indies*, and the 31ſt of *October*, likewiſe N. S. in the *Eaſt-Indies*. All other things to be reſtored on the footing they were before the preſent war.

The ſaid reſpective commiſſaries, as well thoſe for the *Weſt* as thoſe for the *Eaſt-Indies*, are to be ready to ſet out on the firſt advice that

their *Britannick* and moſt chriſtian majeſties receive of the exchange of the ratifications, furniſhed with all the neceſſary inſtructions, commiſſions, powers, and orders, for the moſt ſpeedy accompliſhment of the intentions of their ſaid majeſties, and of the engagements which they have contracted by the preſent treaty.

Art. 10. The ordinary revenues of the countries which are to be reſpectively reſtored or yielded up, and the impoſts laid for the ſupport and winter-quarters of the troops, ſhall belong to the powers which are in poſſeſſion, till the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; without its being permitted, however, to uſe any manner of execution, provided they have been given ſufficient notice for the payment. The forage and utenſils for the troops to be furniſhed to the time of evacuation; by means of which all the powers promiſe and engage to repeat nothing, nor exact any taxes and contributions, which they might have eſtabliſh'd on the countries, towns, and places they have occupied in the courſe of the war, and that they had not been paid to the time that the events of the ſaid war had obliged them to abandon the ſaid countries, towns and places; all pretenſions of this nature being made void by the preſent treaty.

Art. 11. All the papers, letters, inſtructions, and archives, found in the countries, lands, towns and places which are to be reſtored, and thoſe belonging to the countries ceded, ſhall be reſpectively delivered or furniſhed *bona fide* at the ſame time, if poſſible, with the taking poſſeſſion, or at fartheſt two months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty of all the eight parties, in whatever place the ſaid papers or inſtructions are found, namely, thoſe which had been removed from the archive of the grand council of *Mechlin*.

Art. 12. His majeſty the king of *Sardinia* ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of what he both antiently and lately enjoyed, and particularly of the acquiſition he made, in 1743, of the *Vigevenaſque*, one part of the *Paveſan*, and of the county of *Anghiera*, in the manner that this prince poſſeſſes them at this day, by virtue of the ceſſions which have been made him.

Art. 13. The ſerene duke of *Modena*, in virtue as well of the preſent treaty, as of his rights, prerogatives and dignities, ſhall take poſſeſſion in ſix weeks, or ſooner if poſſible, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, of all the ſtates, places, forts, effects and revenues, which he enjoyed before the war. He is to have reſtored to him likewiſe, at the ſame time, the archives, inſtructions, writings, and moveables of what nature ſoever, as alſo the artillery, baggage and ammunition which were found in the places at the time of their occupation: For as to ſo much as ſhall be wanting, or have been converted into any other form, the juſt value of the things ſo removed ſhall be paid in ready money; which price, as well as the equivalent of the fiefs, which the ſerene duke of *Modena* poſſeſſed in *Hungary*, if they are not reſtored, ſhall be ſtated and regulated by the reſpective generals or commiſſaries, who, according to the 8th article of the preſent treaty, are to aſſemble at *Nice* in fifteen days after the ſignature, in order to conſult on the means of executing the reciprocal reſtitutions and poſſeſſions; ſo that at the ſame time, and on the ſame day that the ſerene duke of *Modena* ſhall take poſſeſſion of all his eſtates, he may enter likewiſe into the enjoyment, either of his fiefs in *Hungary*, or the ſaid equivalent, and receive the price of the things

which

which cannot be reſtored him: He ſhall alſo, in the ſame term of ſix weeks after the exchange of the ratifications, have juſtice done him in regard to the allodial effects of the houſe of *Guaſtalla*.

Art. 14. The ſerene republick of *Genoa*, as well in virtue of the preſent treaty, as of its rights, prerogatives and dignities, ſhall re-enter into poſſeſſion, in ſix weeks, or ſooner if poſſible, after the exchange of the ratifications of the ſaid treaty, of all the ſtates, forts, places, countries, of what nature ſoever, rents and revenues, which it enjoyed before the war; particularly all and each of the members and ſubjects of the ſaid republick ſhall re-enter, in the ſaid term after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, into the poſſeſſion, enjoyment, and liberty of diſpoſing of all the funds which they had in the banks of *Vienna*, in *Auſtria*, in *Bohemia*, or in any other part of the dominions of the empreſs-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and of the king of *Sardinia*; and the intereſts ſhall be paid them exactly and regularly, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

Art. 15. It is concluded and agreed between the eight high contracting powers, that for the benefit and ſupport of the peace in general, and for the tranquillity of *Italy* in particular, all things ſhall remain in the ſtate and condition they were before the war; the execution of the diſpoſitions made by the preſent treaty, only excepted.

Art. 16. The treaty of the *Aſſiento*, ſigned at *Madrid*, *March* 27, 1713, and the article of the annual ſhip, making part of the ſaid treaty, are particularly confirmed by the preſent treaty for the four years, during which the enjoyment was loſt ſince the commencement of the preſent war, and ſhall be executed on the ſame footing, and on the ſame conditions they have been, or might be, before the ſaid war.

Art 17. *Dunkirk* ſhall continue fortified on the land ſide, in its preſent ſtate; and as to the ſea ſide, 'tis to remain on the footing of antient treaties.

Art. 18. The claims of money of his *Britannick* majeſty, as elector of *Hanover*, upon the crown of *Spain*; the differences concerning the abbey of St. *Hubert*; the boundaries of *Hainault*, and the courts lately eſtabliſhed in the *Low-Countries*; the pretenſions of the elector palatine, and the other articles, which have not been regulated, and therefore cannot be inſerted in the preſent treaty, ſhall be ſettled amicably by the commiſſaries nominated for that purpoſe on each ſide, or otherwiſe, as it ſhall be agreed on by the intereſted powers.

Art. 19. The fifth article of the treaty of quadruple alliance, concluded at *London*, *Aug.* 2, 1718, containing the guaranty of the ſucceſſion to the kingdom of *Great Britain* in the houſe of his preſent *Britannick* majeſty, and by which every thing was provided that can relate to the perſon who has taken upon himſelf the title of king of *Great Britain*, and to his deſcendants of both ſexes, is expreſly renewed by the preſent article, as much as if it had been inſerted in its full extent.

Art. 20. His *Britannick* majeſty, in quality of elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, both for himſelf and his heirs and ſucceſſors, as alſo all his eſtates and poſſeſſions in *Germany*, are compromiſed and guarantied by the preſent treaty.

Art. 21. All the powers intereſted in the preſent treaty, who have guarantied the *pragmatick ſanction* of *April* 19, 1713, for the entire inheritance of the late emperor *Charles* VI. in favour of his daughter, the preſent queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and of her deſcendants

dants for ever, according to the order ſettled by the ſaid *pragmatick ſanction*, renew it in the beſt manner poſſible; the ceſſions already made, either by the late emperor, the ſaid princeſs his daughter, or thoſe ſtipulated by the preſent treaty, only excepted.

Art. 22. The dutchy of *Sileſia* and the county of *Glatz*, as his *Pruſſian* majeſty now poſſeſſes them, are guarantied to that prince by all the powers, parties, and contractors of the preſent treaty.

Art. 23. All the powers contracting and intereſted in the preſent treaty, reciprocally and reſpectively guarantee its execution.

Art. 24. The ſolemn ratifications of the preſent treaty, drawn up in legal and due form, ſhall be exchanged by and between all the eight parties, within the ſpace of a month, or ſooner if poſſible, from the day of ſigning in this city of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

In witneſs whereof, We their ambaſſadors extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary, in virtue of our full powers, have ſigned the preſent treaty with our own hands, and have ſet our ſeals with our reſpective coats of arms thereunto.

Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the $\frac{7}{18}$ day of *October*, 1748.

Separate ARTICLES.

Art. 1. SOME of the titles made uſe of by the contracting parties, as well in the powers and other acts during the courſe of the negotiation, as in the preamble of the preſent treaty, not being generally acknowledged; it is concluded and agreed, that no prejudice ſhall ever reſult therefrom to any of the ſaid contracting parties; and that no conſequences are to be cited or drawn from the titles taken or omitted on any ſide, on account of the ſaid negotiation and the preſent treaty.

Art. 2. It is agreed, that the *French* language made uſe of in all the copies of the preſent treaty, and which may be uſed in the acts of acceſſion, ſhall not furniſh any precedent or conſequence to be alledged or drawn therefrom, nor occaſion the leaſt prejudice in any manner, to any of the contracting powers, as they muſt conform, for the future, to what has been and may be obſerved, on the part of the powers in poſſeſſion, of giving and receiving copies of the like treaties and acts in any other language.

The preſent treaty, and the acceſſions conſequent thereupon, are to have the ſame force and effect as if the ſaid cuſtom had been obſerved; and the preſent ſeparate articles are to have likewiſe the ſame force, as if they had been inſerted in the treaty.

In witneſs whereof, We the underwritten ambaſſadors extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* majeſty, of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and of the lords the ſtates-general of the united provinces, have ſigned the preſent ſeparate articles, and affix'd thereunto the ſeals of our arms, &c.

Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle* the $\frac{7}{18}$ of *October*, 1748.

The act for giving force and vigour to the definitive treaty, was conceiv'd in the following terms:

THE ambaſſadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the king of *Great Britain*, his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and the ſtates general of the United Provinces, having concluded and ſigned, on the 18th of this preſent month of *October*, a general and definitive treaty of peace upon the foundation, and in conformity to the preliminaries, ſettled and agreed upon amongſt them upon the 30th of *April*, in this city of *Aix-la-Chapelle*. and afterwards accepted and ratified by all the powers engaged in the war; to which treaty the ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his catholick majeſty has given the acceſſion of that prince on the 20th of the ſaid month, and the ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the empreſs-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* has given the acceſſion of that princeſs on the 23d of the ſaid month; and

and forasmuch as in the said treaty, and in the said accession, there is nothing in any degree prejudicial to what was stipulated, agreed, and concerted by the said preliminaries, generally accepted, the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the empress-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and of the king of *Great Britain*, have agreed, that in case any of the said powers engaged in the war refuse or delay its accession to the said treaty, so as to create any apprehensions of retarding the accomplishment of the measures agreed to and fixed in the said treaty, their majesties in concert with each other, as well as with the powers either contracting or acceding to the said treaty, will employ the most efficacious methods for carrying into execution the said measures, in order that all the parties, whether contracting or acceding, shall, by the time fix'd by the said treaty, be put into full and peaceable possession of whatever is to be either restored, or to belong to them, by way either of restitution or cession. In witness of which, We the under-written ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the empress-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and the king of *Great Britain*, in pursuance of the intentions of their respective sovereigns, have signed the present act, and have put thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *October* 24, 1748. Sign'd,

(L. S.) Count Caunitz Ritzberg.
(L. S.) Sandwich.
(L. S.) Th. Robinson.

Daily Gazetteer. FOOL, N° 338.

Quod tibi suspectum est, confestim discute quid sit: [*cere.*
Namque solent, primo quæ sunt neglecta, no-

CATO.

IT was the saying of an eminent old surgeon to his apprentice; *Young man, probe the sore to the bottom; it is better the patient feel pain at the present, than to have his wound healed in haste, which breaking out again may prove incurable.* The political operator reasons in the same manner, in regard to the wounds of the state; they should not be skinn'd over, but cur'd. There are two kinds of wounds in the political body of *Great Britain*, the one given it by foreign art, the other by domestick disorder; and by reason of the last, the first remains incurable; that is to say, the one continues to infect the other; and while the state surgeon will not permit the one to be regularly healed, the other cannot be cured. Every state that is intended to make a figure among its neighbours must have for its support wealth, skill and honesty. The wealth of a state consists in the industry of its constituents, and in the conduct of its directors. The trade of *France* will never make it a rich state, until the politicks of its directors take quite a new turn; for they who will take the cash circulating in trade out of the hands of the traders, mar their industry, and undermine the basis of commerce; so that every pistole sent into *Germany*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, &c. to make or unmake emperors, potentates, or princes, is irrecoverably lost to industry; and when in consequence thereof a worse evil succeeds, and a war is created by the abuse of the national wealth, and to support it the people are forced away from their manufactures, the source of wealth is dried up, nor can a nation so govern'd be rich. If *France* was the only nation in *Europe*, whose politicks take this turn, it would be happy for *Great Britain*; but as we vie with *France* for wealth, so we do in spending it: And I conceive the reason of state in both nations to be a certain fear of the respective communities growing too rich. And it is, perhaps, on the same principle of reasoning, that neither care to push a war so far, as to render peace stable and permanent: For it seems necessary to the welfare of modern government, that the bad humours which breed in the people, thro' the course of a long peace, should be purged off again, by having now and then an expensive war; which war, when enter'd into, must not, for the same reason, be push'd too far, but skinn'd over, as the surgeon's phrase is, by a temporary peace. In this light, they who think that *France* desires to conquer *England*, or *England* *France*, seem to be mistaken in the views of both. For was *Great Britain* a province to *France*, or *France* to *Great Britain*, that happy scheme of playing the fool with mens blood and purses would be wholly annihilated; and either government would then have more to fear from intestine riot and rebellion, than now from each other, as occasional enemies. As it is, neither have reason to be uneasy, as neither can want a pretence to go to war with the other, whenever the wealth of the respective communities happens to make the people proud, insolent, and troublesome. Thus we see, that to heal wounds created by foreign art, by rectifying domestick disorder, is not the end of government, but would rather be the means of bringing government to its end. I do not here intend to pun, nor do I mean by government the welfare of the people; I only mean the power of ruling, and the art of so conducting that power, as to make it answer the purpose of those who rule, wherein the people have no

other ſhare or concern than to ſubmit, and pay their taxes. Thus we ſee, that the wounds of the community are not intended to be healed, it being the intereſt of the ſtate artiſt to keep the patient in hand, in order to make the moſt of him; wherein I think moſt modern governments, whether monarchies or republicks, are pretty well agreed: But this, perhaps, is as much owing to the ungovernable ſpirit of the people, as to the ſelf-intereſted views of the governors, eſpecially, in free ſtates, where even confeſs'd fools are permitted to be impertinent, and to prate about publick affairs with as much aſſurance as if they were the wiſeſt men in the nation: And if *fools* take ſuch liberties, thoſe who with good reaſon think they know better, will not wiſely be idle.

The reaſoning of the *whigs* in former times on the ſubject of government, againſt arbitrary power, *&c.* has ſtruck me with more than one ſenſible reflection; and the difference between them and the hereditary-right men, from all the obſervations I am capable of making, only conſiſts in doing the ſame thing, on different principles: For what is the difference to a poor tenant, whether he be diſtreſs'd by a landlord, or his ſteward, except that a ſteward may be remov'd, and that he takes on himſelf the ſin of his maſter? But then another ſteward is put in; and while the ſame ſyſtem has being, muſt act as his predeceſſor did. In this light, I know not ſo happy an invention to make men ſlaves as the term liberty: If a government is abſolute, men *muſt be* ſlaves; if free, they *are* ſlaves: The diſtinction then is only between *muſt* and *are*. In *England*, the ſubject is at liberty to prate and ſcribble; in *France*, to dance and ſing. In *France*, the king commands the ſubjects purſe; in *England*, the ſubjects repreſentative gives it the king: The difference then is only between the power of the reſpective kings, not in the liberty of the ſubject to keep or part with his money. After all, I would not have it underſtood, that there is no material difference between the two governments: I only am hinting, that the reaſoning of the *whigs* on government was very pretty in theory; but we have all liv'd to ſee how it operates in practice.

A curious point in natural hiſtory, being an extract of a letter from M. de la Croſe *to the Rev. Mr.* Hart, *rector of* Walpole *in* Norfolk.

Reverend SIR,

I Never doubted of the matter of fact, as to which you did me the honour to aſk my opinion, *viz.* That your country breeds no rats, and if they are accidentally brought into it, they preſently languiſh and die, without any viſible cauſe for it. I ſhall ſet down from *Camden*, as the foundation of my anſwer, what that learned man ſays of the ſoil of your country. "Over-againſt *Lynn*, on the farther ſide of the river *Ouſe*, lies *Marſhland*, a little moiſt, marſhy country, as the name implies, divided and parted every where with ditches, trenches, and furrows to drain and draw the waters away. A ſoil ſtanding upon a very rich and fertile mould, and breeding abundance of cattle; ſo that in a place called *Tilneyſmeth* they feed much about 30,000 ſheep, but ſo ſubject to the beating and overflowing of the roaring main ſea, which very often breaks, tears, and troubles it grievouſly, that it can hardly be kept off with chargeable walls and works." And he gives a character very like this of the *Iſle of Ely*, which is adjacent to *Marſhland*.—That ſuch a fenniſh country cannot be very wholeſome, is a plain conſequence in phyſick, which agrees too well with the experience of ſtrangers, that is, of all ſuch who are not born and bred there.

The next thing I have to do, is to inquire into the nature and various ſpecies of rats. We uſe to confound mice and rats, in the common language, tho' they are two different ſpecies. The former are grey, ſmall and weak, and breed ſo prodigiouſly, that *Ariſtotle* relates a mouſe, included in a veſſel with millet, brought forth 100 little ones. And I remember to have read ſomewhere, that in 1648, an incredible number of mice overflowed the county of *Eſſex*, and would have waſted all, but that there came ſoon after great quantities of owls, which rid the country of it. They uſe to gnaw dry bread, ends of candle, and, if they find nothing elſe, paper and goods. Rats are browner, bigger and ſtronger, and ſometimes make bold to defend themſelves againſt cats, eſpecially by troops, tho' the fight proves, for the moſt part, very unequal, and ends with the ſlaughter of the rats. They are both very dainty bits, which is the cauſe of the cats taking ſo much pains to hunt after them, even when they diſdain other meat. And to this purpoſe I remember a ſtory, that was told me by a worthy gentleman in *Holland*.

A neighbour of his had a child of four or five years of age, who could not be brought to aſk when he wanted to go to ſtool. She obſerving that his excrements were extraordinarily dilute, ſuſpected at laſt that it came out of weakneſs, and went to a phyſician, who adviſed her

her to feed him with broiled mice, and young rats, adding, that ſhe ought not to be afraid of it, and that having cut off their head and tail, ſhe might freely give them to him, under the notion of birds. She did it, the child eat greedily the ſuppoſed birds, longed often for them, and was cured within a fortnight.

In *Provence* I have myſelf eaten mountain, or field rats, which in autumn are extraordinary fat and tender, and go there for excellent meat, being not at all venomous. The inhabitants uſe to hunt them with fire-arms, under walnut-trees, upon which theſe animals climb to eat the nuts. I have alſo read of water-rats, which ſculk on the ſides of ponds and rivers, and feed upon the fiſh, but I never ſaw any of them; and by the deſcription of authors, it appears, that they do not frequent blackiſh waters, yielding a duſkiſh vapour, and whoſe fiſh are fickly. As to the mice and rats that infeſt our houſes, it ſeems that they care not to drink unleſs they be poiſoned.

I conclude, therefore, from hence, that the moſt probable cauſe why mice and rats cannot abide your country, are the moiſt, unwholſome vapours which are continually iſſuing from the ſoil.

I join moiſt and unwholeſome together, becauſe the vapours of running rivers, and thoſe that form dew and rain, are healthful to many animals, eſpecially at certain times; whereas, I know not of any, unleſs it be toads, frogs, and a few fiſhes, that can endure the noiſome ſmell of ſtagnating waters. It would be a piece of preſumption in a ſtranger that never lived in *Marſhland*, to determine preciſely wherein that unwholeſomneſs does conſiſt. Waters that overflow a country, carry ſeveral heterogeneous matters with them, which, when they ſtagnate, undergo various fermentations. And that the fermentations they ſuffer in *Marſhland*, and the *Iſle of Ely*, are not very conducible to health, appears by the blackiſh colour of thoſe waters, the duſkiſh vapours they yield, and the ſore effect they produce upon fiſhes, which apparently hinders them to tranſpire, as well as the rats, whoſe pores are far thinner. For if you anoint a fly, a worm, or any other weak inſect, all over with oil, it will die in a ſhort time for want of tranſpiration: Since no other hurt can be imagined to proceed from ſuch a ſweet and harmleſs ſubſtance as oil, than that it ſtops the pores by its intricate and branched particles. Beſides that, your ſoil may be pregnant with ſaltiſh, acrimonious, nitrous, and ſulphureous foſſiles, that perpetually emit ſteams of the ſame nature; but on the other ſide, render it wonderfully fertile. I am the more inclined to this conjecture that in the ſouthern parts of *France*, when huſbandmen will rid their corn-fields of moles, a ſort of vermin not very different from rats, they make upon them little ovens, with ſods and wood under them, at 15 or 20 paces from each other; give time to the ſun to dry them, then put fire to the wood, which burns the ſods to a black powder; that being ſpread on the ſurface of the field, makes it fruitful and frees it from moles at leaſt for a year. It may be imagined that the ſmoak of the burning earth choaks thoſe animals; but it is more probable, that either that ſmell, or the ſaltiſh particles of the burnt ſods, mixing with the ground by reaſon of the rain, make them run away.

If it be aſked, how other animals can then live in *Marſhland*? I anſwer, 1. Becauſe they are of a ſtronger conſtitution than mice and rats, that are very weak creatures, as appears from their frightfulneſs, and the tenderneſs of their fleſh, two infallible tokens of the weakneſs of animals. 2. Becauſe the ſteams of your country may be poiſonous for them and not for others, as pounded glaſs, mixt with greaſe, or any other meat that thoſe inſects love, will kill them, and not produce that effect upon other animals.

I know that ſhips are often much infeſted with that vermin; but ſhips are very dry places, and the air of the ſea, eſpecially the main ocean, is ſo far from being unwholeſome, that it muſt be more healthful than that of the firm land: For where is the citizen or countryman that could ſtand out as many hardſhips as ſeamen undergo, winds, tempeſts, perpetual agitations, changes of climate, and then to feed upon nothing but ſalt meat for many months together?

As to thoſe gentlemen who, as you ſay, aſcribe that privation of mice and rats to taliſmans, I will yield ſomething to their opinion, when they can find out the place where theſe taliſmans are buried, and, having extracted ſome of them, let us ſee that they are of a make fit to repleniſh the whole country with ſteams during many ages. If ſo be that rats cannot thrive in the *Iſle of Ely* no more than in *Marſhland*, I have very near lighted on the true cauſe of it. Juſt now I ſpoke to Mr. *Box*, a worthy gentleman that has an eſtate in your country, and with ſeveral others that have been in both places. They all aſſure me, they never ſaw any mice or rats in *Marſhland* or the *Iſle of Ely*, but could not tell whether or no they can abide there. In the mean while, Mr. *Box* gave me ſuch a character of your parts and ſincerity, that any one may depend upon the matter of fact.

An experiment propoſed for diſtemper'd cattle.

AMONG the various preſcriptions for diſtemper'd cattle, I have not yet ſeen *tranſuſion* (or rather the *injecting* ſome particular liquor immediately into their blood) propos'd; than which nothing can be done with greater eaſe, or at a ſmaller expence.

The manner of performing it may be thus. Take half an ounce of ſalt-petre, and half a quarter of an ounce of tobacco: Boil them a minute or two in half a pint of water, and let the ſtrain'd liquor be injected, blood-warm, into the neck-vein, with a ſyringe or glyſter-pipe, directing the point of the inſtrument, along with the current of the blood, towards the heart, as ſoon as a quart or two of blood has been taken away at a large orifice; which let then be pinn'd up as uſual. I cannot foreſee any ill conſequences attending this experiment: It may probably occaſion ſome ſlight convulſions, and afterwards a profuſe ſweat, or ſome other evacuations; by which the beaſt will be freed from its diſorder. It will alſo be one way of proving, whether the doctrine of animalcula be true or falſe; for, if true, this bids fair for their deſtruction.

MULO-MEDICUS.

The FOOL, N°. 329, 330, *has ſame remarks on the treaty,* (*as it appeared in the Abſtract*, ſee *p.* 475,) *under the title of,* The indefinitive treaty defined; *from which we have ſelected the following.*

THE firſt article obſerves, *That the contracting and acceding parties promiſe, in the moſt ſolemn manner, religiouſly to obſerve the peace.* This ſeems to me (ſays he) to be made the firſt article, becauſe it is intended to be firſt broke, unleſs the nature of men, and the genius of politcks are quite alter'd.

The 2d article is of the ſame caſt; it pretends to throw all paſt tranſactions into oblivion. The negotiators might as well have agreed to bury the ſea in a mill-pond, or to have put out the light of the ſun with a candle extinguiſher. Theſe politicians are wiſer than the *Lapland* witches, that ſell the ſeamen winds: And I muſt confeſs in the next article I expected that they would have given laws to the motion of the moon. *Buried in oblivion!* What, in the name of nonſenſe is to be buried in oblivion; the ſelf-intereſted principles of various nations contending for dominion or juſtice? Will *Sweden* ever bury in oblivion the loſs of *Livonia* to one prince, and of *Bremen* and *Verden* to another? Will *Spain* ever bury in oblivion the deſtruction of her navy; the ruin of her commerce; or the being ſeparated from *Minorca* and *Gibraltar?* Will *France* ever forget her glory deſtroy'd by *Marlborough*; *Dunkirk* demoliſhed, her friend baniſhed *Poland*; and her army ruin'd in *Germany?* Will the *Dutch* ever forget our bringing the war into *Flanders*, to give them a ſtadtholder? Will the queen of *Hungary* forgot the loſs of *Glatz*, *Sileſia*, *Parma*, *Placentia*, &c. &c. &c. Or will the *Engliſh* ever forget the ſpending of thirty millions to be laugh'd at?

A By the 7th article the dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaſtalla*, are to be ceded to don *Philip*; and if he dies without heirs male, or comes to the crown of *Spain* or *Naples*, to revert to the preſent poſſeſſors.—This appears to me a ſtrange ſoleciſm in politicks; for if theſe dutchies are ceded to don *Philip*, without any right B either by conqueſt or inheritance, how is it practicable to get them out of his hands, when king of *Spain* or *Naples*, without involving *Europe* again in a new war? So that this article, inſtead of contributing to a firm and laſting peace, ſeems likely to be the baſis of another war. And it is much the ſame if he dies without male iſſue, which is not C very probable; ſo that his having male heirs is the only hopes we have of being diſengaged from a war on that account.

On the 9th article he obſerves, that ſince *Cape Breton* muſt be given up, and the barrier of *America* by that means laid open, it might have been ſo contriv'd as to have conſtituted a new barrier, by removing the D *French* inhabitants from *Nova Scotia*, and ſettling that country with *Engliſh*; otherwiſe it will be extremely hard on the *New-England* people to lie open, on a freſh war, to the invaſion of the enemy, after having made the boldeſt puſh imaginable to ſecure themſelves by a ſtrong and irreſiſtible barrier.

The 16th is an important article, as it continues the *Aſſiento* contract for 4 years E to *Great Britain*, with a ſhip extraordinary. This *Aſſiento* contract was at firſt *wiſely* enter'd into, on our part, to prevent the inhabitants of our iſlands growing too rich, and to give us a right to quarrel with *Spain*, or *Spain* a pretence to quarrel with us, as either may find moſt convenient. The intent, originally, of making this *Aſſiento* contract, I believe, was good, tho' not F well judg'd; it intended the excluſion of the *French*, and the improving our own commerce, but miſtook in both. The proprietors of the *South-Sea* company have been hurt by it; and the *French* carried on a ſimilar trade another way. We could, when that contract was firſt made, have commanded any thing; and therefore might G have agreed, in perpetuity, that the *Negro* trade ſhould have been carried on entirely from *Jamaica*; which would at once have beat the *French* out of it, and prevented that clandeſtine commerce, which has, at different times, given us ſo much trouble.

An epiſtle from a Corniſh *gentleman to his friend at* Oxford.

NIGH where old *Tamer** rolls his cryſtal tide,
Whoſe ſtreams two neighb'ring counties do divide,
From tin-vaults, richer than *Peruvian* mines,
To thee, dear friend! I ſend theſe artleſs lines.
But, O! what pleaſure ſhall the Muſes bring,
Or how in ſuch a clime attempt to ſing?
No pleaſing objects, that to verſe invite,
Here wing th'enraptur'd fancy with delight;
Far from *Cornubia*'s wilds the Muſes fly,
Seek happier countries, and ſerener ſky:
Far baniſh'd hence, on bleſt *Oxonia*'s plain
Your ſkilful bards their Muſes entertain;
Me lonely muſing o'er th'unfiniſh'd lay,
Nor Muſe, nor tuneful *Phœbus* will obey.
On high *Cornubia*'s tops no laurels grow,
No bays to bind the hallow'd poet's brow:
Here hills on hills, and *Alps* o'er *Alps* ariſe,
And liſt their cloud-rob'd forehead to the ſkies.
There fruitful vallies, op'ning wide between,
The proſpect cloſe, and terminate the ſcene.
Here daring miners drive their impious trade,
And plung'd in gulphs forget a ſun was made;
Earth's diſſembowel'd boſom they explore,
In ſearch of metals, and forbidden ore:
O ſacred thirſt of all-commanding gold!
What can the force of impious lucre hold?
See, where, yon lofty pile is rais'd on high,
And ſtones and rubbiſh in confuſion lie,
There yawns a gulph as diſmal as the cave
Of dreaded *Cyclops*, or *Averno*'s wave.
Come then, advent'rous Muſe, and let us trace
The horrid caverns of the gloomy place;
Come view the treaſures of the deep receſs,
Manſions that *Phœbus*' beams could never bleſs!
Farewel all objects pleaſing to the ſight!
Towns! landſkips! ſource of plenty and delight.
Down by the length'ning cable-rope we go,
And ſink full many a fathom deep below,
Where horror ever holds her dark domain,
And *Sbade* and *Erebus* eternal reign:
Cold damps ariſe from ſubterranean cells,
And ſulph'rous currents from a thouſand wells;
Unwholſome vapours fill the gloomy ſpace,
Arch'd caverns yawn, and tapers faintly blaze:
Here nature's face a frightful image wears,
And threat'ning death in ſundry ſhapes appears.
Raſh mortals! that can thus, devoid of fear,
Explore earth's boſom, and her entrails tear,
Still may you reap the product of your pains,
I envy not your profits nor your gains:
Give me, ye gods! to breathe in upper air,
And be content, and poverty my ſhare!
Beware, unknowing traveller, beware!
And turn with caution from the fatal ſnare!
O let not night her ſooty pinion rear,
And foggy vapours load the thick'ning air!
O let not theſe the face of heav'n o'ercaſt,
And leave thee friendleſs on the lonely waſte!
Nor may the treach'rous cave, o'ergrown with heath,
Thy feet beguile, and tempt thee to thy death!
Not more the danger on *Arabia*'s ſands,
'Mid'ſt ſhelving rocks, inhoſpitable lands,
Where lions, roaring in the midnight-hour,
And fell hyæna does her prey devour.
View, there, yon tow'ring ſteep that threats the ſkies,
In fields of air, *St. Michael's mount* ariſe!
Her fleecy ſkirts reflect the golden blaze
Of *Phœbus*' adverſe and refracted rays:
Ten thouſand proſpects open to the view,
And vary'd ſcenes of nature ever new:
Here proud *Britannia*'s navies croſs the deep,
And in their wombs the peaceful thunders ſleep;
Here far and near th'unbounded eyeball roams,
And there at large th'*Atlantick* ocean foams.
Neptune in vain the tow'ring bulwark beats,
And, robb'd of conqueſt, ſourly he retreats;
On rocks of adamant ſecure, ſhe braves
Th'impetuous fury of the ruſhing waves:
Juſt ſo unmov'd, amidſt a ſinking ſtate,
And all the ſtruggles of contending fate,
Its truly great and virtuous † owner ſtood,
Serenely great, and obſtinately good.
Now bear me, Muſe, upon a loftier wing,
Cornubia's beauties I attempt to ſing:
Deign then, ye fair, propitious to approve
And pay his labours with returns of love!
The radiant ſun, emerging from the main,
With crimſon dye, to gild the azure plain,
From his firſt riſing, to the cloſe of day,
Ne'er look'd on nymphs more beautiful and gay:
Here modeſty, in all her charms array'd,
And innate virtue decks the blooming maid;
No prudiſh arts, and no coquettiſh air,
Here ſpoil the genuine beauties of the fair:
This real truth let boaſting trav'lers own,
Who here catch ſudden love, and ſigh for nymphs unknown.
Hail, native land, with peace and plenty bleſt!
Secure from diſcord, may'ſt thou ever reſt!
As yet no hoſtile pow'r could thee ſubdue,
True to thy king, and to thy country true.
Hail, great *Trelawney!* memorable name,
For ever foremoſt in the liſt of fame!
Hail, all ye worthies of the *Corniſh* race!
And may your *manes* ever reſt in peace!

Thus

* *A river dividing* Cornwall *and* Devon. † *Alluding to the memory of the late Sir* J. St. Aubin.

Thus has the rural Muſe, in humble lays,
Tun'd the bold lyre in her *Cornubia*'s praiſe.
To you, dear Sir! the ſong ſhe recommends,
Beſt lov'd companion, and the beſt of friends!
Soon ſhe expects, that your more able Muſe
Some loftier ſubject for her verſe ſhall chuſe:
Themes undeſerving of your care contemn!
And when you write, let *Oxford* be your theme.

Cornwall, Nov. 6, 1748. *A. M.*

To the author of the Ænigma, *p.* 471.

PRay accept, *Philocrupt*,
My ſolution abrupt
Of your riddle, ſo nice and ingenious,
'Tis enough for the brains,
And grammatical pains
Of a *Scotus* or *Amos Comenius*.

I had ſtudy'd and ſcratch'd,
And the long night had watch'd,
What the meaning might be to diſcover;
But my wit was ſo dull,
And ſo thick was my ſkull,
That I ſwore in plain terms I'd give over.

On a ſudden an Ass,
And ſoon after a LASS,
Then a GLASS ſtarted forth to compleat it;
O how much was I pleas'd,
Of my puzzle well eas'd!
But my noddle!——I almoſt could beat it.

On a word you have hit,
Into three that will ſplit,
By a wond'rous new method of ſpelling;
For to bare letters five
To reduce you contrive
What was twelve by the old way of telling.

All I further ſhall ſay,
Is our young rakes to pray,
That in time to good counſel they liſten;
For a GLASS and a LASS
Have made many an Ass,
Nor is ev'ry thing gold that may gliſten.

OEDIPODES.

Another SOLUTION.

I Hope, good Sir, my rhyme may paſs,
It coming from a pretty *laſs*:
Excuſe me then for being free;
For ſince I to your lines agree,
You muſt conclude yourſelf an *aſs*,
To think one could not tell it's GLASS.

BETTY SMART.

A tranſlation of the Latin *verſes on Mr.* Thomſon. *(See* p. 424.)

COuld ſenſe or learned arts vouchſafe to ſave
Thy life, illuſtrious *Thomſon*, from the grave;
Thy heav'nly ſtrains had charm'd relentleſs fate,
Prolong'd thy time, and lengthen'd out its date.
But tho' thy body to the earth we give,
Thou in thy works, great bard, ſhalt ever live.
When gaſping nature's laſt tremendous ſigh
Shall pluck th'harmonious worlds that roll on high,
Theſe and thy works ſhall both together die.

Cornwall, Oct. 16.

On the univerſality and impartiality of Death. *To* Gripus.

Mors æquo pulſat pede
Pauperum tabernas, regumque turres. HOR.

WHAT vain conceit, miſtaken mortal, fires
Thy glowing boſom with ſuch fond deſires,
To ſpend an age, a reſtleſs age of pain,
In the purſuit of riches? worthleſs gain!
What frenzy does thy erring ſoul poſſeſs,
Thus to miſtake the road to happineſs?
Fool that thou art! who muſt reſign thy breath,
And fall ere long a victim to grim *death*:
What, then, will all thy hoarded droſs avail,
Which cannot buy one ſingle hour's repeal?
Not *India*'s wealth, nor *Arab*'s drugs can ſave
Thy mortal body from th' inſatiate grave;
His dart without diſtinction ſtrikes at all,
And makes the great ſubmit as well as ſmall.
Even *kings*, that late o'er mighty empires ſway'd,
In duſt are equal with their ſubjects made.
The *hero* ſtern, that ſtalk'd into the field
With martial pride, and made whole armies yield,
Trembles at *death*, quits his exalted ſtate,
And undergoes the common laws of fate.
The *rhetorician* tries his art in vain,
Not all his eloquence reprieve can gain.
Thy ſtroke of wit, vain man! avail not here; forbear.
Death hears thee not; nor, hearing, wou'd forbear.
Nor are the powers of *phyſick* more ſecure,
His mortal ſtroke will not admit a cure:
In vain the *doctor* to his art applies,
His baffled art aſſiſtance now denies;
Among his patients he reſigns his life, and dies.
O'er *youth* he glories, tho' with vigour arm'd,
And makes that cold which life had newly warm'd.
Manhood, poſſeſt or ſtrength, and ev'ry art,
Invokes them all, yet cannot ſhun the dart,
Feeble *old-age*, below his ſmalleſt care,
Drops (like autumnal fruit) into the grave.
Ceaſe therefore, ceaſe t'indulge the anxious toil;
Or ſpend thy labours on a better ſoil.
Then would'ſt thou purchaſe at an eaſy rate
A treaſure laſting, and immenſely great;

As

And would'ſt thou live for ever to poſ-
ſeſs
The boundleſs bleſſings of that happineſs;
Virtue alone can give the laſting joy,'
Which *time* cannot deface, nor *death* de-
ſtroy. *T. S.*

EPITAPH.

Deſign'd for ———.

HERE ſleeps the man, who in his country's cauſe,
Once fill'd a publick ſtation with applauſe:
The venal bribe his gen'rous ſoul diſdain'd,
And to the laſt the patriot free remain'd:
Tho' oft ill-treated by the ſons of ſtrife,
He led an honeſt and a virtuous life,
And taught them, vigorous, to revere his
ſword,
Till on the knee his pardon they implor'd:
To leave this world with fervent zeal he
pray'd;
And now in duſt the body low is laid:
But ſoon all-glorious from the grave to riſe,
And ſoar to ſeats beyond theſe azure ſkies,
Where ceaſleſs love and harmony abound,
And ſacred ſongs eternally go round,
To celebrate the great Creator's praiſe:
Bleſt is whoſe name, and wonderful whoſe
ways!

Poole. H. PRICE.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Yorkſh. Oct. 9, 1748.

THE great things all mankind ſpeak of the biſhop of *Lincoln*, induc'd me to inquire of a friend of mine in *Lincolnſhire*, his general and private character; and I was the more inclin'd to do ſo, as I had the honour of being in company with his lordſhip lately in *Yorkſhire*. Unexpectedly, tho' very agreeably, the underwritten was ſent me by my friend, which tho' he deſir'd might be ſecret, yet I can't prevail with myſelf to rob the clergy of that dioceſe, as well as all mankind, of the pleaſure of this ſtrictly true compoſition. I hope, therefore, you will be ſo good as to give it a place in your collection; which will, beſides multitudes more, particularly oblige your well-wiſher,

EBORACENSIS.

An epiſtle from a clergyman in Lincolnſhire, *to a clergyman in the county of* York.

I Can't agree, dear Sir, they moſt are bleſt,
Like you and I in humble ſtation plac'd,
Where unregarded all our life flows on,
Unheard, unprais'd, uncenſur'd and un-
known. [high,
You ſay that thoſe in publick ſphere plac'd
Are plac'd the envious mark of every eye;
Their lives are canvaſs'd, every action ſpread,
And nicely all their characters ſurvey'd.
—Grant it, my friend,—but did their lives
appear
Spotleſs as that great man's you aſk to hear,
How glorious then, in publick ſphere to
blaze, [praiſe!
Where every eye and every tongue ſpeaks
For b'lieve me, here even prejudice is
dumb, [come,
And whereſoe'er his ſhining footſteps
Love and reſpect attend him ever home.
Unceaſing eulogies his goodneſs draws,
Tho' he nor ſtudies nor deſires applauſe:
For all his thoughts benificence employs,
And his kind hand is bleſt in ſhedding joys:
Like his lov'd Lord, who moſt delights to ſhed
The dew of bleſſings on his creatures head.
How bleſt the church!—how bleſt religion
ſmiles! [toils!
Watch'd by ſuch love, and guarded by ſuch
With trueſt luſtre ſhine his virtues forth,
With all *Athenian* and with *Roman* worth:
At home, abroad, his fondeſt cares the ſame,
The church to honour and defend her fame.
Like ſons, his rule and fondneſs all admire,
Like ſons, all boaſt and glory in their ſire.
Religion long with languiſhment ſur-
vey'd, [to aid:
And wiſh'd his arm her drooping power
Fix'd in her choice, ſhe rais'd him to her ſide,
Smil'd at his fame, and all her foes defy'd.
Thus *Roman* mothers with warm tranſports
glow'd, [view'd.
When in their cars triumphant ſons they
His *Lincoln* glory's guarded by his care,
And long may heaven to guard us ſpare him
here;
Oh! may we long the ſpotleſs pattern ſee,
And joy to imitate what all ſhould be:
Tho' vain the great example bids us riſe,
We only borrow luſtre from the ſkies.—
To all he's eaſy, ſo by all belov'd,
Yet in his dignity by all approv'd; [cere;
Great without pride, and without ſhew ſin-
Sedate, yet free; tho' grave, ſerenely clear.
Uncloath'd his heart, & heav'nly is his mind,
Tho' wiſe, indulgent; vigilant, yet kind.
Sweet from his lips ſuch elocution flows,
As lightning piercing, or as falling ſnows.
The atheiſt trembles and for pardon ſues,
And all his heaven the happy good man
views.
His force, his eloquence, his reaſon one,
He ſhines a *Tully*, and a *Tillotſon*.
But what avails if love has plum'd my
wings, [ſings?
Or that my ſoul with truth and rapture
Alas! my friend, too weak am I to give
Such tributes his high virtues ſhould re-
ceive, [*N*—.
Reſerv'd for one more bleſt, perchance a
That worthy name you'll next deſire to
know, [ſhow;
His virtues too ſome grateful ſong ſhall
Bright as his biſhop's ſhall his glories blaze,
And as he ſhares his worth —ſhall ſhare his
praiſe.

The

Set to MUSICK *by Mr.* DUNN.



Tho' diamonds were ſully'd when match'd with your eyes, [your ſkin;
Tho' ermine and ſnow were diſgrac'd by
Your ſoul too was lovely, enchanting and wiſe,
All luſtre without, and all ſweetneſs within.
Yet nothing, &c.

Tho' black as the jet, with a beautiful twine,
Your delicate treſſes all wantonly flow'd;
Your ſhape was perfection, your air was divine, [god.
You ſpoke like an angel, and mov'd like a
Yet nothing, &c.

On the PEACE.

AT length the rude alarms of war are o'er,
All parties very wiſe, and very poor;
No longer nations againſt nations riſe,
Nor hoſtile warriors meet with hateful eyes.
Lo! *peace*, angelick maid, from heav'n deſcends,
And bids contending foes be mutual friends.
Come, then, fair goddeſs! Lovely mildneſs, come!
Expel the clouds of war's oppreſſive gloom!
Come, *peace*, more welcome than the dawning light [night!
To thoſe, who dwell full half the year in
Come, heav'nly charmer! Chaſe our cares away,
And bleſs *Britannia* with thy brighteſt ray!
Hark! A glad ſound the lonely deſert chears,
Let diſcord ceaſe: The nymph, the nymph appears!
Joy, love and harmony attend her train,
Earth joyous laughs, and ſmiles the rural plain.
Now brazen trumpets kindle rage no more,
Nor dying groans reſound along the ſhore:
Loud cannons now in gratulation play,
To hail the glories of th' auſpicious day.
No longer now is heard the din of arms,
Of hoſts encount'ring, and the dread alarms:
No flaming weapons with effulgent glare
Flaſh o'er the field, and lighten in the air;
Secure the faulchion ſleeps within its ſheath,
With all the murd'ring implements of death.
Hail, bleſt *Saturnian* times! again return!
Let *Europe* now no more your abſence mourn,
Propitious now your kindeſt bleſſings ſhed
On *William*'s labours and on *George*'s head:
Let happy days, by peaceful *George* reſtor'd,
Compleat the juſt deſigns of *William*'s ſword.
Cornwall, Nov. 21.

Tranſlation of the extempore verſes by a clergyman, who was blam'd for wearing a button on his hat. (See *p.* 470.)

DISPLICET ergo Deo, quæ nectit parva galerum
Fibula? Quævè ambit, florida ſpira placet?
Nulli, crede mihi, pietatem tegmina donant;
E nullâ vitium mente fugare valent. [recti,
Cui cor eſt purum, cui mens eſt conſcia
Laudis nil adimit fibula, datve roſa.
J. A.

November, 1748.

On THRASO.

Quis inepti
Tam patiens hominis, tam ferreus, ut teneat ſe?

ROOM, ladies, room; the bluſt'ring heroe comes,
Perfum'd with rich *Arabia*'s choiceſt gums;
Look, how the nothing ſtruts with awkward pride,
A ruſty ſword lying harmleſs by his ſide:
The ſmell of powder, and the noiſe of guns
The coward more abhors, than hourly duns;
Theſe us'd by cuſtom patiently to bear,
Thoſe from a child by nature taught to fear.
With borrow'd feathers deck'd (like *Eſop*'s jay) [to pray;
He haunts the church, but ne'er intends
Unleſs, that heav'nly *Clara* may behold
His new-made coat, bedawb'd with tick'd-for gold: [pews,
There ſtiff-neck'd *Thraſo*, ſtaring o'er the
With luſtful eyes the pious maiden views,
And, ſilly coxcomb, hopes, but hopes in vain,
The faireſt of the faireſt ſex to gain.
Debauch'd, inſipid, vain, conceited lout,
To hold the plough by providence cut out,
Forbear, forbear to act in nature's ſpite,
To dreſs againſt thy ſtars, as well as fight,
For ever wrong, ne'er blund'ring on the right.
Oxford, Nov. 6, 1748.

EPITAPH. *From* Old England. (*See* p. 488.)

BEneath this ſtone
Lies *Trottplaid John*,
His length of chin and noſe;
His crazy brain,
Unhum'rous vein
In verſe and eke in proſe.
Some plays he wrote,
Sans wit or plot,
Adventures of inferiors!
Which, with his lives
Of rogues and thieves,
Supply the town's poſteriors.
But ah, alack!
He broke his back,
When politicks he try'd:
For, like a f—,
He play'd his part,
Crack'd loudly, ſtunk, and dy'd.

The poem on Marriage *ſhall be in our next, as alſo the verſes on* Sappho's *Illneſs.*

Monthly Chronologer.

ON *Oct.* 31. Mr. *Whitmore*, a young ſtudent of *Brazen-Noſe* college, *Oxford*, was tried on an information in the court of *King*'s-*Bench* in *Weſtminſter*-*Hall*, for treaſonable words utter'd by him in *Oxford* ſome time ſince, and after a ſhort trial was found guilty.

A large ſilver eel, which the tide had left on ſhore, was taken up in the mud at *Limehouſe*-*Hole*; it meaſured 5 feet 3 inches in length, 17 inches round, and weighed 27 pounds and a half.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 2.

Stephen Betts and *William Green*, two watermen of *Chiſwick*, were convicted before *John Green*, Eſq; one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, on a proſecution againſt them on behalf of his majeſty, and the vintners and dyers companies of the city of *London*, for taking a ſwan's egg out of an *aite* in the river of *Thames*, contrary to the ſtatute of 1 *James* I.—The penalty in ſuch caſe is, impriſonment for 3 months, and a fine of 20*s.* for every egg taken, broken or deſtroyed, to be paid to the poor of the pariſh where the offence is committed; and the parties convicted muſt enter into recognizance, with two ſufficient ſecurities, in 20 *l.* a-piece, to the king's uſe, not to offend therein for the future.—The number of ſwans on the river being greatly decreaſed by the eggs being ſtolen, and the ſwans diſturbed on their neſts when brooding, 'tis ſaid, proſecutions are order'd againſt all perſons who ſhall be found offending therein, or otherwiſe hurting or deſtroying the ſwans, their eggs or neſts; and that whoever ſhall give information to the king's barge-maſter, or to the clerk of the vintners or dyers companies, of any perſon or perſons offending as above, and he or they be convicted thereof, the perſon giving ſuch information will be entitled to a reward of 5 *l.* to be paid by his majeſty and the ſaid companies, on the conviction of every ſuch offender.

THURSDAY, 3.

The model of the plan in miniature, made for playing off the fire-works in the *Green-Park*, on the thankſgiving for the peace, was preſented to the board of ordnance, and approved of; which will be 146 feet long, 50 broad, and 96 feet high. And the next day the ground was mark'd out in the ſaid park, near the late queen's library, for the buildings to play off the ſaid fire-works, and for erecting ſcaffolding for a great number of ſpectators.

FRIDAY, 4.

Was tried before the right Hon. the lord chief juſtice *Lee*, in the court of *King*'s-*Bench*, *Weſtminſter*, Mr. *Dawes*, a ſtudent at *Oxford*, for uttering treaſonable expreſſions againſt his majeſty, and was found guilty.

SATURDAY, 5.

From the London Gazette.

This morning an account was receiv'd from *Aix-la-Chapelle*, that the plenipotentiaries of his *Sardinian* majeſty had acceded, on the 7th inſtant, N. S. to the definitive treaty of peace. (*See* p. 512.)

MONDAY, 7.

Came on in the court of *King*'s-*Bench* in *Weſtminſter*-*Hall*, before the lord chief juſtice *Lee*, tried by a ſpecial jury, the great cauſe, wherein his majeſty was plaintiff, and *William Bromley*, Eſq; defendant, concerning the right of electing burgeſſes for the borough of *Droitwich* in *Worceſterſhire*; when the jury, after being out leſs than an hour, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

TUESDAY, 8.

Came on in the ſaid court, a cauſe, wherein an *Italian* ſinger was plaintiff, and a perſon of diſtinction defendant; the action was laid for a contract of 1000 guineas for one winter's performance at the *Opera-Houſe*; when, after a full hearing, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

This evening a fire broke out in the *Horn* ſtable at *Graveſend*, adjoining to a warehouſe, which contain'd a great quantity of pitch, tar, refin, ſea-coal, all ſorts of ironmongers goods, and, one may ſay happily, about five half barrels of gun-powder, which blew up both the ſaid buildings, and thereby prevented once more the town from becoming a heap of ruins. Many people were hurt by the explofion, but none kill'd. The damage is computed at about 1000*l.*

THURSDAY, 10.

Mr. *Charles Luxmore*, a third ſtudent of *Oxford*, was tried at the *King*'s-*Bench* bar, on an information for treaſonable words ſpoke by him in *February* laſt, againſt his majeſty: The trial laſted near 8 hours, when the jury, which was a ſpecial one, found

found him not guilty.—The trial of the vice-chancellor, in relation to this affair, was put off till next term.

Hon. *Welbore Ellis*, Eſq; one of the lords of the admiraly, and *Robert Dingly*, Eſq; an eminent *Ruſſia* merchant, were about this time admitted fellows of the royal ſociety.

SATURDAY, 19.

The anniverſary of the birth of her royal highneſs the princeſs of *Wales* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 29th year of her age. There was a great appearance of the nobility at *Leiceſter-Houſe* on this occaſion, when his royal highneſs obſerving ſome of his lords to wear *French* ſtuffs, immediately order'd the duke of *Chandos*, his groom of the ſtole, to acquaint them and all his ſervants in general, that after that day he ſhould be greatly diſpleas'd to ſee them appear in any of the manufactures of *France*: The ſame notice was given to the ladies.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

His majeſty arriv'd this morning, about two o'clock, in good health at *St. James*'s, from his *German* dominions. He embark'd at *Helvoetſluys* about ten on *Monday* morning, and landed the next day between 3 and 4 in the afternoon at a place call'd *Kinſgate*, 4 miles from *Margate* in *Kent*. He was upwards of 2 hours beating on the *Kentiſh* coaſt before he could land, the wind blowing ſtrong at *Weſt*. He paſs'd thro' *Canterbury* about ſix, but did not ſtay at any place to refreſh, till he arrived at *St. James*'s, as above.

The counteſs of *Yarmouth*, his grace the duke of *Newcaſtle*, and *Andrew Stone*, Eſq; arrived in town the ſame day, from abroad, where they had been with his majeſty.

Declaration of the marquis de Soto-Major, *preſented by his ſecretary*, M. D'Abren, *to all the miniſters at* Aix-la-Chapelle.

The underwritten ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the king of *Spain* and of the *Indies*, at the conferences of *Aix-la-Chapelle* for the general peace, declares:

That his catholick majeſty, out of his ſincere concern for the repoſe of *Europe*, acceded, on the 20th of *June* laſt, to the preliminaries ſigned in this city the 30th of *April* laſt, notwithſtanding the 13th article of thoſe preliminaries, at that time, brought in queſtion his majeſty's claim and right to the grand maſterſhip of the order of the *Golden-Fleece*.

That his majeſty, ever conducted by the ſame regard for the general repoſe of *Europe*, has ſince acceded fully to the definitive treaty, concluded the 18th of *Oct.* laſt; (*which ſee*, p. 503.) and ſo much the more readily, as he perceived no farther heſitation was made to his rights and privileges above-mentioned. His majeſty knows no power on earth that has any right or title to conteſt the ſame, and much leſs to give his judgment therein; and that by conſequence, his acknowledgment or diſallowance thereof, can never render the ſame either valid or invalid: Declaring only againſt all inductions, of what nature or kind ſoever, that may be drawn either from the aforeſaid 13th article of the preliminaries, or from the ſilence of the definitive treaty, in prejudice of a right and poſſeſſion inſeparably attached to the crown of *Spain*. Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Nov.* 20, 1748.

FRIDAY, 25.

The right hon. the lord mayor, and court of aldermen of the city of *London*, waited on his majeſty to congratulate him on his ſafe return; when *John Stracy*, Eſq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following ſpeech.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

THE lord mayor and aldermen of the city of *London* eſteem it the higheſt honour to be permitted to approach your royal perſon, and gladly embrace this opportunity to congratulate your majeſty upon your ſafe arrival in *Great Britain*, and to expreſs their unfeigned joy upon this happy occaſion.

Theſe your majeſty's moſt faithful and dutiful ſubjects are truly ſenſible, from the many bleſſings they have enjoyed during the whole courſe of your auſpicious reign, that your paternal care and goodneſs are ever watchful for the intereſt, and intent upon promoting the welfare and proſperity of theſe kingdoms.

To this your paternal regard and concern for the happineſs of your people, and to that ſenſe of true glory which animates your royal breaſt for the good of mankind, they moſt thankfully attribute the reſtoration of peace and tranquillity to *Europe*; a bleſſing which cannot fail of producing the moſt beneficial effects to this your majeſty's metropolis, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for its extenſive trade and commerce.

Under a due ſenſe of the higheſt obligations for the many ſignal inſtances of your majeſty's peculiar favour and protection to the citizens of *London*, they beg leave to render their moſt grateful acknowledgments; and to aſſure your majeſty of their zeal and affection to your royal perſon and family; and that they will, upon all occaſions, exert the utmoſt of their abilities for the ſupport of your moſt gracious government, and to render your reign, which diffuſes ſo many bleſſings upon your ſubjects, eaſy and happy to your majeſty.

To which his majeſty return'd this moſt gracious anſwer.

I thank you for this mark of your affection and zeal for my perſon and government. It has been my great care, in the re-eſtabliſhment of the publick peace, to make effectual proviſion for the ſecurity of the trade and commerce of my ſubjects; and it gives me great ſatisfaction to find that it is ſo agreeable to my loyal city of London.

They all had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

After which, his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on *John Stracey*, Eſq; their Recorder.

Extract of a letter from on board his majeſty's ſhip the Lenox, *arriv'd at* Spithead, *dated* Nov. 23.

ON *Sept.* 29, very early in the morning, we ſpy'd 7 ſail of large ſhips bearing down upon us, which we took to be *Spaniſh* men of war: As ſoon as we were ſure they were ſuch, Capt. *Holmes*, who commanded the *Lenox*, made a ſignal for the convoy under his charge to make the beſt of their way, and ſave themſelves as well as they could; but we ſtood on towards the enemy till it was almoſt dark, when it was thought prudent to provide for our own ſafety, being a rich ſhip, having very near 200,000*l.* on board, for the merchants; and at the ſame time we had great hopes of meeting with Adm. *Knowles*, for we knew he was criuzing off the *Tortuda*'s bank with ſix ſhips of war, with a view of intercepting the *Spaniſh* annual plate-fleet from *La Vera Cruz*, which was daily expected at the *Havannah*. Accordingly we joined our admiral next morning, and informed him of what had happened. We now made ſail, in order to meet the *Spaniſh* dons, and on *Oct.* 1, came up with 'em.

The *Tilbury* led on the attack, the *Stafford* next, and our ſhip the *Lenox* in the third place. Our Adm. *Knowles* in the *Cornwall*, perceiving, by the enemy's line of battle, that the *Spaniſh* vice-admiral muſt fall to our ſhare, bid us fall a-ſtern of him, in order that the two commanders might engage each other: We did accordingly, and ſo became the 4th ſhip; the *Warwick* next, and *Canterbury* laſt, the enemy at this time having their frigates out of the lines. The *Oxford*, our ſmalleſt ſhip, was likewiſe ordered out; and a little paſt two the *Spaniards* began to fire, but at too great a diſtance to do any execution. Soon afterwards Adm. *Knowles* made the *Tilbury*'s ſignal to bear down upon the enemy; but that not being complied with, he fired a ſhot or two at her; however, he himſelf in the *Cornwall* edged down cloſe upon the *Spaniſh* vice-admiral; the *Lenox* did the ſame, being very near him; when all hands merrily play'd away, excepting the *Warwick* and *Canterbury*, who were ſo far a-ſtern that they could not come up, neither did they fire a ſhot for upwards of a hours. You'll perceive from what I've ſaid, that all this while the enemy had 6 ſhips againſt 4; and what added more to our diſadvantage, in about an hour after the action properly begun, the *Cornwall* had her main top-maſt-head ſhot clear away, with ſome other damages, which occaſioned her to hawl out of the line, and ſhe never came into it again. The *Lenox* then ſhot up into her place, a-breaſt of the *Spaniſh* admiral, where ſhe had very warm work of it, having 3 of the enemies ſhips playing upon her at once for upwards of an hour, when the *Warwick* and *Canterbury* came up very ſeaſonably to our aſſiſtance. At this juncture one of the *Spaniſh* ſhips was fairly beat out of the line, as well as the *Cornwall* of our's. Mr. *Knowles*, in ſome ſhape, having refitted, bore down upon the *Spaniſh* diſabled ſhip, and took her with little or no reſiſtance. At this time the action was cloſer and hotter by much than ever, and the *Spaniards* ſeem'd to be a little ſick of it, for they edg'd away towards the *Havannah*, it being but a little way from them, and we bore after. 'Twas now that moſt execution was done, for we were almoſt yard-arm and yard-arm, we pepper'd 'em ſweetly. The enemy bearing more away, threw the *Lenox* partly a-ſtern of 'em, tho' then ſhe did not lie idle; for ſoon getting under the *Spaniſh* vice-admiral's ſtern, we looſ'd up and gave him our broad-ſide, which in the ſea phraſe is called *raking 'fore and aft*; this we repeated 3 or 4 different times, conſequently it muſt tear her to pieces. Betwixt 9 and 10 it growing dark, and not being able to diſtinguiſh one ſhip from another, we left off firing for that night. The *Spaniſh* vice-admiral being greatly diſabled, having loſt his main and fore-maſt, run aſhore; the reſt, tho' greatly diſabled, got into port, off which we paraded with the *Conqueſtadore*, our prize, till all our own men of war were new rigg'd; and then we ſtood towards the *Spaniſh* vice-admiral's ſhip, which was a-ſhore: Upon ſeeing us come near him, he ſet her on fire, and in an hour ſhe blew up. We then returned to our parade off the *Havannah*, where we took an advice-boat from *Old-Spain*, which damp'd out ſpirits with the unwelcome news of a peace; for we had great hopes of taking the *Spaniſh* plate-fleet, as above mentioned, in which there could not be leſs than 40 or 50 millions of dollars.—The forces on both ſides in this engagement were as follows.

SPA-

SPANISH LINE *of* BATTLE.

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Invincible	R. Adm. Spinolo	74	700
Conqueſtadore	D. T. St. Huſta	64	610
Africa	Vice-Ad. Regio	74	710
Dragon	D. M. de la Paſs	64	610
New-Spain	D. P. de Barella	64	610
Royal-Fam.	S. M. Forriſter	64	610
Galgo	P. Caracodice	36	300
		440	4150

ENGLISH LINE *of* BATTLE.

Ships.	*Commanders*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Tilbury	Pawlet	60	400
Stafford	Brodie	60	400
Cornwall	Ad. Knowles, Capt. Taylor	80	615
Lenox	Holmes, a 70 Gun ſhip, 56 only abd.	56	480
Warwick	Innes	60	400
Canterbury	Clark	60	400
Oxford	Toll	50	300
		426	2995

It is reported the *Spaniards* had near 2000 killed, when I'm ſure we did not loſe above 60, and about the ſame number wounded.

MONDAY, 28.

This day Mr. *Whitmore* and Mr. *Dawes*, the two *Oxford* ſcholars, were brought to the *King*'s-*Bench* bar, and received judgment as follows, *viz.* to be fin'd 5 nobles each, to ſuffer 2 years impriſonment, to find ſecurity for 7 years, themſelves in 400 *l.* each, and their ſecurities 250 *l.* each, and to walk thro' all the courts, with their crimes fix'd on their foreheads; which was done immediately. *(See* p. 522*)*

TUESDAY, 29.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

RICHARD *Curtis*, of *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Davis* of the *Poultry*.—*James Ruſſel*, Eſq; of *Burton-Grange* in *Lancaſhire*, to Miſs *Audley Brooks*, of *Buxton* in *Derbyſhire*.—Rev. Mr. *Gibſon*, youngeſt ſon to the late biſhop of *London*, to Miſs *Skelton*, of *Fulham*.—*Edmund Coſtello*, Eſq; in *Ireland*, to Miſs *Birmingham*, daughter to the right hon. the lord *Athunry*.—*David Hechſtetter*, of *Southgate*, Eſq; to Miſs *Charlotte Templar*, of the ſame place.—Hon. *William Montagu*, Eſq; brother to the earl of *Sandwich*, to Miſs *Charlotte Naylour*, of *Offord-Darcy* in *Huntingdonſhire*.—Rev. Dr. *Egerton*, ſon of the late biſhop of *Hereford*, to the lady *Sophia Grey*, daughter of the late duke of *Kent*, a 40,000 *l.* fortune.—The lady of the hon *James Stanhope*, Eſq; deliver'd of a ſon.—Lady viſcounteſs *Moleſworth*, of a ſon, in *Ireland*.—Lady *Charlotte Johnſon*, wife of major *Johnſon*, and ſiſter to the earl of *Halifax*, of a ſon.—The lady of Sir *Henry Manwaring*, of *Cheſhire*. bart. of a ſon.—Lady *Mary Greathead*, wife of *Samuel Greathead*, Eſq; and ſiſter to the duke of *Ancaſter*, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

JAMES *Montagu*, of *Newbold Verdon*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq; — Lady *Pryſe*, wife of Sir *John Pryſe*, of *Brecon*, bart.—*Nicholas Hammond*, a huſbandman, at *Coggeſhall* in *Eſſex*, aged 116.—Rev. Dr. *John Blachford*, miniſter of St. *Warburgh*'s church in *Dublin*.—*Chriſtopher Mole*, Eſq; ſecretary to the *Eaſt-India* company.—*John Pollexfen*, Eſq; at his ſeat at *Motbecombe*, near *Plymouth*, formerly high ſheriff of *Devonſhire*.—Mr. *Petrus Andreas Ryſbrack*, an eminent painter of ſtill life.—Dr. *Beaumont*, oculiſt to his royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*.—General *Folliot*, lieut. col. of the firſt reg. of foot-guards, commanded by his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*: He had ſerved in queen *Anne*'s wars, and deſervedly roſe to the poſt in which he died.—Don *Pedro Maldonado y Soto Major*, gentleman of the bedchamber to the king of *Spain*, and governor of a province in *Peru*.—Lady *Katherine Lloyd*, reliſt of the hon. col. *Edward Lloyd*, and daughter of the Hon. Sir *Roger Norwich*, Bart.—Lady *Croſbie*, wife of Sir *Warren Croſbie*, Bart. in *Ireland*: She was drowned by the overturning of the coach, as ſhe was croſſing the river *Slaney*, with her huſband and daughter, and a gentleman, who were all ſaved.—Dr. *Bowman*, an eminent phyſician.—Mrs. *Maria Onſlow*, at her houſe in *Cold-Bath-Fields*, nearly related to the Hon. the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons.—Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Harvey Aſton*, D. D. Son to the earl of *Briſtol*, and rector of *Ickworth* in *Suffolk*.—*Richard Elliot*, of *Port Elliot* in *Cornwall*, Eſq; member of parliament for St. *Germain*'s in that county, and receiver-general of the dutchy of *Cornwall* to his royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*.—Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. alderman of *Breadſtreet* ward, and one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms: He ſerved the high office of lord mayor in 1729.—The pious, learned and ingenious Dr. *Iſaac Watts*, an eminent diſſenting miniſter, well known by his various works both in proſe and verſe, and for his moderate and pacifick ſentiments.

[*The Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, Promotions Civil and Military, and Bankrupts, muſt be deferr'd to our next.*]

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in NOVEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l.	s.	d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1		177¼ 179	106	99	99 ¼		95 ½	96 ¼ ⅜	89 ¼	18s a 19	1	0	0	S.by W.	clou. war.
2		178 ¼ ½	106 ¼	99 ⅛ 98¾	99 ¼ 99	97 ⅛ ⅛	95 ¼ ⅜ ⅝	96 ¼	89 ⅛ ¼	18s a 19	1	0	0	W.S.W.	clou. wa.
3		177 ½		98 ¼	99 ¼	97 ⅛ ¼	95 ⅜ ½	96 ¼	89 ⅛ ¼ ½	19s a 17	1	0	0	E.N.E.	rain all d.
4	126	178	106	98 ¼ ¾	99 ⅛ ¼	97 ¼ ⅜ ⅜	95 ¼	96 ¼ ¾	89 ⅛ ¼	19s a 17	1	0	0	N.	clear cold
5				98 ¼	99 ⅛	97 ⅜	95 ⅝	96 ¼	89 ¼	18s a 17	1	0	0	N.	frosty fa.
6	Sunday													N.W.	fair
7	125 ⅜	176 ¾ ⅛ ¼	105 ¾ ½	98 ⅝ ½	99	97 ¼ ⅛ ⅛	95 ⅛ ¼ ⅛	96 ⅝ ½	89 ¼ ⅛	17s a 16	1	0	0	N.	cloudy
8	125 ½ ¼	176 ½ ¼		98 ¼	99 98½ ¾	97 ¼ ⅛ ⅛	95 ¼ ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅛ ½	89 ¼ ¼ ½	17s a 16	0	17	6	N.W.	cloudy
9	125 ⅜ ½	177	105 ⅜ ¾	98 ½ ¼ ⅛	98 ⅝ ¾	97 ⅛ ½	95 ⅛ ⅝	96 ¼ ½ ⅛	89 ¼ ¼	17s a 16	1	0	0	N.E. by E.	cold moist
10	125 ½ ⅝ ⅜	176 ½ ¼	105 ¾ ¼	98 ⅜	98 ¾ ⅞	96 ½ ⅝	95 ⅛ ⅝ ¼	96 ⅛ ½ ¼	89 ¼ ¼	17s a 15	1	0	0	E.	cold clear
11	124 ⅜ ¾	176 ½ ¼	105 ⅛ ½	98 ⅜ ¼	99	97⅛ 96¼	95 ⅛ ¼	96 ⅛ ¼	89 ¼	16s a 15	1	0	0	N.N.E.	frosty
12	124 ¾ ¾	176	105 ½	98 ¼	98 ⅞	96 ⅞	95 ½	96 ¼	89 88 ⅞	14s a 16	1	0	0	W.N.W.	hard frost
13	Sunday													N.W. by N.	frost fog
14	124 ½ ¾	176 ¼ ½	105 ⅜ ½	98 ¼ ⅛	98 ¾	96 ¾ ½	95 ½ ⅛	96 ⅛ ⅛	89	14s a 15	1	0	0	N.W.	frost fog
15	124 ¼ ¾	176¼ 177½	105⅜ 106	98 ⅛ ⅛	98 ¼ ¾	96 ¾ ½	95 ⅛ ⅛	96 ¼	89 ¼ ¼	15s a 14	1	0	0	N.	cold tha.
16	125	177 ½	106	98 ⅛ ¼	98 ¾ ¾	96¾ 97¼	95 ¼ ⅛	96 ½ ⅜ ⅝	89 ¼ ¼ ⅛	15s a 15	0	17	6	N.W.	fair cloud
17	126	177 ½	106	98 ¼ ¼	98 ¾	97 ¼ ⅛ ⅛	95 ⅛ ⅛	96 ⅝ ⅞	89 ⅛ ¼	15s a 17	0	17	6	N.W.	cloudym.
18	126 ¼ ¾	178 ½ ¾		98 ¼ ¼		97 ⅛ ⅜ ½	95 ¾	96⅞ 97¼	89 ¼ ½	16s a 19	0	17	6	W.	mild.
19	126 ½			98 ½ ¾		97 ⅜	95 ¾	97 ¼	89 ¼ ½	19s	0	17	6	W.S.W	mild.
20	Sunday													N.W. by N.	cold rain
21	126 ¾	178 ½	106½ 107	98¾ 99¼		97 ⅛ ⅛	9 ¾ 96¼	97 ¾ ½ ¼	90 89 ¾	18s	0	17	6	N.N.W.	frost sno.
22	126 ½ ¼	178		99	99 ¾ ⅝	97 ⅛ ¼ ½	96 ¼ ⅛ ¼	97 ⅛ ¼ ½	89 ¾	18s a 19	0	15	0	W.S.W.	snow tha.
23	126 ½		106 ½	99 ⅛ ⅜	99 ¾	97 ⅛ ½ ¼	95 ⅜ ⅝	97 ¼ ½	90	18s a 17	0	17	6	W.N.W.	mild
24	126 ¼ ⅝	177 ½		99 ⅜ ⅜	99 ¾ 100	97 ½ ¾	96 ¼ ⅜	97 ⅜ ½	90	17s a 18	0	17	6	N.W.	fair mild
25			106¾ 107	99 ¾ 100		98 ⅛ ⅛	96 ¾ ¾ 97	97 ⅝ ¾	90 ¼ ⅜	18s	0	17	6	W. by S.	mild
26	126¾ 127	177 ¼		100	100 ⅛ ¼	98 ¼	97 96 ⅞	97 ½	90 ⅜ ¼	17s a 18	1	0	0	N.W.	fair mild
27	Sunday													N.W.	very fair
28				100 99¾	100	98 ⅛	96 ¾ ⅝	97 ½ ¼ ⅛	90 ¼	17s a 16	1	0	0	W.	warm
29				100	100 ¼	98 ¼	97	97 ½	90 ¼	17s	1	0	0	S.	fair
30				99 ¾	100 ⅛	98	96 ¾	97 ¼	90	17s	1	0	0	S.W.	mild

Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
S.by W.	clou. war.
W.S.W.	clou. wa.
E.N.E.	rain all d.
N.	clear cold
N.	frosty fa.
N.W.	fair
N.	cloudy
N.W.	cloudy
N.E. by E.	coldmoist
E.	cold clear
N.N.E.	frosty
W.N.W.	hard frost
N.W. by N.	frost fog
N.W.	frost fog
N.	cold tha.
N.W.	fair cloud
N.W.	cloudym.
W.	mild.
W.S.W	mild.
N.W. by N.	cold rain
N.N.W.	frost sno.
W.S.W.	snow tha.
W.N.W.	mild
N.W.	fair mild
W. by S.	mild
N.W.	fair mild
N.W.	very fair
W.	warm
S.	fair
S.W.	mild

BILL of Mortality from Oct. 25, to Nov. 22.

Christ.	Males	537	1060
	Femal.	523	
Buried	Males	892	1799
	Femal.	898	
Died under 2 Years old			552
Between 2 and 5			145
5 and 10			56
10 and 20			53
20 and 30			172
30 and 40			201
40 and 50			202
50 and 60			161
60 and 70			125
70 and 80			86
80 and 90			34
90 and 100			3
			1790
Buried: Within the Walls			157
Without the Walls			437
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*			882
City & Sub. *West.*			314
			1790
Weekly *Nov.* 1			437
8			409
15			410
22			534
			1790

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2*s.*

Wheat 30*s.* to 35*s. per* Q.

SINCE our last we have had the following advices. *Hanover*, *Oct.* 19, N. S. 'Tis reported that baron *Steinberg*, whose lady is sister to the countess of *Yarmouth*, has lately had 18,000*l. Sterling per ann.* fallen to him, and that he is to be created a prince of the empire. *Nov.* 12. Nothing can equal the rejoicings that were made here, and all over the electorate upon the king's birth-day. The illuminations made that evening were very magnificent, and his majesty went thro' the principal streets in an open chair to see them. Besides the houses, the churches and towers were all illuminated, and notwithstanding the great concourse of people, no accident of any bad consequence happened. The next day the court was more numerous and brilliant than ever, and his majesty gave a ball to the nobility.——16. It is hoped that we shall see a young prince in the spring, who, to his other great titles will have added the title of administrator of the electorate of *Hanover*, and the countries depending thereon.

Holland, *Nov.* 5, N. S. Messrs. *de Catwick* and *Pauw*, the prince stadtholder's commissaries, discharged last *Saturday* the whole regency of *Tergau*, and appointed a new one, composed of the members of the old regency, except five or six, who have been absolutely dismissed, as being too disagreeable to the people.——12. We are just informed that the mob at *Leyden* is up, and insist upon the magistrates consenting to a free council of war: As the commissaries did not decide this affair, the gates were shut yesterday; but the tumult was at last quelled by the specifick usual in other countries, *viz.* a detachment of dragoons and foot-guards sent thither from the *Hague*, the *Friday* following.——19. The regency of *Gorcum* is continued, and only two new members are added to the council; but the former have been obliged to refund several considerable sums, which they had embezzled during the course of their administration.——26. The prince's commissaries have added ten new members to the regency of *Schoonhoven*, and returned on *Saturday* to the *Hague*. The prince also changed yesterday the magistrates of the *Hague*, and absolutely deposed M. *de Bye*, one of the burgomasters, whose turn it was to be president burgomaster for the present year.

Warsaw, *Nov.* 12, N. S. Notwithstanding the hopes at first conceived from this diet, that assembly broke up this day without coming to any resolution; but as this misfortune was for some days foreseen, it is hoped, his majesty has concerted some measures for preventing the ill consequences that might otherwise ensue.

Paris, *Nov.* 22, N. S. As we have received advice of the exchange of the ratifications of the definitive treaty, the evacuation of the conquered places must soon be made, and the young pretender must be sent out of the kingdom, conformable to one of the secret articles of the treaty. 'Tis assured, that when the duke *de Gevres* went to him from the king, to desire him to quit the kingdom, he made answer, That he knew what the king said to him upon his arrival here, and that he would receive no orders but from his majesty's own mouth; and upon the duke's representing to him the engagements his majesty was under by the definitive treaty, he answered, There were engagements prior to that treaty, from which he could not depart; whereupon his majesty wrote to him with his own hand, to make him sensible of the necessity of his leaving the kingdom; but this availed as little, for his answer was, That what was required of him was inconsistent with his honour.

Madrid, *Oct.* 23, N. S. A few days ago there was a great tumult at *Granada*, occasioned by some new tax imposed on the inhabitants. The populace broke into the house and offices of the collectors of this tax, and committed great outrages; but two regiments of dragoons have since effectually restor'd the tranquillity of that city, and convinced the people of the madness of disputing taxes where there is an army to levy them. *Nov.* 7. The *English* ships lately arrived in the ports of *Spain*, have been hitherto only admitted under connivance. But orders from the court, in consequence of the news of the treaty of peace having been signed, were last week dispatched, for receiving them openly and without restraint.

From *Algiers* we have the melancholy news, that an *English* ship taken last summer by their corsairs, has been pronounced a legal prize and confiscated; and that two other *English* ships have since been brought in. The pretence for these piracies is, that they were freighted with goods for *Terragan*, and that they had sold powder and other military stores to the *Cabayles*, who are implacable enemies to the *Algerines*. Nay, the *Algerine* admiral has since declared, that if any *English* ship should for the future be discovered trading in any place upon the coast of *Algiers*, without having first obtained permission of the dey, or of the regency, such ships with their cargoes should not only be confiscated, but the people on board made slaves; so that we may soon expect to hear of *Algerine Guarda Costa's* in the *Mediterranean*, as well as *Spanish Guarda Costa's* in the seas of *America*.

PRICES of STOCKS in NOVEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. A Paraphraſe and Notes on the 3 Epiſtles of St. *John*, after the manner of Mr. *Locke*, pr. 5*s*. ſew'd, *Noon*.

2. The Theory of Chriſtianity; in 12 plain diſcourſes on the articles of the Chriſtain Faith. By *J. Carrington*, M. A. pr. 5*s*. *R. Baldwin*, Jun.

3. A Letter to an eminent Clergyman, on his late remarkable Sermon at the primary Viſitation of the Biſhop of *Exeter*. pr. 6*d*. *Griffiths*.

4. A ſeaſonable Check to an unfledg'd Miniſter of the Goſpel, on Occaſion of his charging a young Layman with Atheiſm, p. 6*d*.

* 5. Three Letters to a diſſenting Gentleman. By *J. White*, B. D. Edit. 3. pr. 4*s*. *Davis*.

* 6 The Chriſtian's Duty from the ſacred Scriptures. In 2 Parts. Edit. 3. pr. 5*s*. *Rivington*.

* 7 An Attempt to ſhew the Evidence of Chriſtianity equal'to a ſtrict Metaphyſical Demonſtration. Edit. 3. with large Additions and Improvements, pr. 1*s*. *Cooper*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

8. The Works of *Michael Drayton*, Eſq; now firſt collected into one Volume in Folio, pr. 1*l*. 5*s*. *Dodſley*, *Jolliffe* and *Reeve*.

* 9. The Life and Exploits of *Don Quixote*. Tranſlated from the *Spaniſh*. By *Ch. Jarvis*, Eſq; Edit. 2. In 2 Vols. 8vo, with Cuts. pr. 12*s*. *Tonſon* and *Dodſley*.

* 10 Eſſays, moral and political. By *David Hume*, Eſq; Edit. 3. with 3 more additional Eſſays, pr. 3*s*. *Millar*.

11. The Superiority of the Fair Sex invincibly proved. In 3 Parts, pr. 4*s*. *Robinſon*.

12. Epiſtles for the Ladies. By the Authors of the *Female Spectator*. Book I. pr. 1*s*. *Gardner*.

13. The Palladium; or, Appendix to the Ladies Diary for 1749. pr. 6*d*. *Manby*.

14. *Orpheus*: A Collection of 1974 of the moſt celebrated *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Songs. In 3 Vols. pr. 6*s*. *Hitch*, *Oſborn* and *Hodges*.

15. The Morning; or, Judgment. A poetical Eſſay, pr. 6*d*. *Whitridge*.

16. Dialogues on the Paſſions, Habits, and Affections peculiar to Children, pr. 1*s*. *Griffiths*.

17. A Propoſal for printing a Poetical Tranſlation both in *Latin* and *Engliſh* of Mr. *Tutor Bentham*'s Letter, &c. pr. 6*d*. *Owen*.

18. The Humours of *Fleet-Street* and the *Strand*. pr. 2*s*. *Wright*.

19. Memoirs of a Woman of Pleaſure, pr. 3*s*. *Fenton*.

20. A new Syſtem of *Arithmetic*. In 2 Parts. By *Solomon Lowe*, pr. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Hodges*.

21. *Geographia Magnæ Britanniæ*; or, 94 correct Maps of the Counties, &c. In 2 Parts, pr. 9*s*. in Boards.

22. Memoirs of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*; written by the K— of P— himſelf, pr. 1*s*. *Cooper*.

* 23. Dr. *John Allen's Synopſis Medicinæ*. In 2 Vols, 8vo. Edit. 3. pr. 10*s*.

* 24. Dr. *Boerhaave*'s Elements of Chemiſtry abridg'd by Dr. *Strother*. Edit. 3. pr. 6*s*. *Rivington*.

25. The Chymical Vade Mecum; or, a Compendium of Chymiſtry. By *R. Poole*, M. D. pr. 3*s*. 6*d*. *Duncomb*.

26. An Eſſay on the Art of Healing. By *J. Freke*, F. R. S. pr. 3*s*. 6*d*. *Innys*.

27. De Morbis Infantum Diſſertatio, Auctore *R. Conyers*, M. D. pr. 1*s*. *Nourſe*.

28. An Account of ſome Experiments made by ſome Gentlemen of the Royal Society, in order to diſcover, whether the Electrical Powers would be ſenſible at great Diſtances. By *W. Watſon*, F. R. S. pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Davis*.

29. The State of Trade in the Northern Colonies conſidered. By *Otis Little*, Eſq; pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *G. Woodfall*.

30. The Caſe between the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of *Richmond*, and the Principal Officers of the Conſiſtory Court of the Archdeacon of *Richmond*, pr. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

31. A Reply to ſome Remarks on the preceding Paper. *Cooper*.

32. The Groans and Miſeries of *Great-Britain*, modeſtly ſtated, pr. 1*s*.

33. The Fineſſe of Rantum Scantum: A new diverting Dialogue between *Tom* and *Harry*, Fratres Fraterrimi, pr. 6*d*. *Hill*.

34. A Letter to the Earl of *T—q—r*, pr. 1*s*. *Freeman*.

SERMONS.

35. The natural Effects, and religious Improvement of extraordinary divine Judgments, and of ſolemn Faſts inſtituted in remembrance of them. At St. *Paul's*, *Sept*. 2. By *W. Parker*, M. A. *Rivington*.

36. A Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul's*, *Nov*. 5. By *Arnold King*, L. L. B. *Brotherton*.

37. ——— at the Viſitation of the Rev. *W. Browne*, D. D. Archdeacon of *Northampton*. By *Tho. Hartly*, A. B. *Dodd*. pr. 1*s*. *Cooper*.

38. Converſion founded on Conviction of Sin. At *Northampton*, *Oct*. 30. By the ſame Author.

39. The ſpeculative and practical Atheiſt weigh'd in the Balance, and found wanting. Two Sermons, By *Edw. Bate*, pr. 1*s*. *Cooper*.

40. A Sermon on the glorious Kingdom of Chriſt upon Earth; or, the *Millennium*. At *Chriſt-Church*, *Dublin*. By *Rob. Hart*, A. M. *Reeve*.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.
DECEMBER, 1748.

Chief ſubjects of the Weekly Journals.



THE *Weſtminſter-Journal* of *Dec.* 3, urges the neceſſity of ſolemn inquiries in matters of ſo high importance to the nation as the making of war or peace; and ſhews, that good miniſters will deſire them, and bad miniſters dread them, provided they be free and uninfluenced; but, on the other hand, if a cor— m——ty be ſecured among the inquiſitors, an inquiry may be ſo managed, that the worſt of miniſters may not greatly ſcruple to undergo the ceremony of it, and the moſt upright miniſter may fear the proſtitution of ſuch inquiries, which he would otherwiſe requeſt.—The paper of the 10th is again on the affair of the hoſtages, whoſe condition, according to *Grotius*, is ignominious and ſlaviſh: And obſerving that a *French* author ſays, they ought to be perſons of ſuch importance, that the prince or ſtate who ſends them, cannot be long without them, Mr. *Touchit* adds, I muſt confeſs, according to this maxim, our m——rs have bit the *French* in return, after being themſelves d—p'd into ſending hoſtages at all; and that, tho' our n——rs had no legal authority to bargain for the captivity of fellow-ſubjects, it would have been extremely prejudicial to the ſtate, if either the *Fratres Fraterrimi*, the two moſt n— ſ——s, or the two leſs n— n——rs, had been inſiſted on by the *French* on this occaſion. Let us then acknowledge the wiſdom of theſe perſons in preſerving themſelves to their country, and ſending two n— infants, who, for what we hitherto know, may be ſpared without injury to the ſtate, and may have ſome occaſion to travel, to repreſent the people of *G—B—* in this caſe.—The ſame *journal* of the 17th & 24th has ſome humorous remarks, by one under the character of a *Frenchman*, on the articles of the peace; when coming to that of hoſtages, he ſeems (ſays Mr. *Touchit*) to be more than *Frenchman* run mad. He abſolves fate and the gods for all the diſgraces his country has undergone from our *Edwards*, our *Henrys*, and our *Marlborough*, and owns that this one civil triumph over thoſe proud and inſolent iſlanders (ſo he very *politely* calls us) is worth more than 10 victories in the field.

The *Remembrancer* of the 3d and 10th ſarcaſtically anſwers the objections made to the late treaty, ironically prefers it to the treaty of *Utrecht*, and particularly ſhews, that it cannot be *ſuch another ſeparate peace as that*, for as much as the *treaty-makers* of *Utrecht*, on our ſide, ſtand charg'd with *deſerting their allies*, whereas thoſe of *Aix* will be for ever renown'd, for having left no expedient untried to *compel them to*

come in.—That of the 17th contains some remarks on a pamphlet, which the *journaliſt* ſays has been newly iſſued forth from the m——l *head-quarters*, intitled, *Conſiderations on the definitive treaty, ſign'd at* Aix la-Chapelle. *Truth*, ſays he, is ever uniform and conſiſtent in all its parts; conſequently, every fair repreſentation of it muſt partake of the ſame conſiſtency and uniformity: And yet the *very candid* performance before us, in one and the ſame ſection, furniſhes us with two paſſages which are equally defective in both; for according to the firſt, we ſupported the war "till it was evident, that there was no longer *any danger* of *our allies* being *reduced* to accept of terms *deſtructive* or *diſhonourable*; and according to the laſt, we did not revive our negotiations till ſuch time as the affairs of our allies made it *abſolutely neceſſary*." Now, that peace ſhould be *abſolutely neceſſary*, after the war ceas'd to be *dangerous*, exceeds the power of an ordinary capacity to comprehend.

Old-England of the 10th, 17th and 24th contains alſo ſome bold reflections on the ſame pamphlet.

The following receipt was ſent in a letter from a gentleman at Bath. *It has been made uſe of with great ſucceſs in that neighbourhood, and ſeveral counties in the weſt of* England.

AS ſoon as the diſtemper comes nigh any herd of cattle, let two wine quarts of blood be taken away from each beaſt, and a ſeton or two be made in the dewlap or jaw. If any beaſt ſhould be infected a week or a fortnight after this is done, two quarts more of blood muſt be taken away. If any cow ſhould be ſeized with the diſtemper, before any thing is done, then three quarts of blood muſt be taken from her, and a large bliſter applied to the forehead, to lie on 4 or 5 days; and the ſame to every beaſt infected; and their tongues muſt be rubbed every morning with a coarſe linen cloth, with the following mixture; and every morning and evening give a pint of the following infuſion, warm, and faſt an hour before and after ſhe takes it. If the firſt bleeding and bliſter do not relieve the beaſt, then bleeding muſt be repeated to 3 pints, or at leaſt a quart. Let her be houſed all the time.

The mixture. Take a quart of fine verjuice or vinegar, half a pint of *Engliſh* brandy, and 4 ounces of ſalt, put all into a bottle, moiſten a cloth with this, and rub the tongue as before directed.

The infuſion. Take of rue, balm, and ſage, of each 2 handfuls; nitre, 6 ounces; angelica root and garlick, both bruiſed, of each 1 ounce; pour on the ingredients (put into an earthen pan or pitcher) 9 quarts of clean boiling water; cover it cloſe, decant off a pint at a time, and give as above. If the beaſt ſhould be troubled with a ſcouring, ¼ of an ounce of diaſcordium ſhould be given with each doſe, till it ceaſes.

Their food ſhould be clean ſweet hay, and fine wheat ſtraw, a little ſcalded bran (if the beaſt has no purging) every other day, their water a little warmed, and a handful of oatmeal ſtrewed in it.

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* SPEECH *to both houſes of parliament, on* Tueſday, Nov. 29, 1748.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, that preliminary articles for a general pacification had been ſigned by my miniſter, and thoſe of the moſt chriſtian king, and the ſtates general of the united provinces; to which the empreſs-queen of *Hungary*, the kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, and the other powers engaged in the war, ſoon afterwards acceded.

I loſt no time in taking the proper mea-

measures with my allies, for effectuating a general peace by a definitive treaty, in which all parties were to concur: And, notwithſtanding the difficulties which muſt attend ſo extenſive a work, wherein the reſpective intereſts of ſo many powers were to be finally adjuſted by common conſent, I have been able, by the bleſſing of God, in the courſe of the ſummer, to compleat it; and I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that a definitive treaty, previouſly concerted with my allies, has been ſigned by my miniſters, and thoſe of *France*, and the ſtates general; to which all the other powers concerned in the war have acceded without reſerve.

It has been my chief endeavour, in putting an end to the calamities of war, to make the moſt effectual proviſion for ſecuring the rights and intereſts of my own ſubjects, and to procure the beſt terms and conditions for my allies, that the ſituation of affairs would admit. And I take much ſatisfaction in being able to tell you, that I have found a general good diſpoſition in all parties engaged in the war, to bring this negotiation to a happy concluſion. From theſe circumſtances we may promiſe ourſelves, under God, a long enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, provided we make the right uſe and improvement of it.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As great a progreſs has been made towards reducing the publick expences, as the nature of the caſe would allow; and I only deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies, as may be requiſite for the current ſervice of the year, for your own ſecurity, and for making good ſuch engagements as have been already entered into, and laid before you. Times of tranquillity are the proper ſeaſons for leſſening the national debt, and ſtrengthening ourſelves againſt future events; and, as the neceſſary means for theſe purpoſes, I muſt recommend to you the improvement of the publick revenue, and the maintaining our naval force in proper ſtrength and vigour.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is impoſſible for me to ſpeak to you on this ſubject of the happy reeſtabliſhment of the publick tranquillity, without returning you my ſincereſt thanks for the great and affectionate ſupport you have given me, in carrying on this juſt and neceſſary war; in which, not only the common cauſe of *Europe*, but our own independency and eſſential intereſts were highly concerned. As the extraordinary burdens which it brought upon my good ſubjects gave me much uneaſineſs, ſo I could not but wiſh to ſee as ſpeedy an end put to them as poſſible. Whatever the events of war may have been, the bravery of my troops has diſtinguiſhed itſelf on every occaſion, to their laſting honour; and our ſignal ſucceſſes at ſea, muſt ever be remembered to the glory of the *Britiſh* fleet, and entitle it to the particular attention and ſupport of this nation. You will further conſider, that thoſe brave men, who have ſerved well by ſea or land, and cannot now be employed, juſtly deſerve to be the objects of your favour and protection.

As my firſt care has been, to take the moſt early meaſures, that my people may as ſoon as poſſible reap the benefits of peace, ſo I doubt not of your chearful aſſiſtance in perfecting this good work. Let me earneſtly recommend to you the advancement of our commerce, and cultivating the arts of peace, in which you may depend on my hearty concurrence and encouragement. It ſhall be my endeavour to continue theſe bleſſings, by a punctual execution of the engagements now taking, and by maintaining the moſt perfect harmony and good correſpondence with the friends and allies of *Great Britain*.

The

The experience I have had of you makes me rely on the zeal, unanimity, and diſpatch of your proceedings; and you may be aſſured, that nothing ſhall be wanting, on my part, to make you a flouriſhing and happy people.

The LORDS ADDRESS, *preſented on* November 30.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The joy which all your faithful ſubjects feel on your majeſty's ſafe and happy return into this kingdom, is incapable of any addition; but it gives us at this time a particular ſatisfaction, as it is accompanied with a general peace, effectuated by your majeſty's prudence and firmneſs, and with the concurrence of all your allies. On the ſucceſsful concluſion of this great work, we heartily congratulate your majeſty, and, with the utmoſt thankfulneſs, acknowledge your wiſdom and indefatigable labours, in carrying on the late juſt and neceſſary war, enter'd into for ſupporting the liberties of *Europe*, and ſecuring the independency and moſt eſſential intereſts of this kingdom. We are equally ſenſible of the tender regard your majeſty has ſhewn for your people, in the re-eſtabliſhment of the publick tranquillity.

We cannot be ignorant of the many difficulties which muſt have attended this important and extenſive negotiation; and we look upon it as a great inſtance of your majeſty's vigilant and active care for the publick welfare, that it has been brought to perfection, in concert with, and with the concurrence of ſo many powers, in ſo ſhort a time.

With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our thanks to your majeſty for your paternal goodneſs in conſidering with ſo much tenderneſs the burdens of your ſubjects, and in taking the very firſt opportunity to give them eaſe, and to enable them to reap the benefits of the pacification. Excited by your gracious example, and our love to our country, we aſſure your majeſty of our chearful and hearty concurrence in all ſuch meaſures, as may tend to perfect what your majeſty has ſo prudently begun; may improve our trade and commerce; promote quiet and harmony at home, and render the bleſſings of peace, under the divine protection, general and laſting to your people. In doing this, we will never fail to have the utmoſt attention to the honour of your majeſty's crown, the ſtability of your throne, and the ſafety of your kingdoms.

We have a juſt ſenſe of the diſtinguiſh'd behaviour of your majeſty's forces by ſea and land, during the war. We look upon them as an honour and ſtrength to our country. And we applaud that goodneſs which your majeſty has expreſſed, in recommending ſuch of them as cannot now be employed, to the favour and protection of parliament. Your majeſty's ſentiments concerning the naval force of this kingdom are highly worthy of a king of *Great Britain*, who has the honour and intereſt of this nation entirely at heart; and the ſignal ſucceſs that has attended it in the war, as well as the conſequences to be derived from it for maintaining the peace, cannot fail to ſhew the neceſſity of giving the utmoſt attention to the ſupport and encouragement of the fleet.

Permit us, Sir, to make uſe of this happy occaſion of approaching your royal throne, to give your majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your ſacred perſon, and our zeal for the preſervation of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your illuſtrious houſe, the great bulwark

our religion and liberties. To
ſe principles we will always ſted-
ly adhere; and we faithfully pro-
e your majeſty, to exert our utmoſt
eavours to ſupport you in main-
ing that repoſe, which your ma-
y has reſtored to your kingdoms, as
ll as to preſerve and cultivate the
ſt perfect correſpondence and uni-
with the friends and allies of *Great*
itain, and to promote the glory
happineſs of your reign.

MAJESTY'S *moſt gracious* ANSWER.

My Lords,

*Thank you for this dutiful and af-
fectionate addreſs. The ſatisfacti-
on have ſo unanimouſly expreſſed in
meaſures I have taken, is particu-
y agreeable to me; and you may be
red, that both in war and in peace
reat aim has been, and always
l be, the advancement of the true
reſts of my people, and the ſupport
y allies.*

COMMONS ADDRESS, *preſented on* Dec. 1.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the com-
s of *Great Britain* in parliament
mbled, beg leave to return your
ſty our unfeigned thanks for your
gracious ſpeech from the throne;
to congratulate your majeſty on
ſafe and happy return to theſe
doms.

e acknowledge, with the utmoſt
tude, your majeſty's conſtant
tion to the good of your peo-
and beg leave to congratulate
majeſty on the ſucceſs of your
avours for reſtoring peace to *Eu-*
by the happy concluſion of a
itive treaty, in which all your al-
ave concurred without reſerve;
we cannot, on this occaſion, but
re your majeſty's wiſdom and
conduct, by which you have, in
ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, reconciled
and adjuſted ſo many jarring intereſts,
and compleated this great and neceſ-
ſary work.

Permit us, Sir, humbly to return
your majeſty our thanks for your
tender regard to your faithful ſub-
jects, in taking the firſt opportunity
to reduce the publick expences, which
has been done with unuſual diſ-
patch; and we acknowledge equal-
ly your majeſty's wiſdom in recom-
mending to us œconomy, and the
improvement of the revenue, both
abſolutely neceſſary in our preſent
circumſtances, in order to leſſen the
national debt, eaſe your people, and
ſtrengthen ourſelves againſt all future
events; and we aſſure your majeſty,
that we will omit nothing which
may conduce to thoſe important and
ſalutary ends.

It gives the higheſt ſatisfaction to
your faithful commons, that your
majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed
to take notice of the bravery of your
forces by ſea and land, an honour
their behaviour has moſt juſtly de-
ſerved; and we aſſure your majeſty,
that all due attention ſhall be paid,
on our part, to the ſervices of thoſe
gallant men, who have ſignalized
themſelves ſo glorioufly in defence of
their country.

We are truly ſenſible of the im-
portance of that ſignal ſucceſs which
has attended your majeſty's arms at
ſea, thro' the courſe of the war,
and are fully convinced, how neceſ-
ſary it is to maintain our fleets in per-
fect ſtrength and order, even in times
of the moſt profound peace. Your
faithful commons beg leave humbly
to aſſure your majeſty, that they will
grant ſuch ſupplies as are neceſſary
to ſecure effectually the peace and
tranquillity of your majeſty's go-
vernment, and to preſerve the ho-
nour of the nation, by making good
its engagements; and that the chief
objects of our conſideration ſhall be
what

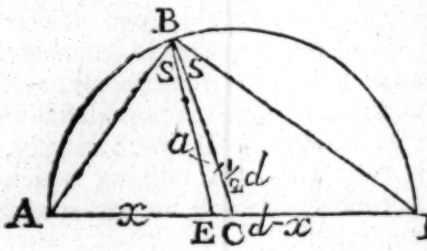
what your majeſty has ſo graciouſly and wiſely recommended to us, the improvement of our commerce, the ſupporting and ſtrengthening of publick credit, and the cultivation of the arts of peace; that your majeſty may be enabled to gratify your royal inclinations, by making this nation a flouriſhing and happy people, under your auſpicious government, and that of your royal family, to future generations.

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I thank you moſt heartily for this very affectionate addreſs. You may rely upon my ready concurrence with you, in the execution of all ſuch meaſures as will relieve my people, as ſoon as poſſible, from the burdens which the exigencies of war have laid upon them, and procure for them the bleſſings of a ſafe and laſting peace.

Anſwer to the GEOMETRICAL QUESTION, p. 465.



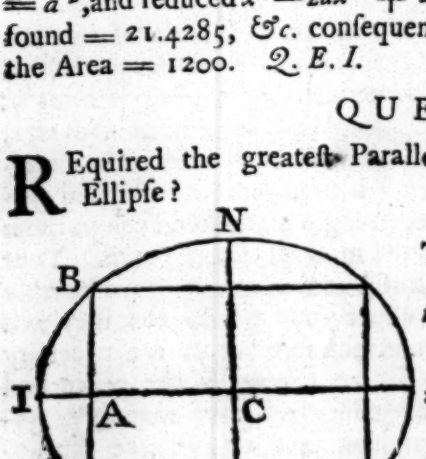
IN the right-angled △ ABD let B biſſect the right angle, and BC Hypothenuſe. On the Center C, the Radius CA, deſcribe a Circle; t will the Point B fall in the Circumf. 31 *E.* 3. and conſequently BC be = = CD.

Put BE = *a*, 2 BC, *i. e.* AD = *d*, Sine 45° (Radius being 1) = .7071 AE = *x*.

Then *per* Trigonometry, $x : s :: a : \frac{as}{x}$ = Sine Angle A, and $d-$ $s : a : \frac{as}{d-x}$ = Sine < D. Again, $1 : d :: \frac{as}{x} : \frac{asd}{x}$ = BD :: $\frac{as}{d-x}$ $\frac{asd}{d-x}$ = AB; then by a known Theorem (*See* Stone's Dictionary, *under Word* Triangle) AB × BD — AE × ED = $\overline{BE}^2$ *i. e.* $\frac{a^2s^2d^2}{dx-x^2} - \overline{dx-}$ $= a^2$, and reduced $x^4 - 2dx^3 + \overline{d^2 - a^2}\,x^2 + a^2dx = a^2s^2d^2$; hence found = 21.4285, &c. conſequently AB = 30, BD = 40, AD = 50, the Area = 1200. *Q. E. I.*

QUESTION.

REquired the greateſt Parallelogram that can be inſcribed in a Ellipſe?



Anſwer. Put IC = *t*, NC = *c*, AC Then *per* Property of the Ellipſe t^2 : $\overline{t+x} \times \overline{t-x} : \frac{c^2}{t^2} \times \overline{t^2-x^2}$ = and $x\sqrt{t^2-x^2} = \frac{t}{4c}$ × Area, mum; therefore its Fluxion $\frac{t^2x-}{\sqrt{t^2-}}$ = *o*, and conſequently $x = t\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$, *i. e.* Side of the greateſt Parallelogram is to the Axis of the Ellipſe as $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

Q. E. I.

Exon.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 503.

Among the acts passed last session, there was one for disarming the highlands, and restraining the use of the highland dress, &c. *and in this act there is a clause to the following effect*, viz. That no letters of orders, not granted by some bishop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, shall, from and after *September* 29, 1748, be deemed sufficient to qualify any minister of an episcopal meeting in *Scotland*, whether the same were registered before or after the *first* of *September*, 1746. *As this clause was by some deemed to be inconsistent with the Principles of the church of* England, *and with the propagation of those principles among the people of* Scotland, *we had a debate upon it in our club, which was opened by* T. Octocilius Crassus, *who spoke in substance as follows*, viz.

Mr. President,

SIR,

THE clause now read to you is of such a nature, that, for the sake of common justice and compassion, as well as for the sake of the religious principles I profess, I think myself obliged to oppose its being passed into a law; and indeed, I wonder how it could be agreed to in the lower house by any gentleman who had a regard for the church of *England*, for the good of his country, or for the security of the illustrious family we have now the happiness to have upon our throne. In order to make good what I say, I must examine the state of religion in *Scotland* at the time of, and ever since the revolution. At that time, Sir, we know, that what they call in *Scotland* the episcopal church, and what we call here the church of *England*, was the religion established in that kingdom. They had not, 'tis true, embraced our liturgy, but in all other points the religion was the same in both kingdoms, and happy would it have been for both, had they still continued to be the same. But the clergymen of the church of *Scotland* adhered so superstitiously and so erroneously to the principle of passive obedience and non-resistance, that very few of them could be prevailed on to declare against the late king *James*, notwithstanding the open and violent attacks he had made upon the religion they professed. On the other hand, the presbyterians, who were very numerous in the southern parts of *Scotland*, and who had been most cruelly persecuted during the two former reigns, declared unanimously in favour of the revolution, which procured and indeed entitled them to the countenance of the new government, that had been established here in *England*. Thus, Sir, by the obstancy of the former, and the hearty zeal of the latter, the episcopal religion came to be abolished, and the presbyterian religion established in *Scotland*; and the presbyterians were, by the persecution they had met with, so invenomed against the episcopal party there, that they prevented any act of toleration in favour of episcopacy in *Scotland*, till the 10th of the late queen *Anne*, when an act for that purpose was passed by the *British* parliament.

By this rough usage, Sir, the episcopal party in *Scotland* were hardened in their obstinacy, so that all their bishops and most of their clergymen refused to conform, or to take the oaths to the government. However, by degrees they

ſet up private meetings in moſt parts of *Scotland*, which were winked at by the preſbyterian clergy there, not out of favour, but out of fear, leſt by making too rigorous an uſe of their power, they ſhould provoke the parliament to grant a toleration to epiſcopacy; wiſely judging, that they had not ſo much to fear from the private meetings kept by nonjuring clergymen, as they would have from the publick meetings kept by epiſcopal clergymen, duly qualified according to law; ſo that before the year 1712, there was not ſo much as one epiſcopal meeting in *Scotland*, but what was kept by a nonjuring clergyman; and to ſupply thoſe epiſcopal meetings, as well as to preſerve the epiſcopal church in *Scotland*, the biſhops who were outed of their temporalities at the revolution, not only conferred orders, but conſecrated biſhops in the room of thoſe that died; for ſurely the epiſcopal party in *Scotland* have as much a right and a power to both the one and the other, as the primitive chriſtians had, before their religion came to be the eſtabliſhed religion of any country; and if they would profeſs and practiſe the ſame ſubmiſſion to the civil government, I ſhould think them equally entitled to protection and indulgence.

But, Sir, as the nonjuring epiſcopal clergy in *Scotland* not only profeſs, but preach and propagate principles of rebellion againſt the eſtabliſhed government, they never deſerved protection, and indeed ought never to have met with any indulgence or connivance. This, however, could never be a reaſon for the utter extinction of epiſcopacy in that kingdom, at leaſt with thoſe who thought it the only true religion; and for this reaſon, in the year 1712, an act was paſſed for tolerating all epiſcopal meetings in *Scotland*, where divine worſhip was performed by paſtors ordained by proteſtant biſhops, and who had taken the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and ſhould pray for the queen and royal family. This produced a great alteration in the ſtate of epiſcopacy in *Scotland*; for from that time ſeveral epiſcopal meetings began to be ſet up by clergymen duly qualified according to law; and the liturgy of the church of *England* began to be made uſe of, not only by theſe qualified clergymen, but alſo by many of the nonjuring clergymen, as it is now, according to my information, in moſt of the epiſcopal meetings in *Scotland*.

In this ſtate, Sir, epiſcopacy continued in *Scotland* till the year 1746; and as the act I have mentioned, required only, that the officiating paſtors ſhould be ſuch as had received holy orders from a proteſtant biſhop, many of the epiſcopal clergy got themſelves ordained by the biſhops who had been outed of their temporalities at the revolution, or by thoſe who have ſince been conſecrated biſhops by them, becauſe there were no other biſhops in *Scotland*, to whom they could apply for orders; and in fact there are, I believe, very few epiſcopal clergymen in *Scotland*, who have not received their orders from ſuch biſhops; ſo that to exclude all ſuch from officiating in any epiſcopal meeting in that country, will in effect be the ſame with a law for prohibiting any ſuch meeting, which this houſe would not, I am ſure, agree to.

I ſhall next obſerve, Sir, that notwithſtanding the toleration act I have mentioned, and notwithſtanding the many years it has been in force, yet ſtill there continued to be a great many epiſcopal meetings in *Scotland*, in which divine worſhip was performed by nonjuring clergymen; and tho' ſuch meetings were expreſsly prohibited by the toleration act, they were connived at by the preſbyterian government in *Scotland*,

Scotland, for the reaſon I have already aſſigned; but the rebellion brought us into ſuch danger, and that danger approached ſo near to our own doors, that it made us a little more attentive to the ſtate of religious as well as civil affairs in *Scotland*, than we had ever been before; and it being very reaſonably ſuppoſed, that the rebellion was in a great meaſure owing to the rebellious principles, that had been propagated among the people of *Scotland*, by this ſort of epiſcopal meetings, an act was paſſed in 1746, for ſhutting up all ſuch meetings, and for preventing the opening of ſuch in any time to come, by which act a regiſter was ordered to be kept of all the epiſcopal meetings in *Scotland*; and it was provided, that the paſtor or miniſter of any epiſcopal congregation in *Scotland* ſhould, on or before *Sept*, 1, 1746, produce to the clerk of the ſhire or borough, where his meeting-houſe was ſituated, a certificate from the proper officer, of his having qualified himſelf by taking the oaths appointed by law, of which certificate an entry was ordered to be made in the ſaid regiſter.

Now, Sir, by this act you gave an opportunity to, and conſequently invited, all miniſters of epiſcopal congregations, who had not before qualified, to come in and take the oaths appointed by law, without diſtinction, whether they had received their orders from a nonjuring proteſtant biſhop in *Scotland*, or from a biſhop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*; and upon this invitation I am told, that ſeveral of the epiſcopal miniſters, who had received orders from the nonjuring proteſtant biſhops in *Scotland*, did accordingly take the oaths and regiſter their meetings, in hopes that for the future they ſhould be entitled to exerciſe their functions, and thereby ſupport themſelves and families, without lett or diſturbance. But what are you now to do with this clauſe? Theſe poor men have probably diſobliged ſome of their beſt friends, and rendered themſelves obnoxious to their whole party, by accepting of your invitation; and now, by a law *ex poſt facto*, you are to deprive them of the only means of ſubſiſtence they have left. Would not this be unjuſt, would it not be cruel? Beſides, Sir, it would, in my opinion, be imprudent: Every government ought to endeavour to eſtabliſh a truſt and confidence in all its acts and regulations; but if we thus undo what we have done but a year or two before, and thereby expoſe private men to great loſſes and ſufferings, no man will for the future put any truſt or confidence in our acts or regulations, or in the juſtice of our proceedings.

After what I have ſaid, Sir, I think, I need not obſerve, that the clauſe now under our conſideration really ſeems to be an incroachment upon the chriſtian religion, as profeſſed by the church of *England*. It ſeems, in my opinion, to arrogate to the civil authority a power to determine, whether a prieſt has been duly and regularly ordained, or a biſhop conſecrated, which is a queſtion no true member of the church of *England* will allow the civil authority to have any thing to do with. It is the church only that can determine this queſtion; and if the church determines, that a prieſt has been duly and regularly ordained, he ought not by any civil authority to be debarred the exerciſe of his function, provided he conforms in every other reſpect to the laws of his country.

This, Sir, is an argument that will, I am confident, have great weight with all thoſe upon the ſame bench with me; but it is an argument we have not in this caſe any occaſion for, becauſe the injuſtice and cruelty of this clauſe, with reſpect to the poor men who have

conformed, in purſuance of the invitation given them but two years ago by act of parliament, is ſo manifeſt and glaring, that compaſſion muſt prevail, if juſtice ſhould fail, to perſuade us to reject the clauſe; and where both compaſſion and juſtice ſolicit, the good of our country and the ſecurity of our ſovereign require of us a compliance; for which reaſon I ſhall take the liberty to move for having this clauſe left out of the bill.

The next that ſpoke in this debate was C. Plinius Cæcilius, *the purport of whoſe ſpeech was as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I Am ſurprized how this ſhort clauſe could give offence to any one ſo much attached to our preſent royal family, as the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt is known to be, and I ſhall be ſorry to find, that it is any way miſunderſtood by thoſe upon the ſame bench with him. I hope, I am as much influenced in all my determinations by juſtice and compaſſion, as any man in the kingdom; but I muſt think it a little incongruous to talk in this houſe of juſtice and compaſſion to thoſe, who have for many years been the trumpeters of diſaffection to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and have ſo lately ſtirred up a moſt dangerous rebellion againſt it. Upon evident ſigns of repentance, they may become objects of compaſſion, but I am ſure, they can never deſerve to be intruſted with the office of inſtructing the people in any corner of the kingdom; for the late rebellion is a proof, that the moſt dangerous rebellion may take its riſe in one of the remoteſt, as well as one of the ſmalleſt and leaſt populous corners of this iſland; and therefore, what *Virgil* ſays of *fame* may properly enough be applied to rebellion,

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo;
Parva metu primo: mox ſeſe attollit in auras,
——et magnas territat urbes.

Education, Sir, and the principles ſuck'd in from our firſt tutors and inſtructors, have ſuch an inſuperable influence upon the future conduct of moſt men, that it is extremely dangerous for a government to allow any diſaffected perſon to be an inſtructor of the people; and as every man who has taken orders from a nonjuring biſhop, either in *England* or *Scotland*, muſt be ſuppoſed to be diſaffected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, I think, the government ought not to allow them to be preachers in any congregation whatever: Nay, for what we know, they muſt, at the time of receiving orders from ſuch biſhops, enter into ſuch engagements, or ſubſcribe to ſuch articles of faith, as are inconſiſtent with our preſent eſtabliſhment. For this reaſon, when the law was paſſed in 1746, for preventing miniſters from officiating in epiſcopal meeting-houſes in *Scotland*, without duly qualifying themſelves according to law, it was not ſuppoſed, that any ſuch miniſters as had received orders from nonjuring proteſtant biſhops would take the oaths to the government, and I do not know that any of them have. At leaſt this I know, that if any have, they are very few in number; for from the liſt upon our table it appears, that in all *Scotland* there were but ſix epiſcopal miniſters that took the oaths in purſuance of that act; but whether all or any of theſe ſix were ſuch as had received orders from thoſe who call themſelves biſhops in *Scotland*, does not appear.

Now, Sir, if no one of theſe ſix received orders from a nonjuring biſhop, none of them can ſuffer by the clauſe now under our conſideration; and if any one of them did, I think, we ought, for the ſake of re-

religion, to prevent any ſuch man's being a preacher of the goſpel, becauſe his hearers muſt all ſuppoſe, that he has taken oaths contrary to his conſcience, and to thoſe engagements he entered into when he received holy orders, which of courſe muſt bring religion itſelf into contempt among the vulgar. But ſuppoſing the whole ſix to be ſuch as had their holy orders from nonjuring biſhops, the number is ſo ſmall, that to their caſe we may very properly apply the law maxim, *De minimis non curat lex*; and on the other hand, the danger of allowing them to be the inſtructors of the people is ſo great, that it would be very imprudent in the legiſlature to ſuffer it; for tho' in their publick ſermons they may, nay muſt avoid inculcating any doctrines that are inconſiſtent with our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, yet in their private lectures they may, and probably will, inculcate ſuch doctrines, and their being the paſtor or miniſter of the congregation will give weight to the arguments they make uſe of, as well as furniſh them with many opportunities for advancing and enforcing their doctrines.

When gentlemen talk, Sir, of compaſſion and cruelty, they ſhould conſider who are the moſt worthy objects of our compaſſion, who are the moſt deſerving of our ſeverity, as to cruelty, I hope, none of the proceedings of this houſe will deſerve that name, and there is a certain ſet of people amongſt us, againſt whom no ſeverity can be called cruelty. When I ſay this, I hope, no gentleman will ſuppoſe, I mean thoſe conſcientious nonjurors, who from a principle of conſcience never did, nor never did take the oaths to the government. When ſuch men actually do engage in a rebellion, I think they deſerve as much compaſſion as is conſiſtent with the publick ſafety; and while they remain quiet, without attempting to propagate their principles, they will always, I hope, by the lenity of our government, be protected as to their lives, liberties, and properties. But the ſet of people I mean, are thoſe who, notwithſtanding their being *Jacobites* in their hearts, not only take all the oaths we can impoſe, but worm themſelves into places of truſt and confidence under the preſent government, and yet join in, or are ready to join in, any rebellion againſt it; and with reſpect to ſuch men, I muſt ſay, that no regulation we can make, no puniſhment we can inflict, can be called cruel and unjuſt.

Let us conſider, Sir, what we owe to thoſe who are his majeſty's well affected and zealous ſubjects. Surely, they are the moſt worthy objects of our compaſſion as well as our care. Let us conſider what they ſuffer by every rebellion raiſed againſt the eſtabliſhed government. What inſults, what injuries muſt not ſuch of them ſuffer, as live in any corner where the rebels get the command? What a monſtrous expence are all the reſt of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects expoſed to? What a danger, as well as loſs, is the nation expoſed to by every rebellion that can happen? I believe, Sir, I may averr, that beſides the loſſes and injuries ſuffered by private men, the laſt rebellion coſt the nation at leaſt *two millions ſterling*; and what was ſtill worſe, I believe, that rebellion was the cauſe of all the misfortunes, that both we and our allies have ſince ſuffered abroad. If the royal youth, who was never to ſeek when freſh orders were wanted in the day of battle, if the *Britiſh* troops, who advance with ferocity (as their enemies are pleaſed to call it) had been in the *Netherlands* in the year 1746, and preſent at the battle of *Roucoux**, tho

* *See* London Magazine *for* 1746, p. 508.

the war would then probably have taken a very different turn, and we ſhould now have been enjoying the plentiful fruits of a glorious and advantageous peace; but both of them were then employed in extinguiſhing the remains of that rebellion, which had twice triumphed over our armies, and brought our capital into the moſt imminent danger.

I am, therefore, aſtoniſhed, Sir, to hear any regulation called cruelty, that may tend towards preventing ſuch a rebellion for the future; and to prevent thoſe wolves in ſheeps cloathing, I mean the qualifying *Jacobite* clergymen, from being the paſtors or miniſters of any congregation in *England* or *Scotland*, is certainly a very proper regulation for this purpoſe. What is the form of ordination among thoſe who call themſelves nonjuring biſhops, or what confeſſions, promiſes, or vows they exact from the perſons they ordain, I am quite ignorant of; but it is highly probable, that they exact ſuch as are abſolutely inconſiſtent with our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, therefore, I muſt ſuppoſe, that no man will be ordained by any of them, who is not a *Jacobite* in his heart; and an excluſion of all ſuch men from the exerciſe of their function, in any part of his majeſty's dominions, is, I think, abſolutely neceſſary, and was, or at leaſt ought to have been, intended by the bill paſſed two years ago.

As to the incroachment pretended to be made by this clauſe upon the rights or privileges of the chriſtian church, as eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, I do not pretend, Sir, to be ſo good a judge in that affair, as the learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt; but ſo far as I am maſter of the ſubject, I cannot conceive what the rights or privileges of the chriſtian church have to do in this queſtion. We do not, by this clauſe, pretend to annul the holy orders granted by a nonjuring biſhop, nor do we pretend that the civil authority has any power to determine, whether a prieſt has been duly and regularly ordained, or a biſhop conſecrated; but ſurely, the civil authority of every ſociety has a power to determine, who ſhall be allowed to exerciſe the office of prieſt or biſhop within that ſociety; and this is all we take upon us to determine by the clauſe now under our conſideration; but really, ſo far as I can underſtand the church eſtabliſhment in this kingdom, I do not ſee how any man can be conſecrated a biſhop, without the authority of the king, who is head of the church, as is acknowledged univerſally, I think, by the church of *England*, tho' the preſbyterians, I believe, could never yet be brought to any ſuch formal acknowledgment. In this kingdom, and, I believe, it was the ſame in *Scotland*, no prieſt can be conſecrated a biſhop till he be choſen, and he cannot duly and regularly be choſen without the king's *Congé d'elire*. From whom have theſe nonjuring clergymen their *Congé d'elires?* Not from the pretender, I hope: It would be high treaſon in them to make uſe of any ſuch authority. Therefore, I muſt conclude, that after the death of all thoſe who had been choſen and conſecrated biſhops in *Scotland* before the revolution, no man could pretend to be a biſhop there, without acknowledging the pretender as the only lawful ſovereign of theſe kingdoms; and whoever accepts of holy orders from ſuch a biſhop, does thereby tacitly acknowledge the ſame thing, and conſequently, is not a perſon, or if you will, a prieſt, fit for being the paſtor or miniſter of any congregation in the *Britiſh* dominions.

Having thus ſhewn, Sir, that there is nothing in this clauſe repugnant to the principles of the church of *England*, nothing that is ſeven

evere againſt any but ſuch as deſerve o be treated with ſeverity, nothing ut what is neceſſary for ſecuring he peace and quiet of theſe king-oms, I hope it will be left ſtand-ng a part of the bill now under ur conſideration.

he next ſpeaker in this debate was Junius Brutus, *whoſe ſpeech was to this effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THE hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was ſurprized at the op-oſition made to this clauſe, and am ſurprized at the doctrine he emed to advance in ſupport of it. ccording to his doctrine, it ſeems, at if a man has had the misfortune be educated in falſe principles of eligion or government, or any way d into an erroneous opinion, we e never to allow him to alter his inion and embrace the truth, or ver to put any truſt or confidence him, if he does. If this doctrine d prevailed, Sir, I am certain, at neither the chriſtian nor the oteſtant religion could ever have en eſtabliſhed, and, I believe, the e revolution would have ſtood a y bad chance; but it is ſo con-ry to common ſenſe, to the prac-e of all ages, and to the expreſs cepts of chriſtianity, that, I hope, will never be allowed to have any ight in this houſe. So far from mitting of this as a good doc-ne, that, I hope, we ſhall al-ys lay it down as a rule for our duct, to encourage men to alter ir opinions, and to embrace thoſe ich we think the only true and t principles of religion and go-nment; and when any ſuch men pear to have a ſuperior capacity ſerving their country, I hope, y will be employed, and even ferred to men of leſs abilities, o never had the misfortune to led into erroneous opinions. This was the rule obſerved by king *William* in every part of his conduct; and without this he never could have been able to have eſta-bliſhed his government in *Holland*, much leſs to eſtabliſh the revolution, which he had happily introduced in this country.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that in all countries the government ought to be as careful as poſſible to prevent the people's being educated and brought up in wrong principles of religion or government; but with-out a court of inquiſition, and a very ſevere one too, it is impoſſi-ble to prevent this misfortune. Such a preventive remedy, I hope, we ſhall never in this country have recourſe to; therefore, we muſt have recourſe to ſome healing re-medy, and the moſt effectual one I know, is to encourage men to forſake their falſe opinions, by ſhewing them that we are not only ready to receive them into our com-munion, but to put as much truſt in them as in any other part of the people.

It was, Sir, upon this principle, that the law was paſſed in 1746, for ob-liging the miniſters of epiſcopal meet-ings in *Scotland* to qualify themſelves according to law. It was at that time well known, that many of thoſe miniſtres were ſuch as had received their holy orders from the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*, and it was ſo far from being the inten-tion of parliament to exclude them from the benefit of that law, that they were not thereby ſo much as obliged to preſent their letters of orders to the juſtices of the peace in their quarter ſeſſions, to be there regiſtered, which they were obliged to do by the toleration act of the 10th of queen *Anne*. This, it was known, would have laid them under an inſuperable difficulty, becauſe it would have obliged them in ſome meaſure to become informers againſt thoſe, who aſſume the character of biſhops

biſhops in *Scotland*, and who, perhaps, upon that information, might have been proſecuted for ſo doing. For this reaſon, it was by that law provided, that ſuch epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland* as had a mind to qualify, ſhould only produce to the clerk of the ſhire, ſtewartry, or borough where their meeting-houſe was ſituated, a certificate from the proper officer, of his having qualified himſelf by taking the oaths to his majeſty appointed by law; and if he did this before *Sept.* 1, then next following, the clerk was obliged to enter his certificate and to regiſter his meeting-houſe, by which he was entitled to continue to hold, and officiate in that meeting, upon condition of his praying for his majeſty and the royal family, in the ſame form and words as contained in the liturgy of the church of *England*.

It is therefore very evident, Sir, that the intention of that law, was to give an opportunity, even to thoſe epiſcopal miniſters, who had received holy orders from the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*, to qualify themſelves according to law, and thereby acquire a right to hold and officiate in their meeting-houſes, upon the condition I have mentioned; and that this was the intention, is confirmed by another clauſe in the ſame law; for tho' it was proper to grant an indulgence to ſuch miniſters as had, before that time, received holy orders from the nonjuring biſhops, yet it was thought improper to continue the practice; and therefore, to put an end to the practice of receiving holy orders from any ſuch biſhops, it was enacted, that after the ſaid *Sept.* 1, no letters of orders of any paſtor or miniſter of any epiſcopal meeting or congregation in *Scotland*, ſhall be deemed ſufficient, or be admitted to be regiſtered, but ſuch as had been given by ſome biſhop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*.

Thus, Sir, the intention of that law is extremely plain: It was founded upon that wiſe, that chriſtian principle, of receiving into our boſom all ſuch as are willing to forſake their evil ways, and give up their erroneous principles. I am ſorry to find, the law has had ſo little effect: I am ſorry to hear that ſo few of the nonjuring epiſcopal miniſters have taken the benefit of that law; but is this a reaſon for uſing thoſe ill that have? On the contrary, we ought to treat them with the more kindneſs; whereas, by the clauſe now before us we are to treat them with injuſtice. I know as little as the hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, whether all or any of the ſix, who have taken the benefit of that law, be ſuch as received their letters of orders from nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*? But if none of them did, we have no occaſion for ſuch a clauſe; becauſe if there be any danger in allowing perſons to receive holy orders from ſuch biſhops, it is already provided againſt by the clauſe I have mentioned in the former law; and if any one of theſe ſix did receive his letters of orders from a nonjuring biſhop in *Scotland*, what are we going to do by this clauſe? Why, Sir, I muſt ſay, that, in my opinion, we are going to commit a robbery upon him: His meeting-houſe is his freehold, and his officiating there is an office by which he is to maintain himſelf and family, both which he has acquired a right to, and that right is founded upon a law of our own making. Shall we rob him of this right without any neceſſity? If there were a neceſſity, would it be juſt to deprive him of a right ſo ſolemnly acquired, without making him a compenſation?

The Hon. gentleman told us, *De minimis non curat lex*; but, I hope, he will allow, that, *de minimis injuſtitia curat lex*; and this mat-

has always been most religiously observed in this country, with respect to the making of laws. If the publick good makes it necessary to take any man's property or office from him, the legislature has always provided for him an adequate compensation. Therefore, if it should be thought, that the publick safety makes it necessary to shut up the meeting-houses of these six episcopal ministers, or any of them, the publick ought to make them satisfaction; but I cannot conceive how the publick safety can make any such thing necessary. It is said, that tho' they cannot openly preach up rebellious principles in their publick sermons, they may secretly inculcate such principles in their private lectures: But their having qualified, is to me a proof, that they never will do so: In charity we are bound to believe, that they are now resolved to inculcate that christian doctrine of submission to those placed in authority over us; and supposing they should behave otherwise, their arguments could have no great weight; but by treating them in the manner now proposed, what a weight shall we give to the arguments of those episcopal ministers in *Scotland*, who still continue obstinate? Their meeting-houses you have, 'tis true, shut up by the law past two years ago, but you cannot shut up their mouths, and in all places where they can open them, they will with too much justice set forth the hardship you have put upon their complying brethren.

Sir, the publick is so little concerned, whether these six episcopal ministers continue to preach in their meeting-houses or no, that I cannot but suspect some motive for inserting such a clause in this bill, that is not publickly avowed; and if it did not proceed from a private resentment, or personal pique to some of these men; I can suggest no other but a designed attack upon the church of *England* in general; and what was said by the hon. gentleman who spoke first, makes me believe that this is really the case. In answer to him it was said, that we are not by this clause to determine the question, whether a person be duly and regularly ordained, or a bishop consecrated; we are only to determine whether or no he shall be allowed to officiate, which, it is pretended, the civil authority has a power to do; but, Sir, I must insist, that when we have no other objection against a man's being allowed to officiate, but the method or manner of his ordination, it is in effect a determination, that he has not been duly and regularly ordained; and if the church has the sole power of judging in all questions relating to ordination, I must look upon this clause as an incroachment upon the rights of the church.

As to the other question, Sir, whether there can be now any such person as a protestant bishop in *Scotland*, it is likewise, I think, a question that can come properly before a church judicature only. I shall readily grant, that in this country no man can now, as a bishop, be invested with any legal authority, without the king's *Congé d'elire*; but there were certainly bishops in the christian church long before there was any thing like a *Congé d'elire*, or any authority from the supreme power in the country, to chuse a bishop; and therefore I must suppose, that when the christians in any country cannot have such an authority, they may without any such chuse for themselves a bishop or bishops. Suppose that, at the time of the revolution, the clergy of the church of *England* had adhered as obstinately to their principle of passive obedience and non-resistance, as the clergy of the church of *Scotland* did,

did, and that in conſequence thereof, the church of *England* had undergone the ſame fate with her ſiſter church in *Scotland*; could not the church party in *England* have fallen upon a method for continuing their ſucceſſion of biſhops, without having an authority from the king for ſo doing? Nay, would not they, by the tenets of their religion, have been bound in conſcience to do ſo? And would it not have been perſecution to have puniſhed them ſolely for doing ſo? I ſhall grant, that it would have been high treaſon to have apply'd to the abdicated king for his *Congé d'elire*, or to have made uſe of his authority for any ſuch choice; but I cannot think, they would have been guilty of any crime, nor do I believe, that king *William* would have ſubjected them to any puniſhment, had they choſe for themſelves biſhops in the room of thoſe deceaſed, after the ſame manner that biſhops were choſen by the primitive chriſtians, before chriſtianity came to be the eſtabliſhed religion of any kingdom or commonwealth.

How the ſucceſſion of biſhops has been continued in *Scotland*, or whether it has been continued from the revolution down to this time, is what I do not know, Sir; but if it has been continued after the manner of the primitive chriſtians, and without any treaſonable application to the late king *James*, or preſent pretender, we can have no reaſon to exclude from the paſtoral office even thoſe, who have been ordained by the proteſtant biſhops in *Scotland*; and I muſt think, that this affair ſhould have been a little more inquired into, before we agreed to that clauſe in the former law, which declares all letters of orders inſufficient, unleſs given by ſome biſhop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*; for I foreſee, that it will by that clauſe be very difficult to ſupply the epiſcopal congregations in *Scotland* with miniſters, becauſe of the great expence and trouble of coming from the north parts of *Scotland* to *England*, to receive orders. For this reaſon, I heartily wiſh, that a great many more of the epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland* had come in and qualified; and for this reaſon, as well as a great many others, I think, we ought not now to reject the aſſiſtance of thoſe that have; therefore, I hope, this unneceſſary clauſe will be left out of the bill.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our* Appendix.]

An oration ſpoken in the royal academy of ſciences at Berlin, *on the birth-day of his* Pruſſian *majeſty, by* M. de MAUPERTIUS, *Preſident of that Academy.*

Gentlemen,

ON this day, which is the epocha of our felicity, and will be an epocha of admiration to all people, and thro' all ages, the academy will not purſue a cuſtom, which is now forbidden by the grandeur of the ſubject; ſhe will not undertake to celebrate the virtues of *Frederick*, but would only be permitted to teſtify her gratitude for the benefits he ſhowers down upon her. We need only turn over the hiſtory of this ſociety, to know how much we are indebted to his majeſty.

Frederick I. was its founder, and he neglected nothing that might contribute to its luſtre. With what reſpect ought I not to pronounce the name of the man whom he placed at its head? With what dread ought I not to reflect, that I now ſit in the place, which was formerly filled by the great *Leibnitz*.

'Tis one advantage, which this ſociety has over all the other academies of *Europe*, that it appeared at firſt with all the luſtre, which

others have arrived at only by degrees. The reſt had obſcure beginnings, they grew by little and little, and formed their own great men. One great man had the formation of ours, which was therefore celebrated from its birth. No ſooner did one volume of its tranſactions appear in publick, but the world ſaw it was not behind any of the learned ſocieties of more antient inſtitution.

We muſt confeſs, the progreſs of it was not anſwerable to the beginning. Whether the royal ſociety relied too much upon its original, or the death of M. *Leibnitz* was a fatal ſtroke to it, a relaxation from its labours was ſoon perceived.

During this ſtate of inaction, the other academies did not loſe a moment. In *England* the taſte of the nation alone, in *France* the ſame taſte, excited by rewards, produced every day ſome new diſcovery. A noble emulation betwixt the two nations occaſioned at length a kind of war. Each haughty in the ſucceſs of its reſearches, would not own, that it had the leaſt obligation to its rival. This diſpoſition in the members of the two ſocieties, perhaps as much as the love of truth itſelf, occaſioned each to depart from thoſe principles it had ſet out upon, and to form a kind of philoſophy of its own, oppoſite, in all reſpects, to that of the other nation.

The famous diſpute aroſe concerning the figure of the earth: Sir *Iſaac Newton* affirmed, that it was flattened, and Mr. *Caſſini*, that it was lengthened towards the poles. Neither party would give way, and the diſpute laſted forty years.

If the queſtion had related only to a ſimple theory, perhaps the diſpute might have been ſuffered to go on; but the affair appeared to be of ſo much importance to geography and navigation, that a prince born for the glory and felicity of his ſubjects, reſolved to have it decided.

The moſt certain mothod was, to meaſure the degrees of the meridian, near the equator, and near the pole. But what an enterprize was this! what an expence did it require! what an apparatus of inſtruments to be carried into deſart and ſavage countries! *Lewis* ordained, and all the difficulties were overcome.

The *Engliſh* obtained the advantage of having formed the beſt conjectures upon this queſtion; but *France* had the glory of decidlng it, and of deciding it in their favour.

I hope to be excuſed for having enlarged a little on this matter, when the advantages I owe to this experiment are conſidered. Had it not been for my journey to the pole, my name, in all probability, had never been known to his majeſty.

I was received early into the academy, the object of which is the promotion of the ſciences. Another academy, which applies itſelf particularly to improve and perfect the art of the poet and orator, did me the honour to admit me among the illuſtrious men who compoſe it. But I could never have dared to think of filling a place ſo diſtinguiſhed in a ſociety, which collects together all kinds of learning, all manner of talents; that I was deſtined to preſide over your labours, and carry them to the foot of the throne.

The royal ſociety of *Pruſſia* continued quiet, amidſt the emotions cauſed by the emulation of the two nations, and ſeemed inſenſible of their reſpective progreſſes: She even ſaw, without being moved, a new academy form itſelf in remote climates, beyond the limits which ſeemed aſſigned to the ſciences. A prince, who was the creator of the nation, thought he could not finiſh his work, unleſs he eſtabliſhed an academy in his empire.

While the ſciences extended themſelves in all the other parts of *Europe*, they languiſhed at *Berlin*:

A reign intirely military had almoſt baniſhed them. The notice that is taken of them may probably occaſion them to flouriſh: But when they are neglected, their deſtruction is much more certain. They are flowers, which can be made to blow only by long culture, but which are inſtantly wither'd by a blaſting wind.

The royal ſociety experienced this fatal blaſt; She waited for an event, which was to reſtore her to all her luſtre.

A prince, dear alike to the muſes and to deſtiny, was to aſcend the throne. He, who, if he had been born in any other condition, had been the ornament of the academy, was to be the maſter of the ſtate.

That happy day arrived: The ſciences, literature, and the polite arts, were ſeen ſtarting again into life. But, what new event is this, which carries our hopes to a diſtance? *Frederick* has antient rights upon a province [viz. *Seleſia*] and the time is come to reclaim them. 'Tis not an ambitious thirſt of obtaining new dominions, not that martial fury, glorious ſometimes to kings, but almoſt ever fatal to their ſubjects; it is the love of juſtice, what he owes to his houſe and to himſelf, that puts him at the head of his army.

What prodigies did not the *Pruſſian* troops perform in the fields of *Molwitz*, *Czaſlaw*, *Friedberg*, and *Sorr*, and even under the walls of *Dreſden* *? Five battles won, ſecured to the king the poſſeſſion of countries larger than thoſe that had been diſputed with him. Weary of conqueſt, he gave the word, and there was peace.

Poſterity will relate theſe facts, and be aſtoniſhed at them. For our part, whoſe aim is to diſcover the connection betwixt events and cauſes, we find nothing in all this that ought to ſurprize us. The prudence of *Frederick*, his valour, the grandeur of his genius, foretold us all that was to happen. That part of the government, which the ſupreme Being ſeems to have left to fortune, or the chance of war, is often only an idea invented to excuſe the miſconduct of imprudent generals.

Why ſhould I, on this occaſion, be reſtrained by reſpect? Why ſhould I not produce letters to the academy, written on the eve of thoſe days, which decided the fate of provinces? Why ſhould I omit comparing them with thoſe, which the great philoſophers, and the fineſt genius's among the *Romans*, wrote in times of the moſt profound tranquillity?

'Tis from communications of this kind, that the great man is known, even better than by a victory in the field. The moſt heroick action may be the effect only of a generous impulſe, which probably any man may be capable of receiving. The profeſſion of a hero is ſometimes impoſed upon him, who follows it; a prince may be plunged into it by the force of his paſſions, and kept in it by the neceſſity of circumſtances. But this tranquillity of ſoul, in the very inſtant of the greateſt dangers; theſe ſentiments of humanity, which permit the exceſs of war, only as the neceſſary means of peace: —theſe are the characters of the true hero, of him that is born a hero, and continues ſo thro' every moment of his life.

Frederick returns. With what acclamations, what ſhouts of joy does the air reſound? Is that an army which marches with thoſe cannons, thoſe colours, thoſe ſtandards? —Ye trophies, which are always too dearly bought, go and adorn our temples, or fill our arſenals—there to remain ſhut up for ever!

The

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1745, *p.* 631.

The war was not yet finiſhed, when the king formed projects, that were to conſtitute the felicity of his people. During the peace, he is not leſs employed in the means of rendering them invincible. He keeps up, he carries to perfection, A that diſcipline, which diſtinguiſhes the *Pruſſian* ſoldier from all the other ſoldiers in the world; and which renders him ſo terrible in the field of battle, and ſo orderly in his quarters. The arts, by which his motions are executed, ſeem to be B implanted in his very ſoul: A word, a geſture, changes his fury into humanity. His enemies have experienced it an hundred times, when they ſaw, the moment they were ſubdued, nothing but compaſſion and aſſiſtance in this dreadful enemy.

Such diſcipline cannot be ſuſtained without a perpetual care. While our frontiers are ſo far diſtant, while our towns are fortified with inacceſſible ramparts, the troops continually under arms, are always as well diſciplin'd and vigilant, as if the enemy were at the gates. Every day the *Pruſſian* officer ſees his company in the ſame condition as in the moment of battle: The king himſelf makes it a duty to view his ſoldiers, and comes to it regu- E larly, after he has dictated diſpatches to his miniſters. Before the end of the ſame day, he has heard all the petitions of his ſubjects.

War has rendered the *Pruſſians* ſufficiently formidable; it muſt be juſtice that ſhall render them happy. Laws, perhaps defective, but certainly obſcure, occaſion'd the riſe and prolongation of ſuits. A form of proceeding, eſtabliſhed to ſecure every man his fortune, might ſometimes occaſion him to loſe it. His majeſty, the judge of his people, had re- G marked this defect of the laws, which ſometimes decreed what natural equity condemns. The juſtice of the prince might then remedy the defect; but no tribunal could do it, while the law ſubſiſted.

Frederick undertakes to put an end to the diſorders, which ſprang from thoſe contradictions, to reform the abuſes, and to judge the laws themſelves. The importance of this new legiſlation may be known, from the choice of the magiſtrates only, to whom he entruſted it*.

His care extended to all things. His will was, that in the houſes appointed for the poor, the laborious man ſhould find the reward of his toil, and the ſluggard the chaſtiſement of his ſloth: But, at the ſame time, that both ſhould live.

Shall we now ſpeak of thoſe canals, which convey abundance in- C to the moſt remote provinces? of the many eſtabliſhments, for the promotion of arts and commerce? of the ſuperb edifices, with which the capital is embelliſhed? of thoſe magnificent ſpectacles exhibited to the people? of that aſylum for ſoldiers, D who can no longer ſerve their country, except by ſhewing examples what men ſhould ſacrifice for it?

What pleaſure ſoever you may have to hear me, I ſhould be too tedious, ſhould I barely hint at all that *Frederick* has done in a reign of only ſix years.

I confine myſelf, gentlemen, to what regards us more particularly. He calls home the muſes, and this ſociety reſumes its ancient vigour; he gives it new titles, new regulations, and new life; he cauſes us to aſſem- F ble in his palace, and declares himſelf our protector.

Whether natural philoſopher, geometrician, moraliſt, or orator, whatever you are, cultivate your talents under the eye of ſuch a maſter. You can have his leiſure only, and that leiſure conſiſts but of a few accidental moments: But the moments of *Frederick* are worth ſo many years.

To

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1746, *p.* 135.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you will please to insert the following essay in your useful collection, I believe it will be both entertaining and instructive to your readers; and you will oblige

Your humble servant, *&c.*

On the POWER *of* HABIT.

Ægro in corde senescit. JUV.

AMONG the many ingenious essays that have been written upon education, it has often surpriz'd me, not to find a greater stress laid upon the danger of contracting ill habits, which once acquir'd survive the passions which might have originally created them, and even govern reason herself, after those rebellious subjects have been brought to obedience. Some modern authors, who have very justly gain'd an immortal reputation by their other writings, have greatly fail'd on this subject. In their observations on, and the directions for, the education of youth, they have either totally neglected this important point, or slightly discuss'd it, as a thing little necessary, or else subserviently connected to some other article; whilst they have labour'd thro' several heavy chapters together, with wonderful sagacity, on the nature of diet, exercise, *&c.* and substituted physical prescriptions for the management of the body, instead of moral precepts for the improvement of the mind. But even among others, who have more judiciously treated on this subject, and have attended solely to the cultivation of the understanding, too little care has been had to the early management of the heart, and especially to inspire it with a necessary caution against the enchantments of habit. I dare say, there is no one but sees, even in the small circle of his acquaintance, either the ridiculous or mischievous effects of it; which, tho', perhaps, casually contracted, yet nourish'd by time, first gains by degrees a familiarity with the breast, and at length uncontroulably usurps a despotick power over head and heart. In children, therefore, whose minds, like wax, are subject to the slightest impressions, every action should carefully be observ'd, and, if frequently repeated (as the repetition of an action is the tacit approbation of it) 'tis the principal duty of a parent to find out the source, and encourage, or restrain the inclination, as it agrees with, or deviates from, virtue.

Antiquity affords two most beautiful representations of the nature of virtue and vicious pleasure, and of all the mental attendants on both. The one is *Prodicus*'s fable of the choice of *Hercules*, told by *Socrates* in the *Memorabilia of Xenophon*: The other a description of a mythological picture, in the temple of *Saturn*, invented by *Cebes* the *Theban*, the disciple of *Socrates*. The former paints *Virtue* and *Pleasure* in their proper colours, the latter informs us how we are often deceiv'd by fallacious appearances; and by personalizing the affections of the mind, brings the whole court, as it were, of both, before our eyes, and then instructs us how to shun the delusions of the one, and follow the society of the other to the seat of happiness. Upon these two plans I have form'd a third, on the irresistible force of habit; which I look upon as a proper supplement to both. If it gives either delight or instruction to the reader, his praise is due to *Prodicus*, to whom I am indebted, tho' not for the invention, yet totally for the allegorical design of the fable. I call, therefore,

fore, on him, as *Lucretius* did heretofore on his maſter *Epicurus*.

Te ſequor, o Graiæ gentis decus, inque tuis nunc
Fixa pedum pono preſſis veſtigia ſignis,
Non ita certandi cupidus, quam propter amorem,
Quod te imitari aveo.

Hierophilus, an antient king of *Egypt*, in whoſe reign hieroglyphical learning arrived at its utmoſt perfection, thro' which the youth of the kingdom were inſtructed in the myſteries of their religion, and the ſocial duties of morality, had a ſon, nam'd *Euethes*, a prince naturally of the moſt humane and benevolent diſpoſition; but being indued at the ſame time with ſuch violent paſſions, as generally accompany great minds, he was often in his infancy, ere reaſon had aſſum'd her empire, precipitated by them into an habitual fondneſs for thoſe things, that would have prov'd deſtructive to his happineſs, and a like diſreliſh for others, that were moſt conducive to it. This unhappy temper, no doubt, gave great uneaſineſs to his tender father, who was not only ador'd by his ſubjects for an impartial diſtribution of juſtice, and courted by neighbouring potentates for his profound ſkill in politicks as a monarch, but admir'd by all the world for his pure knowledge of religion and morality, and the exemplary leſſon he afforded, in his own ſpotleſs life, of both, as a man. The good old king, therefore, ſought by all methods to reclaim the impetuoſity of his ſon, before the caſual turn of habit ſhould have rooted the weed of vice too deeply into ſo rich a ſoil ever after to be eradicated by wiſdom. 'Twas his daily employment to give the child the moſt pleaſing ideas of virtue, under the entertaining forms of probable fiction; for unadorn'd precepts have been found to avail little, not only with children, but men too, thoſe children of a larger growth; when the pious fraud of a well told fable has imperceptibly deceiv'd them into virtue. However *Euethes*, tho' he would frequently liſten, and improve too by the doctrines of his father, did as often thro' his eaſy nature lapſe again into dangerous follies; then what he once fix'd his inclination upon, the violence of his paſſions urg'd him on to purſue with the moſt unremitted reſolution, and habit ſtill confirm'd the deſire. Nevertheleſs, his good ſenſe would many times condemn his proceedings in the cool hours of reflection, and again be treated like a faithful ſervant, heard, approv'd of at firſt, and then diſcarded afterwards, when the treachery of falſe friends had got the aſcendant. Such was the conduct of this young *Egyptian*, till he was ſixteen years old; at which age, accordlng to the cuſtom of the country, the young men were initiated at the temple of *Memphis* into the holy myſteries. When the day came that was appointed for that annual ceremony, *Hierophilus*, who was grand myſtagogue as well as king (for of old the offices of king and prieſt were united) had contriv'd a particular apartment in the ſubterraneous paſſages of the temple, in which, after he had ſhewn his ſon the uſual inſtitutions, and taught him the ſacred ſtories, he propos'd to inſtruct him in the more intereſting hiſtory of the human heart. Accordingly *Euethes*, at the time appointed, was led into this apartment, attended only by his father, who had been all the day near him, to explain the different forms that preſented themſelves before him. As ſoon as they were ſeated, and the glimmering of a lamp had broke thro' the darkneſs that before ſurrounded them, and thrown a partial light upon a large paſſage, thro' which the performers of the ſhow were to paſs, there appear'd a youth ſurrounded by a crowd of different figures,

figures, that all ſeem'd aſſiduous to take him under their protection. This motley group was led up in two ſeparate parties, by two leaders of female forms, who look'd upon each other with the air of inveterate rivalſhip. The one had a looſe, A ſmiling aſpect, fantaſtically dreſs'd, and adorn'd all over with wreaths of flowers. Her train was compos'd of boys with bows in their hands, and wings on their ſhoulders, and a confus'd crowd of men and women of various complexions, B ſome crown'd with ivy and vine leaves, and others dancing round them with all the rapturous ſigns of the moſt intoxicating joy. The other female chieftain had the moſt ſerious deportment, with all the marks of royalty in her countenance; ſhe C was cloath'd in a plain but elegant robe, which flow'd gracefully behind her. The attendants imitated her behaviour, and watch'd her eye with the moſt dutiful obſervance, upon all occaſions. Some had crowns of gold upon their heads; D ſome, helmets with lances in their hands; ſome bore the inſtruments of arts and ſciences, as quadrants, globes, pencils, harps, *&c.* ſome carried the ſacred table of the laws, and others ſeem'd engag'd in conjugal love, friendſhip, and other E tender duties of a more retir'd, private life. Behind them all there came two men, who ſeem'd by their likeneſs in many reſpects to be brothers, but in others the moſt irreconcileable enemies; the employment of both was to keep together F the particular company each belonged to, and to prevent any of that ſociety from mixing with the other. They had very venerable aſpects, and the influence they poſſeſs'd, not only over the crowd, but ſometimes over the leaders themG ſelves, was greatly remarkable. Each had in his hand a chain, with which he compell'd, if by chance occaſion requir'd it, the rebellious to return, and confin'd them to their allegiance; the one was iron, which not a little tortur'd and gall'd the wearers; the other ſilk, with which the delinquents were gently brought back again, and reſign'd over to the more cogent bonds of their own reaſon. 'Twas obſervable, however, that few or none ever eſcaped the power of theſe aſſiduous guardians, who at firſt allur'd them into their ſervice with the care of a parent; and tho' the one continu'd ſuch behaviour, the other intimidated them from flying from the ſlavery with the menaces of a tyrant. The youth, amidſt the ſolicitations of both parties, ſeem'd a while ſuſpended. The female leader of one ſide pointed to a temple, painted on the wall, on the ſummit of a high and rough mountain, the aſcent to which was difficult, but the top once attained the ſituation commanded all the regions round about, and afforded the ſpectator the moſt delightful proſpect. The other female endeavour'd to divert his attention from that toilſome purſuit, and direct his eyes to another temple that ſtood in a moſt delicious valley, the inhabitants and votaries of which paſs'd their time in the moſt pleaſurable indolence and heart-enabling recreations. At length the latter prevail'd, and with no little air of triumph deliver'd the youth over to the guardian of her attendants, who immediately took him into his cuſtody. As ſoon as the conteſt was over, there enter'd another youth of a more reſolute aſpect, and leſs ſanguine complexion than the former. At his entrance the two crowds ſwarm'd round him as they had done by the other, and after the ſame warm contention the other party prevail'd in its turn, and deliver'd him over to the more parental tuition of their reſpective guardian. After this mutual change the whole group diſappear'd,

led off their new votaries. The partition, like a theatrical ſcene, then open'd, and diſcover'd behind an illuminated grove. Each party enter'd afreſh from different ſides of the plain, and took their allotted ſtations. The firſt youth, who had enter'd into the ſervice of that frantick mob, ſeem'd highly delighted with his company, and expreſs'd his joy in irregular ſallies of unnatural laughter, and other demonſtrations of rapture and extacy. The other, with a moſt ſtudious attention to the inſtruction of his companions, decently denoted the calm ſatisfaction of his mind in a ſilent admiration of their precepts. Whilſt both were thus differently employ'd, a beautiful woman, array'd in white, deſcended from above, and waving a golden wand, the whole ſcene was inſtantly chang'd. The left ſide of the grove, which was poſſeſs'd by thoſe noiſy votaries of airy joy, wither'd away into the moſt wintry, melancholy proſpect; inſtead of looks of gaiety, and the ſound of rejoicing, nought appear'd but viſages of deſpair, and nought was heard but the lamentations of anguiſh. The betray'd youth, the former votary of theſe plains, affrighted at this ſudden and horrid alteration, was immediately preparing to make his eſcape, when the guardian, as before deſcrib'd, attended by a train of the moſt death-like figures, bound him down with his iron chain, for ever to be tormented at the foot of the ſeat of his deluſive, deſtructive goddeſs. On the other hand, the oppoſite groves bloom'd afreſh with vernal verdure, content and happineſs appear'd in the faces of all, and the prudent youth, who had made ſo good a choice, with filial reverence and pleaſure walk'd by the ſide of his faithful guardian, and gratefully paid a willing obedience at the throne of his beneficent goddeſs. As ſoon as this repreſentation was over, *Euethes*, with the livelieſt emotion, aſk'd his father the explanation of the whole myſtery; but before the good old king could make him an anſwer to his firſt queſtion, he added with tears in his eyes, Muſt that unfortunate youth be doom'd to miſery for ever? Alas! for ever, reply'd *Hierophilus*; but if, my ſon, you'll be attentive to the account, and ſuſpend your fruitleſs grief to the concluſion, 'twill, perhaps, fully repay your trouble, and teach you the true road to happineſs, by detecting the errors of others. This then is an explanation of the fictitious ſcene before you. The large paſſage you firſt ſaw, repreſents *life*; the firſt youth, a ſoul juſt entering into it, prone to libidinous thoughts; the ſecond, another inclin'd to virtuous purſuits. The two females attended and habited differently, were *Virtue* and *Pleaſure*; and the two men of fraternal likeneſs, who compell'd the attendants of both to keep their allegiance to their reſpective miſtreſſes, were *Good-habit* and *Ill-habit*, who (according to the allegorical genealogy of our *Egyptian* forefathers) were the offſpring of *Chance*, begot upon *Complexion*, and carefully foſter'd by *Time* in the cave of *Conſtancy*. The beautiful woman array'd in white was *Truth*, the touch of whoſe wand no falſehood can endure, but returns of force, however diſguis'd, immediately to its own likeneſs. You have ſeen the falſe, ſeducing appearance of vicious pleaſure, and the melancholy conſequences of yielding to her allurements; you have ſeen that her followers, however, for a while, they may aſſume the deceitful air of joy, are in the end nought but *diſeaſe*, *calamity*, and *woe*; and above all, I hope you have remark'd, how impoſſible it is for a wretch to extricate himſelf out of this miſerable ſociety, when *Ill-habit*, their conſtant attendant, has bound him down with that irrefragable chain of iron. The horrid

horrid aſpect of that tyrant will, I hope, deter you as much from giving way to the ſeductions of vice, as the parental fondneſs of *Good-habit* will induce you to become a votary to virtue. This, my ſon, tho' embelliſhed by fiction, is a true hiſtory of the human mind; ſo far was my duty to inform, the reſt is yours to execute. He was going on, when *Euethes* eagerly interrupted him: O my father, how ſhall I ever repay this freſh inſtance of your parental love, and now ſucceſsful diligence to ſave me from that irremeable gulph of miſery, in which my paſſions had almoſt plung'd me! Yes, certainly, 'tis my indiſpenſable duty, as well as intereſt, to put in practice ſuch ſacred leſſons of morality; and the pleaſure of my future life ſhall conſiſt alone in becoming, as near as I am able, an example of thoſe precepts you have often ſo divinely inculcated. The young prince fully perform'd his promiſe, and tho' the natural violence of his temper would ſometimes at firſt a little ſway him towards pleaſure, an *habitual* perſeverance in virtue at length totally overcame his paſſions, and he liv'd to verify, in his own character, the doctrine of *Hierophilus*, that the power of *habit*, either *good* or *ill*, triumphs over all things.

P.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Find that the reaſon I aſſigned (p. 388.) why I think a comet did not occaſion the *Egyptian* darkneſs, by its interpoſition between the ſun and that part of the globe, is ſo far from being ſatisfactory to the gentleman, who propos'd the queries relating thereto, that he thinks the contrary opinion to mine highly probable: For ſays he, either the diſtance, or ſmallneſs of the comet * might have cauſed a partial eclipſe upon the globe, in which the metropolis of *Egypt*, or a great part of that country, might have been involv'd; and yet, that place where the *Iſraelites* inhabited might have had light, by being within the *penumbra* only. (See *p.* 465 G.) Very true, but ſtill there remains a prodigious obſtacle to be ſurmounted; and that is, how could this eclipſe (or any other, when the ſhadow of the interpoſing body is ſo ſmall) continue 3 days? Let us ſuppoſe it to have laſted from its beginning till ſun-ſet, on the ſame day †; yet, how it could have continued there longer, is, I confeſs, above my comprehenſion. For *Egypt* at that time (ſun-ſet) would have been carried, by the diurnal gyration, out of the comet's ſhade into that of the earth ‡, and would have continued therein till the uſual time of ſun-riſing, at that time and place, when it would have been in the weſtern part of the periphery of the illuminated diſk: And let it be remember'd, that it would have left the comet's ſhade at ſun-ſet in the eaſtern part of the periphery thereof ‖, ſo that now, their diſtance, diametrically taken, would have been beſt part of a diameter of the earth; even ſuppoſing the ſhade not to have mov'd during the night: But when we take into conſideration the velocity wherewith we were conſtrain'd to ſuppoſe it to have gone over the earth, for a reaſon given before (note †) and that while *Egypt* was in the earth's ſhade, the comet would have continued moving with nearly the ſame velocity to the eaſt, their diſtance would have been much more

* *Before the gentleman was for magnitude and proximity,* ſee *p.* 342, lin. antepenult. † *And in this caſe we muſt imagine the velocity of the ſhade upon the earth to have been exactly equal to that wherewith* Egypt *is carried by the earth's rotation from weſt to eaſt; otherwiſe the eclipſe would not have continued total to all the parts thereof, even till ſun-ſet.* ‡ *If we ſuppoſe the earth at reſt, and all the cæleſtial bodies to move round it, the ſame difficulty will occur.* ‖ *If the reader imagines himſelf to be where the ſun is vertical, it will greatly help his conception.*

more ſo; for the ſhadow and *penumbra* both would have left the earth long before this time.

Having now, I think, made it evident, that the *Egyptian* darkneſs was not occaſion'd by the intervening of a comet, whoſe ſhade at the earth was capable of involving no more than part of that country in darkneſs, I ſhall next endeavour to ſhew, that neither a comet, nor any other body, can cauſe an eclipſe of the ſun at any particular place for 3 days, without cauſing a general eclipſe to the inhabitants of the earth, agreeable to what I aſſerted, p. 388. Now then, 'tis manifeſt, that in this caſe all that portion of the earth, from whence any place comes upon its enlightened diſk, to where it goes off, muſt be cover'd by the ſhade of the intervening body, otherwiſe the eclipſe cannot laſt ſo long at that place; and, if ſo great a part of the globe muſt continue in darkneſs 3 days, notwithſtanding the comet is moving all that time, I think, 'tis pretty evident, that the comet's ſhade muſt extend itſelf over the whole of what would otherwiſe be the illuminated hemiſphere of the globe; but this could be better aſcertained, was its velocity at the earth given: Yet, thus much however is certain, that, at leaſt, whole regions muſt be equally involv'd in darkneſs, altho' the comet were ſuppos'd without motion during the eclipſe.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to ſet down what circumſtances muſt have concurr'd, ſo that the *Egyptian* darkneſs might have been occaſion'd by a comet's eclipſing the ſun, and no other part of the globe equally afflicted by that plague.

1ſt, *Egypt* muſt have been exactly a circle (or nearly ſo) except that part where the *Iſraelites* dwelt, which muſt have been without the circle's periphery, to have been within the *penumbra* only.

2dly, The ſection of the comet's ſhade at the earth muſt have been a figure (not only ſimilar to, but alſo exactly equal in area to *Egypt*; otherwiſe it could not have coincided therewith, and ſo have caus'd a total eclipſe to its inhabitants only.

Laſtly, Inſtead of the ſun's ſtanding ſtill about a whole day, as in the time of *Joſhua*; the earth's annual and diurnal motions, as alſo the motion of the comet in its orb, muſt have ceaſed for about 3 days.

Since the laſt mentioned particulars are highly improbable, and ſince, without your correſpondent's proving the truth of them, his favourite hypotheſis cannot be ſupported, I hope he will entirely give up his erroneous opinion: And if what I have ſaid, ſhall be productive of ſo ſalutary an effect, the knowledge thereof would give me particular ſatisfaction; beſides being an ample recompence for the ſmall trouble theſe lines have given,

Your conſtant reader,

J. COLE.

A new DESCRIPTION *of that neglected part of the* Britiſh *plantations, called* Acadia, *in* North America; *with a project for giving employment and a livelihood to many of our diſbanded ſoldiers and ſeamen.*

WHAT is properly called *Acadia*, is that peninſula, in which *Annapolis Royal* is ſituated, lying between the 44th and 46th degrees of northern lat. and the 62d and 69th degrees of weſtern longitude from the meridian of *Paris*, which is but a little above two degrees eaſt from that of *London*; and the following deſcription of this country is taken from *Charlevoix*'s hiſtory of *New France*, lately publiſh'd at *Paris*, or from the accounts given by gentlemen lately arrived from thence.

This peninſula is in length, from the ſtreights of *Canſo*, which ſeparates it from *Cape-Breton* on the north-eaſt, to *Cape St. Mary*'s on the ſouth-weſt, near 130 *French* leagues, of 25 to a degree; and in breadth, from

the neck of land, which ſeparates it from the continent in the north, to the mouth of the *Peliodore* river on the ſouth, 30 *French* leagues; but at the ſouth-weſt end, on the north ſide of which *Annapolis* is ſituated, it is not above 24 leagues broad; and the abovementioned neck of land, which ſeparates it from the continent, is not much above 3 leagues over; ſo that it would be eaſy to render it very difficult for the natives of the northern continent, to make any inroads into this peninſula; conſequently, the inhabitants here might live more ſecurely than in any other of our plantations upon the continent of *America*, and, with proper encouragement, they might in a ſhort time become ſo numerous as to be able, in caſe of a war, not only to defend themſelves againſt, but to conquer the new *French* iſland of *Cape-Breton*, which is ſeparated from this peninſula by a ſtreight of not above two leagues wide.

As to the climate in this country, it is not, indeed, ſo agreeable as in the ſouthern parts of *France*, tho' ſituated in the ſame degrees of latitude, becauſe it is ſubject to ſevere colds and thick fogs; but it would certainly grow better and better every day, in proportion as the woods are cut down, and the country cleared and improved; and when the country to the north of it, comes to be a little inhabited and cleared, it may, perhaps, become one of the pleaſanteſt ſpots upon the globe, for, according to *Charlevoix*'s account, there is not a country in the world of its extent, where we meet with finer natural harbours, or which more abundantly produceth all the conveniencies of life. In confirmation of which he ſays, that near the harbour of *La Haive*, one ſingle grain of wheat produced 150 pretty long ears of corn, and each of them ſo loaded with grain, that they were forced to incloſe all the ears in a ring of iron, and ſupport them by a pole; and that near the ſame place there was a field of wheat, where every grain of the ſeed, even thoſe that produced the leaſt, put forth eight ſtalks, every one of which had an ear of at leaſt half a foot long. In ſhort, ſays he, there is no where to be ſeen more beautiful foreſts, or foreſts that produce timber more proper for the building of ſhips. And beſide theſe advantages, which are to be met with on the ſurface, there are, 'tis ſaid, in the bowels of this peninſula, ſeveral mines of copper and of coal; but as they have great plenty of wood for firing, they have no occaſion to ſearch or dig for the latter, and till the country is fully inhabited, they can make no uſe of the former.

Then as to that ſort of proviſions, which may be got without any induſtry, no country in the world abounds more than this. In their foreſts there is an infinite number of wild beaſts, ſuch as beavers, elks, bears, otters, and hares; and of wild fowl, ſuch as buſtards, or wild turkeys, partridges, wild ducks, teal, *&c.* and their rivers ſwarm with all ſorts of freſh-water fiſh, particularly ſalmon and trout; but what is of the greateſt conſequence, is the rich fiſhery upon the coaſt, which abounds with cod, mackarel, herrings, pilchards, ſturgeon, and ſeveral other ſorts of fiſh, beſide great numbers of ſea-calves and whales; and this fiſhery might be the more eaſily carried on, becauſe the coaſt is full of natural harbours, many of which are fit for receiving the largeſt veſſels, and might be eaſily fortified. Some of theſe I ſhall deſcribe as follows. That called *Chedabouctou*, now *Milford-Haven*, lies on the north-eaſt end of the peninſula, at the ſouth entrance into the ſtreight between it and *Cape-Breton*. Before the haven there is a ſpacious open bay, where ſhips may ride with ſafety in ten or twelve fathom water, and the entrance into the harbour is rendered ſo narrow by

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a neck of land and a ſand bank on the north ſide of it, that it might be rendered almoſt impoſſible for ſhips to enter without leave. Juſt at the entrance, there is not at preſent above five fathom water, but within there is a frith runs up into the country, where ſhips may ride with the utmoſt ſafety for two leagues, up from 12 to 6 fathom-water. And now we have given up *Cape-Breton*, this harbour ought to be well fortified, and a plantation much encouraged here, which would ſerve both for offence and defence, in caſe of any future war with *France*.

About ten leagues to the ſouth of *Chedabouctou* lies the harbour of *Canſo*, formed by ſeveral little iſlands, the largeſt of which is but four leagues in circumference, and conſequently might be eaſily fortified, ſo as to prevent the landing of an enemy, or their being able to enter the harbour, which is large enough to contain the whole navy of *England*, and would be a ſevere check to the *French* port of *Louiſbourg* in the iſland of *Cape-Breton*, in caſe of a war.

But the port, which, by all accounts, ſeems to be the fitteſt for the chief eſtabliſhment, is that called by the *French La Haive*, from a river of the ſame name, which there diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. This port lies upon the ſouthern ſhoar, almoſt directly ſouth of *Annapolis*, but a little more to the eaſtward. At the mouth of this river there is a large bay, and at the entrance of this bay, ſhips may ride ſafely in 20 or 30 fathom water; but the water grows ſhallower ſoon after you enter it; however, at the mouth of the river, where it is ſhalloweſt, there is at leaſt four fathom water, and after this you enter a frith which runs up the river, where, for above a league, ſhips may ride in 7 or 8 fathom water; and as the mouth of it is not much above 500 yards over, a fort or two, of each ſide, would make it very dangerous for an enemy to paſs, becauſe the ſame wind that carried them up, would lock them in, ſo that they would run a great riſk of being deſtroyed, before they could get out again. My reaſons for ſaying, that the chief eſtabliſhment ought to be here, are, becauſe of the fertility of the ſoil about this place; becauſe it is beſt ſituated for carrying on the fiſhery upon the banks, which lie off this coaſt; becauſe it is the leaſt liable to an invaſion by land, as well as by ſea; and becauſe it lies in the warmeſt part of this peninſula, the north and north-weſt winds being tempered a little by their paſſage over the bay of *Fundy*.

The laſt port I ſhall take notice of, is that now called *Annapolis Royal*, upon the northern ſhoar, and conſequently in the bay of *Fundy*; and indeed, a ſafer harbour can hardly be contrived by art, than this has been made by nature. The entry, tho' 18 or 20 fathom deep, is not above 4 or 500 yards over, and the channel ſo narrow, that hardly above one ſhip can enter at a time. Then it opens into a great bay or baſon, above two leagues in length, and above one in breadth. Through the whole there is good anchorage, for a great way up, from 10 to 30 or 40 fathom water, and almoſt to the furtheſt end not leſs than 5. In all parts ſhips may ride ſafe againſt any wind; and about the middle of it there is a ſmall iſland, not a mile in circumference, which might be rendered impregnable, and if well provided with artillery, would make it almoſt impoſſible for an enemy's ſhip to remain in the bay. But this port is no way proper for the fiſhing, which ought to be principally regarded: However, it is very well ſituated for the fur trade, becauſe the paſſage over the bay of *Fundy* is eaſy, and the great river of *St. John* lies juſt over-againſt it,

it, by which the *Indians*, almoſt as far as the river *St. Laurence*, may bring their goods to truck with our *Indian* traders.

After this account of *Acadia* and its principal harbours, I muſt obſerve, that after it had been conquered in queen *Anne*'s time, the *French* thought the recovery of it an affair of the utmoſt importance; and in 1710, their miniſter M. *Pontchartrain* wrote to the intendant of *Rochelle* as follows: "I have ſufficiently explained to you, of what importance it is to retake that poſt (*Annapolis*) before the enemy have fully eſtabliſhed themſelves there. The preſervation of *North America*, and our fiſhing trade equally require it of us. Theſe are objects, which gave me the greateſt concern, and I cannot too much endeavour to excite in them (the governor and intendant of *New France*) the ſame concern." But as the *French* miniſters were under the utmoſt concern for the recovery of this country, our then miniſters were equally concerned for its preſervation; therefore, they inſiſted upon an abſolute ſurrender of it by the treaty of *Utrecht*, and if they had continued in power, they would probably have taken care to have had it planted and improved.

Perhaps, we had not, before this time, an opportunity to plant this country, but now we certainly have; and every paſſion, which ſhould influence a human breaſt, ought to determine us to think of it. Let us conſider what a number of ſeamen and ſoldiers have been, or muſt ſoon be diſbanded. It is impoſſible for all of them to find employment at home; becauſe, during the war, every ſort of labour and manufacture has been ſupplied by others, whoſe hands being in uſe, will be employed rather than thoſe, who for ſo many years have handled only their ſword and muſket. What muſt theſe poor men do? After having bravely ventured their lives for the honour and intereſt of their country, they muſt ſteal or ſtarve at home, or go into the *French* ſervice. Would it not be charity, would it not be juſtice in the publick, to be at ſome expence, to provide employment for ſuch of them, as are willing to gain a livelihood by the ſweat of their brow? And as we have ſuch a fertile country as *Acadia*, a country ſo agreeable to an *Engliſh* conſtitution, would it not be in many reſpects for the intereſt of the publick, to be at the expence to provide a number of ſuch, as are willing to go thither, with a paſſage, with proviſions for a year, with ſeed to ſow the ground, and with proper inſtruments to clear and cultivate a ſmall parcel of it?

If a proper civil government were eſtabliſhed there, and ſuch a thing reſolved on, I am perſuaded, great numbers of our diſbanded ſoldiers and ſeamen would enter themſelves for the ſervice; and the publick expence would be very much alleviated, by granting the uninhabited lands there to men of ſome fortune, to every one in proportion to the number of hands he carried along with him. For ſome years there would be no uſe for ploughing: After clearing the ground, a man might with a ſpade only prepare as much ground, as would produce corn enough for ſupplying him and his family with bread; and where all ſorts of game, as well as all ſorts of fiſh, are ſo plenty, he might eaſily ſupply himſelf with other ſorts of proviſions; for almoſt every month of the year furniſhes the inhabitants with a new ſort of employmennt; and when they are not, or have no occaſion to be employed in cultivating their grounds, they may be employed at ſea in

hale, cod, and herring fiſhery, or land in hunting for elks, beavers, tters, and other animals, whoſe ſkins ey might ſell at a good price. In hort, there is no country I have ver read or heard of, where an dduſtrious man may live with leſs A bour, and more plenty; and as oſt of the preſent inhabitants are *rench Papiſts*, who are upon all ccaſions ready to betray us, or to oin with their countrymen againſt s, there is the greater neceſſity r ſending numerous colonies of our B wn people to ſettle in ſeveral parts f this peninſula; therefore, I hope, hat I have thus hinted will merit e attention of thoſe, who ought form, becauſe they can carry to execution, ſuch projects as may e beneficial to their country.

n the 5th inſtant, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, *maſter of* Magdalen *college, vice-chancellor of the univerſity of* Cambridge, *and his grace the duke of* Newcaſtle, *high ſteward of the ſaid univerſity, with ſeveral heads of houſes, doctors of the ſeveral faculties, maſters of arts, and other members of that learned body, waited on his majeſty in their formalities, with the following addreſs.*

he humble addreſs of the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of the univerſity of *Cambridge*.

May it pleaſe your moſt ſacred majeſty,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the F hancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of our univerſity of *Cambridge*, beg ave to approach your majeſty's rone, with our moſt ſincere and nfeigned congratulations on your ajeſty's ſafe and happy return to our *Britiſh* dominions.

Your majeſty's conſtant and unearied endeavours to promote e happineſs and proſperity of our people, your ſteady and invariable attachment to their true rights and intereſts, and the proper and effectual means you imployed in their vindication and defence, in the courſe of the juſt and neceſſary war, in which your majeſty was engaged, always afforded us the moſt rational and well-grounded aſſurances, that they would at length be crowned with the deſired ſucceſs: And with hearts full of gratitude we now adore the Sovereign Diſpoſer of all events, who has accordingly made your majeſty the glorious inſtrument of ſettling the balance of *Europe* upon a firm and laſting foundation, and of reſtoring to theſe nations in particular, the great and valuable bleſſings of a ſafe and honourable peace.

As your majeſty's tender and C paternal concern for the commercial rights of your ſubjects, your ſtrict and religious obſervation of the faith of treaties, and a juſt ſenſe that the ſafety and independence of theſe kingdoms is inſeparably interwoven with that of their antient and natu- D ral allies, were the wiſe and juſt motives that induced your majeſty to try the event of war; ſo they ſeem, in a particular manner, to have directed your majeſty's conduct, in effecting the great work of peace: Inſomuch, that your majeſty's people E have now the ſingular happineſs of experiencing the ſtricteſt attention to the intereſt of theſe nations, rendered compatible with a due regard for thoſe of your confederates, and the common cauſe.

Fully ſenſible ourſelves, that the preſervation of our religious and civil liberties is inſeparably connected with the ſtability of your majeſty's throne, we have uſed our conſtant endeavours to inſtil into all thoſe, who are committed to our care, a due reverence for your G majeſty's government, and a full conviction of the juſtice of thoſe principles, upon which it is eſtabliſhed; and to theſe, we ſhall always think it our indiſpenſable duty, to add our hearty

hearty and moſt fervent prayers, that your majeſty's reign over us may be long and happy; no more diſturbed by foreign wars, or domeſtick inſurrections; but that all your majeſty's ſubjects, who cannot but feel, may have the gratitude alſo to acknowledge, the many and great bleſſings they enjoy under your majeſty's mild and equal adminiſtration.

Given under our common ſeal,
Nov. 29, 1748.

To which addreſs his majeſty returned this moſt gracious anſwer.

I Thank you very heartily for this dutiful addreſs. The zeal, loyalty and affection of my univerſity of Cambridge, *have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon all occaſions, and juſtly entitle them to my favour and protection.*

On the 9th inſtant, during the time of divine ſervice, the Right Rev. Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, lord biſhop of *London*, was, by his proxy, the Rev. Dr. *Grey*, prebendary of *St. Paul*'s and rector of *Hinton* in *Nothamptonſhire*, enthroned and inſtall'd, with all the uſual ceremonies, in *St. Paul*'s cathedral; and after divine ſervice, they all returned to the *Chapter-houſe*, where the proxy being placed in the uppermoſt chair, the reſidentiaries, prebendaries, minor canons, vicars choral, organiſt, and vergers, acknowledged their canonical obedience to his lordſhip, according to cuſtom.

As the ceremony of enthroning and inſtalling a biſhop is not generally known, we ſhall give our readers an account of it, as 'twas performed for the late biſhop Gibſon; *which was as follows.*

16 *March*, 1723, EDmund, lord biſhop of *London*, came to the *Chapter-houſe* of *St. Paul*'s, between the hours of 10 and 11, accompanied by the biſhop of *Chicheſter* as archdeacon of *Canterbury*, where he was met by the reſidentiaries (the dean being abſent) ſeveral of the prebendaries, the chancellor of the dioceſe, the commiſſary of *Eſſex*, the regiſter of the dioceſe, and ſeveral other officers of the church.

The bell then toll'd for morning prayers, and the reſidentiaries, prebendaries, and other officers of the church went to prayers, leaving the biſhop and archdeacon at the *Chapter-houſe*, until the firſt leſſon was ended; and then they return'd to the *Chapter-houſe* in a full body, when the biſhop took the oaths of allegiance, ſupremacy, and of reſidence, and to defend the rights of the church, *&c.* Then the bell toll'd again, and they all went in proceſſion from the *Chapter-houſe* to the great weſt door, and ſo thro' the body of the church and choir, to the biſhop's throne, near the communion table, in the following order: 1. The 3 vergers, with their gowns and wands. 2. The boys two by two, in their ſurplices. 3. The almoner, or maſter of the boys, in his gown. 4. The vicars choral two by two, in their ſurplices. 5. The ſub-dean and minor canons, two by two, in their ſurplices. 6. Commiſſary of *St. Paul*'s, preceded by his officers, in his gown and ſtaff. 7. Regiſter and chapter clerk of *St. Paul*'s in his gown. 8. Prebendaries two by two, in their ſurplices (the juniors firſt.) 9. Two junior reſidentiaries, in their ſurplices. 10. Dean's verger, with his gown and wand. 11. (Senior reſidentiary repreſenting) the dean in his ſurplice. 12. (Biſhop of *Chicheſter*) archdeacon of *Canterbury*, in his (epiſcopal) habit. 13. Biſhop of *London*'s apparitor general, with his gown and ſilver ſtaff. 14. The biſhop, in his epiſcopal habit. 15. Chancellor of *London* and commiſſary of *Eſſex*, in their gowns. 16. The regiſters in their gowns. 17. The biſhop of *London*'s ſervants and others, according to their degrees.

Then the archdeacon placed the biſhop in the throne, and cauſed him

him to ſit down, and the reſidentiaries, canons, and other miniſters of the church, return'd to their ſeveral ſeats, and the archdeacon inducted and inſtall'd the biſhop, ſaying thus:

I Thomas, *biſhop of* Chicheſter, *archdeacon of* Canterbury, *by the authority to me committed, do induct, inſtall, and enthrone you, the Right Rev. father in God* Edmund, *by divine permiſſion, lord biſhop, into the biſhoprick and epiſcopal dignity of* London; *and the Lord preſerve thy going out, and coming in, from this time forth for evermore, and may'ſt thou remain in juſtice and ſanctity, and adorn the place to you delegated by God—God is powerful, and may he increaſe your grace.*

Which being ended, the archdeacon conducted the biſhop from thence to the epiſcopal ſtall, in the middle of the choir, and, in token of the real poſſeſſion, made him remain there.

Then the *Te Deum* begun, and after that the ſecond leſſon, *&c.* with ſome additional ſuffrages, and a prayer for the biſhop.

The morning prayers being ended, they all returned to the *Chapter-houſe*, in the ſame order; and the biſhop of *Chicheſter*, having placed his lordſhip in the uppermoſt chair in the *Chapter-houſe*, the reſidentiaries, prebendaries, minor-canons, vicars choral, organiſt and vergers, acknowledged canonical obedience, thus:

Right Rev. father in God, I acknowledge all canonical obedience, due to you as biſhop of London.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty,

The humble addreſs of the archbiſhop, preſident of the convocation of the province of Canterbury, *the biſhops, and clergy of the ſame province, in convocation aſſembled.*

May it pleaſe your majeſty,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the archbiſhop, biſhops, and clergy of the province of *Canterbury*, in convocation aſſembled, beg leave to approach your royal preſence, and, in the warmeſt ſentiments of our hearts, to expreſs our joy at your happy return to your kingdoms; and our moſt grateful thanks to your majeſty, for putting an end to the calamities of war, and reſtoring to us the bleſſings of peace.

Your majeſty enter'd into the war, upon ſuch motives and reaſons, as became the character of a good and juſt king, with the voice of your people, the judgment of your parliament, and the cleareſt juſtification of ſelf-defence; and it has pleaſed God, in the iſſue and event of things, to make your majeſty the glorious inſtrument of procuring and ſettling ſuch a peace, as does not only give the higheſt ſatisfaction and joy to *Great-Britain*, but to every other nation in *Europe*.

In this happy ſituation, Sir, your faithful ſubjects have nothing more to wiſh, but that it would pleaſe God, by whom kings reign, to continue your majeſty long a bleſſing to this church and nation, that you may enjoy the fruits, and cultivate the arts of that peace, which you have ſo wiſely and happily accompliſh'd.

May the future part of your majeſty's reign be undiſturb'd and eaſy; not only free from the violence of foreign, but the ſecret machinations of domeſtick enemies; whoſe only puniſhment, thro' your majeſty's goodneſs, is, in reality, their happineſs; ſuffering, as they do, no other hardſhip, but that of being compell'd to ſubmit to the laws of their country, and the peaceable and juſt government of a moſt merciful and indulgent prince.—May the bleſſings of that government be as diffuſive as the light, and all who ſhare in its advantages, contribute to its ſupport and honour!

May irreligion, prophaneneſs, and diſſoluteneſs of manners, meet with that diſcouragement, and puniſhment, which is juſtly due to them; and may your majeſty's auſpicious reign ſtand diſtinguiſh'd in the annals of time, as free as poſſible from thoſe unquiet and deſtructive vices, which undermine all government, and defeat the laws of the beſt and wiſeſt magiſtrates!

Your faithful clergy, Sir, under the care of providence, look up to your majeſty, as the guardian of the honour of God, the protector of his church, and the ſupport of true piety and virtue; and feel themſelves bound by the united principles of gratitude and duty, to wiſh and to procure all imaginable felicity to your majeſty and your royal houſe.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My lords, and the reſt of the clergy,

I *Thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs. You may be aſſured, that my endeavours ſhall not be wanting to diſcourage*

irreligion and immorality. I am truly ſenſible of your zeal and affection for my perſon and government; and you may depend upon my firm reſolution to ſupport the church of England, *as by law eſtabliſhed.*

Mr. Bon's *curious account of ſpiders and their thread or ſilk.*

ALL the different ſorts of ſpiders may be reduc'd to 2 principal kinds, *viz.* ſuch as have long legs, and ſuch as have ſhort ones. Some are black, others brown, yellow, green, white; and others of all theſe colours mix'd together. As to the number of their eyes, ſome have 6, others 8, others 10, differently plac'd upon the top of the head. Their body is divided into 2 parts: The fore part is cover'd with a ſhell, or hard ſcale ſet with hairs; it contains the head and breaſt, to which are fix'd its 8 legs, which may be call'd its arms; and 2 claws, arm'd with 2 crooked nails, and join'd by articulations to the extremity of the head. With theſe claws they kill the inſects they feed on, their mouth being immediately underneath them. They have likewiſe 2 ſmall nails at the end of each leg, and a ſpungy ſubſtance between them, which, undoubtedly, is of ſervice to them, when they go upon ſmooth bodies. The hinder part of the body is join'd to the fore part only by a ſmall thread, and cover'd with a thin ſkin, on which are hairs of divers colours: It contains the back, belly, parts of generation, and the *anus*, or fundament.

All ſpiders ſpin their thread from the *anus*, about which there are 5 *papillæ*, or ſmall nipples, which at firſt ſight one would take for ſo many ſpindles that ſerve to form the thread; I have found them to be muſcular, and furniſhed with a ſphincter. A little within theſe I have obſerved 2 others, from the middle of which iſſue ſeveral threads, in a pretty large quantity, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, which the ſpiders make uſe of after a very mechanical manner, when they would go from one place to another. They hang themſelves perpendicular by a thread, and turning their heads towards the wind, they ſhoot ſeveral others from their *anus*, like ſo many darts: And if by chance the wind, which ſpreads them abroad, faſtens them to any ſolid body (which they perceive by the reſiſtance they find in drawing them in, from time to time, with their feet) they then make uſe of this kind of bridge to paſs to the place where their threads are fix'd. But if theſe threads meet with nothing to fix on, the ſpiders continue to let them out farther, till their great length, and the force with which the wind drives them, ſurpaſſing the weight of their bodies, they find themſelves ſtrongly drawn; and then making the firſt thread, which they hung by, they let themſelves looſe to be driven by the wind, and flutter on their backs in the air, with their legs ſtretch'd out. And by theſe two ways it is, that they paſs over roads, ſtreets, and the largeſt rivers.

A One may himſelf wind up thoſe threads, which by reaſon of their being united together, ſeem to be but one, when they are about a foot long; but I have diſtinguiſhed them into 15 or 20 at their iſſuing from the *anus*. What is further remarkable, is the eaſineſs with which this inſect moves its *anus*, every way, by means of the many rings that border upon it. This is abſo-
B lutely neceſſary for them, in order to wind up their threads or ſilk, which in the female ſpider is of two ſorts; however, I believe this inſect to be androgynous, having always found the ſigns of a male in ſuch ſpiders as lay eggs.

The firſt thread that they wind is weak, and ſerves them for no other uſe than to
C make that ſort of web, in which they catch flies: The ſecond is much ſtronger, in which they wrap up their eggs, and by this means preſerve them from the cold, and ſecure them from ſuch inſects as would deſtroy them. Theſe laſt threads are wrapp'd very looſely about their eggs, and reſemble, in form, the bags of ſilk-worms, that have
D been prepared and looſened between the fingers, in order to be put upon the diſtaff. Theſe ſpiders bags (if I may ſo call them) are of a grey colour when new, but turn blackiſh when long expoſed to the air. There are, indeed, ſeveral other ſpiders bags of different colours, and that afford a better ſilk, eſpecially thoſe of the *Tarantula*; but
E theſe being very ſcarce, we muſt confine ourſelves to the bags of the moſt common ſpiders, *viz.* the ſhort-legg'd ones. Theſe always find out ſome place, ſecure from wind and rain, to make their bags in; as, hollow trees, the corners of windows or vaults, or under the eaves of houſes. And by collecting a great many of theſe bags, I made a new kind of ſilk, no ways inferior
F in beauty to common ſilk. It eaſily takes all ſorts of colours, and one may as well make large pieces of it, as the ſtockings and gloves which I have made.

As to the manner of preparing the bags, after I had got together 12 or 13 ounces of them, I beat them well with the hand and a ſmall ſtick, to free them from duſt: Then I waſhed them in warm water, till
G the water that came from them was clear: After this, I let them ſteep in a large pot, with ſoap, ſaltpetre, and ſome pieces of gum-arabick, and let the whole boil 2 or 3 hours over a gentle fire. Then I waſhed them again with warm water, to

free them from the ſoap: And having let them dry for ſome days, I looſened them a little between the fingers, that they might be more eaſily carded by the common ſilk-carders, only I cauſed them to uſe much finer cards: By this means I had a ſilk of a very particular aſh-colour, which is eaſy to be ſpun, and affords a thread much ſtronger and finer than that of common ſilk.

It would be no difficult matter to get a ſufficient quantity of ſpiders bags to make any conſiderable work, if we could breed ſpiders as they do ſilk-worms; for they multiply much more, and every ſpider lays 6 or 700 eggs; whereas the *Papilio's*, or flies of ſilk-worms, lay but about 100, and of theſe we muſt abate at leaſt half, on account of their being ſubject to ſeveral diſeaſes, and ſo tender, that the leaſt matter hinders them from making their bags. But the eggs of ſpiders hatch of themſelves, without any care, in *Auguſt* and *September*, in 15 or 16 days after they are laid; and the ſpiders that laid them, die ſome time after. The young ſpiders bred from theſe eggs live 10 or 11 months without eating, and continue in their bags, without growing bigger or leſs, till the hot weather forces them to come forth and ſeek food. The reaſon of this is plain and natural; for all inſects, and many other animals, as bears, ſerpents, mountain-rats, *&c.* that lie hid during the winter, abound with a viſcid matter, not eaſily put in motion: So that it is no wonder that young ſpiders ſhould live in the cold weather on their own ſubſtance, without any loſs of ſpirits. But as ſoon as the warm weather comes, it puts this matter in motion, and forces them to ſpin, and run from place to place in ſearch of food: And when they begin to eat, they grow bigger and bigger every day. Upon the whole we may conclude, that if we could find out a way of breeding young ſpiders in rooms, they would furniſh us with a much greater quantity of bags than ſilk-worms do: For I have always found, that of 7 or 800 young ſpiders, ſcarce one died in the year; and on the contrary, of 100 young ſilk-worms, not 40 lived to make their bags.

I order'd to be brought to me all the large ſhort-legg'd ſpiders, that could be found in *Auguſt* and *September*. Theſe I ſhut up in papers, and put them into pots, and cover'd the pots with a paper prick'd full of holes with a pin, as were likewiſe the ſeveral papers in them, that the ſpiders might have air. I fed them with flies, and ſome time after found that the greateſt part of them had made their bags. But I more eaſily procur'd a great quantity, by promiſing to pay the ſame price for them by the pound as for common ſilk. The perſons employ'd aſſur'd me, they found no difficulty in getting them; and that if they were permitted to go into every houſe, where they ſaw theſe ſpiders bags in the windows, they could furniſh me with what I pleaſed; from whence we may conclude, that there are ſpiders bags enough in the kingdom, to make large pieces of work: Add to this, that ſpiders bags, in reſpect of their lightneſs, afford much more ſilk than thoſe of ſilk-worms; for 13 ounces of the former yield near 4 ounces of clean ſilk, 3 ounces of which will make a pair of ſtockings for the largeſt-ſized man: Thoſe I have made, weigh but two ounces and a quarter, and the gloves about three quarters of an ounce; whereas ſtockings of common ſilk weigh 7 or 8 ounces.

The author concludes with obſerving, that ſpiders are not venomous, having been often bit by them himſelf without any ill conſequence: And that, as for their ſilk, it is ſo far from having any venom, that every body uſes it to ſtop bleeding, and heal cuts; its natural *gluten* being a kind of balſam, that cures ſmall wounds, by defending them from the air.

From my apartment in Moor-Fields, *Nov.* 15.

To the FOOL.

Dear couſin,

SEveral places have been propos'd for exhibiting the fire-works for the peace, as *Lincoln's-Inn* ſquare, *Hounſlow-Heath*, *Weſtminſter-Bridge*, &c. At laſt the *Green-Park* is fix'd on, and I acquieſce in it: To offer any thing better now, would, properly ſpeaking, be muſtard after meat, ſince the decree is gone forth, and the perparations are making, which I preſume will not be countermanded for any ſimpleton's advice in *Chriſtendom*: Yet, as a certain great monarch of old, who never proved himſelf a fool but in one thing, ſays, *That the mouth of the wiſe is made to ſpeak a word in ſeaſon*; from whence it neceſſarily follows, that the mouth of the *Fool* is made to ſpeak a word *out of ſeaſon*; I will tell thee an important ſecret, which is, that after the moſt ſerious deliberations with the wiſeſt heads in our college, it is reſolved, *nem. con.* that no place is ſo fit for the purpoſe in queſtion, as the noble ſpacious ſquare before our palace.

While the ſcribbling fit is upon me, I find myſelf ſtrongly tempted to put a few queſtions to thee, about the temper and views of the *Swediſh* nation; the election of a duke of *Courland*; the guaranty of *Sileſia* by the dyet of the *Empire*; the pretenſions of *Heſſe-Caſſel* to the dutchy of *Brabant*, &c. But as theſe topicks would lead me too far, I confine myſelf to one ſimple queſtion, Whether the good people of *England* are going to rejoice for *Peace* or *a new War*?

Thine entirely,

MAD TOM.

The RURAL DAY. *In three Parts.*

Part I. *A Morning Piece: Or, hymn for the hay-makers.*

BRISK *chanticleer* his matins had begun,
And broke the ſilence of the night,
And thrice he call'd aloud the tardy ſun,
And thrice he hail'd the dawn's ambiguous light;
Back to their graves, the *fear-begotten ſan-toms* run.
Strong *labour* got up with his pipe in his mouth,
And ſtoutly ſtrode over the dale,
And lent new perfumes to the breath of the *ſouth*;
On his back hung his wallet and flail.
Behind him came *health* from her cottage of thatch,
Where never phyſician had lifted the latch.
Firſt of the village *Strephon* did awake,
And thus he ſung, and leant upon his rake:

Now the *rural graces* three
Dance beneath yon maple-tree;
Firſt the *veſtal virtue*, known
By her adamantine zone:
Next to her in roſy pride,
Sweet *ſociety* the bride;
Laſt *honeſty*, full neatly dreſs'd,
In her cleanly homeſpun veſt.

The *college* bell, in ſolemn ſounds,
The warning notes has given;
And pious *gratitude* reſounds
Her morning hymn to heaven.
All *nature* wakes—the birds unlock their throats,
And mock the ſhepherd's ruſtick notes;
All alive o'er the lawn,
Full glad of the dawn,
The little lambkins play,
Celia and *ſol* ariſe—and all is day.

Come, my mates, let us work,
Let us handle the fork,
And in ſocial duties partake;
So glorious the day,
And ſo fragrant's the hay,
The meadows are fine as the wake.

Our voices let's raiſe,
To *Phœbus*'s praiſe;
Inſpired by ſo noble a theme;
Our muſical words,
Shall be join'd by the birds,
And we'll dance to the tune of the ſtream.

Part II. *Noon Piece: Or, the mowers at dinner.*

THE ſun is now too radiant to behold,
And vehement he ſheds his rays of liquid gold.
No cloud appears thro' all the wide expence,
And ſhort, but yet diſtinct and clear,
To the wanton whiſtling air,
The mimick ſhadows dance.
Fat *mirth*, and *gallantry* the gay,
And romping *ecſtacy* 'gin play;
Now myriads of young *Cupids* riſe,
And open all their joy-bright eyes,
Filling with infant prate the grove,
And liſp in ſweetly faltring love,
In the middle of the ring
Mad with *May*, and wild of wing,
Fire-eyed *wantonneſs* does ſing.

By the riv'let on the ruſhes,
Beneath a canopy of buſhes,
Where the ever faithful *Tray*
Guards the dumplings and the whey,
Colin Clout, and *Yorkſhire Will*,
From the leathern flaſket ſwill.
Their ſcythes upon the adverſe bank,
Glitter midſt th' entangled trees,
Where the hazels form a rank,
And curtſey to the courting breeze.
Ah! *Delia*, mighty miſtreſs of my heart,
Cou'd I thee to theſe meads decoy,
New grace to each fair object thou'd'ſt impart,
And heighten ev'ry ſcene to perfect joy.

On a bank of fragrant tanzy,
Let us entertain our fancy,
And with the well diſguiſed hook,
Cheat the tenants of the brook.
Or where coy *Daphne*'s thickeſt ſhade
Drives ardent *Phœbus* from the glade.
There read *Sidney*'s amorous ſtories
Of lady-charms and hero-glories;
Thence fir'd, the ſweet narration act,
And kiſs the fiction into fact.
Or ſatiate with nature's random ſcenes,
Let's to the garden's regulated greens,
Where *taſte* and *elegance* command
Art to lend her *Dædal* hand;
Where *Flora*'s flock, by nature wild,
To diſcipline are reconcil'd;
And laws and order cultivate,
Quite civiliz'd into a ſtate.
From the ſun and from the ſhow'r,
Haſte we to yon boxen bow'r,
Secluded from the teazing pry
Of *Argus* curioſity;
There while *Phœbus* golden mean
The gay *Meridian* is ſeen,
E'er decays the lamp of light,
And lengthening ſhades ſtretch out the night,
Seize, ſeize the hint, each hour improve,
This is morality in love.
Lend, lend thy hand—oh let me view
Thy parting breaſt's ſweet avenue;
Then, then thy lips, the coral cell
Where all th' *ambroſial* kiſſes dwell,
Let's every ſultry noon employ
In day-dreams of ecſtatick joy.

Part III. *Night Piece: Or, the philoſopher.*

'TWAS when bright *Cynthia* with her ſilver carr,
Soft ſtealing from *Endymion*'s bed,

Had

Had call'd forth every glimmering ſtar,
And girt the ſkies with horizontal red,
Night, with all her negro train,
Took poſſeſſion of the plain.
In a hearſe ſhe rode reclin'd,
Drawn by ſcritch-owls, ſlow and blind;
Cloſe to her, with printleſs feet,
Walked *ſtillneſs*, in a winding-ſheet;
Next to her deaf *ſilence* was ſeen,
Treading on tip-toes over the green;
Swiftly, ſoftly, gently ſhe trips,
Still holding her fingers cloſe in her lips.
Then came *ſleep*, ſerene and bland,
With a death-watch in his hand:
A tribe groteſque of mimick dreams,
In fluid air around him ſwims.
You cou'd not ſee a ſight,
You cou'd not hear a ſound,
But all confeſs'd the night,
And horror deepen'd round.
Beneath a plantane's melancholy ſhade,
Sophron the wiſe was laid, [convey'd.
And to the anſwering woods theſe ſounds
While others toil within the town,
And to *fortune* ſmile or frown;
Fond of trifles, fond of toys,
And married to that woman, *noiſe*;
Sacred *wiſdom* be my care,
And faireſt *virtue*, *wiſdom*'s heir.
His ſpeculations thus the ſage begun,
When lo! the neighb'ring bell,
In ſolemn ſounds, ſtruck one;
He ſtarts—and recollects he was
engag'd to *Nell*:
Then up he ſprung, nimble and light,
And rapt at fair *Eleanor*'s door;
He laid aſide virtue that night,
And next morn por'd in *Plato* for more.

MARRIAGE.

A Poem inſcribed to Miſs S-lly W-ll-ms *of* Haverford-Weſt.

Felices ter & amplius,
Quos irrupta tenet copula: Nec malis
Divulſus querimoniis,
Supremâ citiùs ſolvet amor die.

NO more I'll pray an *Heliconian* muſe
To ſwell my breaſt, and ſacred fire infuſe:
For ſage *Minerva*'s, nor *Apollo*'s aid
I'll now implore, but thine, celeſtial maid:
Sweet *S-lly*, kindly deign one gracious ſmile,
To ſmooth my verſe, and recompenſe my toil:
Inſpir'd by thee, fair rival of the ſpring,
Of love and wedlock's pleaſing bonds I'll ſing. [invades,
When *Cupid*'s ſhaft firſt *Damon*'s heart
To purling ſtreams, and unfrequented glades, [find
The freſh, raw lover flies, in hopes to
A cooling breeze to heal his burning mind;
In vain he flies, in vain to glades retires,
The gentle gales but fan his growing fires;
Mira, tho' abſent, in his thoughts remains,
And empreſs of his ſoul her image reigns.
O'ercome at laſt by *love*'s prevailing force,
He yields, and to gilt paper has recourſe;
For tender words, and ſoft expreſſions now
He bites his fingers, and contracts his brow;
Then ſees the maid her lady's ear to gain,
To give his letter, and his cauſe maintain.
Diſpleas'd, yet pleas'd, the bluſhing miſtreſs reads,
Whilſt faithful *Lucy Damon*'s paſſion pleads.
The more ſhe cons it o'er, ſhe hates the- [confeſs,
leſs, [confeſs,
And, what her tongue conceals, her looks
And *Damon* unreſtrain'd finds free acceſs.
Struck mute with awe, and loſt in deep- [and ſighs,
ſurprize, [and ſighs,
He hopes, he fears, he trembles, pants,
And ſucks delicious poiſon from her eyes.
Thrice he begins, and thrice his faultring tongue [begun;
Starts back, nor dares to perfect what's
Till more embolden'd, he his flame recites,
His melancholy days, and wakeful nights;
The nymph with ſeemingly unwilling ears
Attends his ſpeech, and all his paſſion hears:
Whilſt her rejoicing heart dances about,
And fiercely ſtrives to make a ſally out:
Love's hidden fire forth from her boſom breaks,
She cries, I do—the reſt her ſilence ſpeaks.
Urania's ſon with blazing pitchy lights,
And roſy wreaths, the loving pair unites;
The goddeſs *Concord* quits the bleſt abodes,
The ſtately hall, the table of the gods;
And, clad in azure mantle, condeſcends
To grace the nuptials of her darling friends.
Now ſilent *Cynthia*'s ſilver horns appear,
And ſable night o'erſpreads the hemiſphere:
That wiſh'd-for night, when *Mira*, baſhful bride, [*Damon*'s ſide:
Muſt warm th' impatient bridegroom
That night, when *Mira* muſt ſuch pleaſures feel,
As happy lovers can alone reveal.
Hail! ſocial marriage, of all ſtates the beſt,
The moſt belov'd, the moſt compleatly bleſt:
Hail! ancient order ſince the world began,
For woman firſt was form'd to comfort man: [v'nly rite:
Hail! ſource of human race: hail! hea-
Hail! chain of love: hail! fountain of delight,
The viper baſking in the meadow plays,
And *Sol* ſhoots down direct his fervid rays;
Before the well-pleas'd *Damon* can depart
From the attractive loadſtone of his heart.
And *Mira*, conſcious of nocturnal ſweets,
With modeſt bluſhes her relations greets:
No longer concerts, balls, and routs employ
Her thoughts, but *Damon*'s now her only joy;

And *Damon*, by example warn'd, forſakes
His loud companions, and old brother rakes,
And ſtrives with indefatigable might [night.
To pleaſe his charming conſort day and
One bed, one purſe, one ſoul the couple keep,
Both laugh together, both together weep.
If *Mira*'s ſick, pale *Damon*'s almoſt dead,
And ſits dejected by her gloomy bed;
And cries the choiceſt of the phyſick tribe
Some health-reſtoring cordial to preſcribe:
Reſtleſs he meaſures in his mind the way,
Curſes their loit'ring, and condemns their ſtay, [day.
Thinks minutes hours, and ev'ry hour a
If *Damon*'s indiſpos'd, like paſſions roll
Thro' gentle *Mira*'s ſympathizing ſoul.
Thus *Hymen*'s happy ſlaves in mirth, in care,
In wealth, in poverty partakers are:
Whilſt the old ſingle maid, belov'd by none,
But loath'd by all, grieves and laments alone:
She, peeviſh humpback'd wretch, with ſilent groans, [moans,
And dumb complaints, her lonely fate be-
And damns her ugly ſhape, oblig'd to kiſs
Poor **Sheck*, and dream of never taſted bliſs.
With *Argus* eyes ſhe guards her lovely niece, [fleece;
More watchful than the dragon o'er the
And draws the picture of a wretched wife,
Heaping encomiums on a ſingle life.
So cunning *Reynard* prudently ſuppreſt
The ſecret anguiſh of his troubled breaſt,
And try'd to prove (tho' nought it did avail,
The diſadvantage of a buſhy tail. [grace
Oh! ſpotleſs nymph, endu'd with ev'ry
Of mind, and ev'ry ornament of face,
Free with reſerve, majeſtick yet not proud,
Form'd all to pleaſe, and exquiſitely good:
Oh! blooming *S-ll-y*, would'ſt thou but return [burn;
My flame, and with an equal paſſion
Wouldſt thou (like gentle *Mira*, kind) agree
To ſhare thoſe marriage joys with happy me,
I'd think myſelf more than *Anchiſes* bleſt,
Tho' he the *Cyprian* deity poſſeſt: [things
With thee enrich'd, I'd leave all meaner
To low ambition, and the pride of kings.

Haverford-Weſt, Nov. 9, 1748.

Some gentlemen drinking toaſts on a lady's birth-day, and throwing their glaſſes over their heads, they all broke but his, whoſe toaſt was then going round, which was preſerved entire by falling into a ciſtern of water; upon which, at the inſtance of the company, he pronounc'd the following, extempore.

AS this bright cryſtal, whoſe unblemiſh'd round
Far 'midſt the ruins of its kind was found,
May thy fair fame, unſpotted, find its way
Through life's wild mazes, where the wiſeſt ſtray.

Men ſooth to ill by honour's fair pretence,
Then boaſt their prey of youth and innocence; [joy,
Their barbarous paſtime, who, with cruel
Taint with a breath, and with a touch deſtroy. [bliſs,
Ye guardian gods, who wait on human
Preſerve *Maria* from a fate like this;
And let this ſentence for a maxim paſs,
Remember *man is man*, but *woman glaſs*.

ICARUS.

WHILST *Icarus* his wings prepar'd,
His trembling father for him fear'd,
And thus to him he ſighing ſaid;
O let paternal love perſuade,
With me, my deareſt ſon comply,
And do not proudly ſoar to high;
For near, *Apollo*'s ſcorching heat
Will on thy wings too fiercely beat,
And ſoon diſſolve the waxen ties:
Nor loiter in the lower ſkies,
Leſt damps ſhould from the land ariſe,
And damp thy plumes and check thy flight,
And plunge thee into gloomy night.
Th' ambitious youth, led on by pride,
Did all this good advice deride;
And ſmiling, raſhly ſoar'd on high.
Too near the ſource of light did fly;
A while well pleas'd he wanton'd there,
Rejoicing, breath'd ætherial air;
But ah! the pleaſure ſoon was paſt,
The tranſport was too great to laſt;
His wings drop'd off, and down he came,
Into the ſea which keeps his name.
His grieving father ſaw him drown'd,
And ſent loud moving cries around;
Ah! wretched youth, he weeping ſaid,
Thou'rt now a dire example made
Of thoſe, who with ungovern'd heat,
Aſpire to be ſupremely great:
Who from obſcure beginning riſe,
And ſwoln with pride, advice deſpiſe;
Mount up with haſte above their ſphere,
And no ſuperior power revere.
O may thy fall be uſeful made,
May it to humbler thoughts perſuade;
To men th' avoidleſs danger ſhow,
Of thoſe who fly too high or low;
Who from the paths of virtue ſtray,
And keep not in the middle way;
Who ſinge their wings with heav'nly fire,
Amidſt their glorious hopes expire;
Or with a baſe and groveling mind,
Are to the clods of earth confin'd.

On Sappho's *illneſs.*

WHEN on the bed of ſickneſs late I lay,
And on each vital felt the fever prey,
The head diſtracted with exceſs of pain,
And diſſolution throbbing in each vein,
At intervals thy much lov'd name I bleſt,
And clos'd my eyes for their eternal reſt;

* *Her lap-dog.*

A myrtle charm, from thy fair breaſt convey'd,
Reſtor'd my life, and gave immediate aid;
Calm'd was the conflict that ſo rag'd before,
And each unequal pulſe alarm'd no more.
Ah! when from thee the bliſs of health is fled,
When that fine form declines its beauteous head
When fortune's tyranny, ſeverely ſhewn,
Torments ſo cruelly two hearts in one;
Ah! like thy hand, cou'd mine ſome influence boaſt
To ſave when every other help is loſt,
Soon wou'd each charm its former luſtre know,
The eye to languiſh, and the cheek to glow;
Within that breaſt no ſtruggling ſigh ſhou'd prey,
And every tear for ever wip'd away.
O'er *Cea*'s iſle when once a plague was ſpread
And half its natives number'd with the dead,
The wither'd fruits confeſs'd the raging ſtar, appear,
O'er the parch'd plain the gaſping herds appear,
And birds drop panting thro' the ſultry air;
To *Jove* an altar *Ariſteus* rais'd,
And humble prayer th' offended god appeas'd; withdrew,
Each ſcorching ray within the clouds
And health deſcended in a gentle dew;
Eteſian gales each languid ſenſe revive.
And an expiring iſle began to live*:
If pious rights, as then, victorious prove,
If heav'n will favour honeſty and love,
Again ſhall *Sappho* o'er the fair preſide,
And rule o'er thoſe who rule o'er all beſide:
But if from ſome ſad cauſe this ill proceeds,
Some crime which firſt a juſt atonement needs,
If in a *Sappho* we *Cydippe* view,
And heav'n but vindicates its truth in you;
Peruſe the ſtory with impartial eyes,
Think if no injur'd ſlave neglected lies,
Who by no guile your eaſy heart betray'd,
While for whole years his favour'd vows he paid; ceaſe,
Soon ſooth'd by love, afflictive pain would
And every anxious thought be huſh'd to peace,

Nov. 22, 1748. J. B.

The following verſes were found in the ſkeleton-caſe of the county-hoſpital at York.

NAY! ſtart not at that ſkeleton,
'Tis your own picture which you ſhun;
Alive it did reſemble thee,
And thou, when dead, like that ſhalt be.
Converſe with it, and you will ſay,
You cannot, better, ſpend the day;
You little think, how you'll admire,
The language of thoſe bones, and wire.
The tongue is gone, but yet each joint
Reads lectures, and can ſpeak to th' point;
When all your moraliſts are read,
You'll find no tutors like the dead.
If in truth's paths thoſe feet have trod,
'Tis all one, whether bare or ſhod;
If us'd to travel to the door
Of the afflicted ſick and poor,
Tho' to the dance they were eſtrang'd,
And ne'er their own rude motion chang'd;
Thoſe feet, now wing'd, may upwards fly,
And tread the palace of the ſky.
Thoſe hands, if ne'er with murder ſtain'd.
Nor fill'd with wealth unjuſtly gain'd;
Ne'er took a bribe to ſerve a cauſe,
'Gainſt conſcience, liberty and laws;
Nor greedily at honours graſpt,
But to the poor man's cry unclaſpt;
It matters not, if in the mine
They delv'd, or did with rubies ſhine.
Here grew the lips, and in that place
Where now appears a vacant ſpace,
Was fix'd the tongue, an organ ſtill
Employ'd, extremely well or ill;
I know not if it could retort,
If vers'd i'th' language of the court;
But, this I ſafely can aver,
That if it was no flatterer,
If it traduc'd no man's repute,
But, where it could not praiſe, was mute;
And, if a parſon's, did it preach
Nothing but what the ſcriptures teach;
If no falſe promiſes it made,
If it ſung anthems, if it pray'd,
'Twas a bleſt tongue:—Such will prevail,
When wit and eloquence ſhall fail.
If, wiſe as *Socrates*, the ſkull
Had ever been, 'tis now as dull
As *Mydas*'s; or if its wit
To that of *Mydas* did ſubmit,
'Tis now as full of plot and ſkill
As is the head of *Machiavel*;
Proud laurels once might ſhade that brow,
Where not ſo much as hair grows now.
Prime inſtances of nature's ſkill,
The eyes, did once thoſe hollows fill:
Were they quick-ſighted, ſparkling, clear,
As thoſe of hawks, and eagles are;
Or ſay, they did with moiſture ſwim,
And were diſtorted, blear'd, and dim;
Yet, if they were from envy free,
Nor lov'd to gaze on vanity;
If none with ſcorn they did behold,
With no laſcivious glances roll'd;
Thoſe eyes, more bright and piercing grown,
Shall view the great Creator's throne;
They ſhall behold th' Inviſible,
And on eternal glories dwell.

Sol!

* Apoll. Argon. *L.* 2. *v.* 521. *&c.*

See! not the leaſt remains appear
To ſhew, where nature plac'd the ear;
Who knows, if it were muſical,
Or could not judge of ſounds at all?
Yet if it were to counſel bent,
To caution and reproof attent;
When the ſhrill trump ſhall rouſe the dead,
And others hear their ſentence read,
That ear ſhall with theſe ſounds be bleſt,
Well done, and enter into reſt.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, *celebrated on the* 2*d of* December: *By* COLLEY CIBBER, *Eſq*;

AIR. *By Mr.* Bailey.

COULD fervent vows this day prolong,
Indulgent to our fond deſire;
Ah! never would it paſs unſung,
Nor ever its return expire.

RECIT. *By Mr.* Waſs.

Long tho' the courſe has bleſs'd our eyes,
Still, ſtill with bleſſings wing'd it flies.

AIR. *By Mr.* Waſs.

Where parent kings confirm the laws,
Which filial ſubjects form,
The mutual intereſt forms a cauſe
May ſtand the rudeſt ſtorm.

CHORUS.

Such is the boaſt of *Britain*'s ſtate,
By freedom ſtrong, by *Cæſar* great.

AIR. *By Mr.* Mence.

Let ſouthern ſoils with pride behold
Their faireſt fruits, their mines of gold;
Nor gold, nor fruits atone the woe,
Where tyrants reap what ſlaves do ſow.

CHORUS.

Where ranſack'd nations gild the throne,
And fertile nature teems for one.

RECIT. *By Mr.* Savage.

Ah, vain, victorious, mean magnificence!
How far more glorious were beneficence!
Where liberty might ſay, This, this is mine,
And that for thy protection, *Cæſar*, thine.

AIR. *By Mr.* Savage, *and* CHORUS.

Such are the rights of *Britiſh* ſwains,
Where theſe delight, *Auguſtus* reigns.

RECIT. *By Mr.* Beard.

While deaf ambition leads her hoſt
O'er ravag'd realms to roam,
And meagre ſubjects bear the coſt,
With glory ſtarv'd at home:

AIR. *By Mr* Beard.

With nobler virtue *Cæſar* glows,
Nor hoards his plenty from his foes;
Where blighted fields have grain deny'd,
His happier harveſt hath ſupply'd.
While *George*, like *Phœbus*, thus diſplays
His bounteous beams around,
With honour of immortal bays
His godlike brows are crown'd.

CHORUS.

While *George*, like *Phœbus*, &c.

DAMON's CASE.

POOR *Damon* retir'd moſt ſorely affected,
By bowels tormented with cholick?
When *Clara*'s *ſoft* looks the *acid* corrected,
And turn'd all the *ailment* to *frolick*.
So pleaſant the med'cine, ſo ſharp was the pain,
And bad might have been his miſcarriage;
That the fair of ingratitude might not complain.
He repaid, as ſhe wiſh'd for, by marriage,
But mark how fallacious all comforts below,
Where certainty's hop'd for in vain;
The quack'd up relief but redoubled his woe,
And brought on a new chronical pain.
Chang'd thoſe anodyne looks, and alter'd in pow'r,
By pride and ill-nature fermented;—
How hard is his caſe now his *med'cine*'s grown *ſour*,
With *wife* and with *cholick* tormented

A Caveat to the FAIR-SEX. *By the Hon.* *Lady* ———.

WIFE and ſervant are the ſame,
But only differ in the name;
For when that fatal knot is ty'd,
Which nothing, nothing can divide:
When ſhe the word *obey* has ſaid,
And man by law ſupreme has made,
Then all that's kind is laid aſide,
And nothing left but ſtate and pride:
Fierce as an eaſtern prince he grows,
And all his innate rigour ſhows:
Then but to look, to laugh, or ſpeak,
Will the nuptial contract break.
Like mutes, ſhe ſigns alone muſt make,
And never any freedom take:
But ſtill be govern'd by a nod,
And fear her huſband as her god:
Him ſtill muſt ſerve, him ſtill obey,
And nothing act, and nothing ſay,
But what her haughty lord thinks fit,
Who with the power, has all the wit.
Then ſhun, Oh! ſhun that wretched ſtate,
And all the fawning flatterers hate:
Value yourſelves; and men deſpiſe,
You muſt be proud, if you'll be wiſe.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

When the deputies of the royal boroughs of Scotland *were introduced to his ſerene highneſs the prince ſtadtholder, the Hon.* George Drummond, *Eſq; late lord provoſt of* Edinburgh, *addreſs'd him in the following manner.*

WE have the honour, Sir, to appear in your preſence, as deputies commiſſioned and ſent by the general convention of the royal boroughs of *Scotland*, to offer you, in their name, our moſt ſincere and moſt reſpectful congratulations on the advancement of your ſerene highneſs to the eminent dignity of ſtadtholder, captain-general, and admiral of the union; a great and important event, which the royal boroughs regarded as the moſt extraordinary and ſeaſonable interpoſition of Divine Providence in behalf of the *United Provinces*, ſince the ever memorable year 1672.

This renown'd republick has long been one of the great bulwarks of the liberties of *Europe*; it was for many years a ſecure and quiet aſylum to many of our diſtreſſed countrymen, when they were forced to fly from the lawleſs tyranny and oppreſſion which ruled and reigned in *Britain*. To her we owed our deliverance, at a time when our religion, our liberties, and every thing dear to men and chriſtians were haſtening to deſtruction. We profeſs the ſame religion with the ſubjects of the republick: We breathe the ſame air of civil liberty: We have the ſame enemies; and we are in moſt other reſpects united in the ſame common intereſts.

On all theſe accounts, Sir, we, with unexpreſſible pleaſure, beheld the republick, in her own difficult circumſtances, fly to the natural, the only remedy which heaven ſeemed to have left her, that of raiſing your ſerene highneſs, another prince of the illuſtrious houſe of *Orange*, deſcended from a long race of heroes, and inheriting the diſtinguiſhed virtues of your noble anceſtors, to that exalted rank, which has enabled you, like another *William*, of glorious and immortal memory, to ſave your country and ſet it free.

We have not words to expreſs how univerſal, how hearty, and ſincere the joy of every true *Briton* was on this great occaſion: Suffer us to mention one circumſtance that was moſt agreeable to us; your city of *Campvere*, with which the royal boroughs of *Scotland* have ſtood in the ſtricteſt amity and connections in trade, by treaties now ſubſiſting, and which have ſubſiſted for above three hundred years paſt, with no other interruption but in the year 1672, and the three immediately preceding it, had the honour and happineſs to ſet the example to the reſt of their country, in bringing about this glorious event, on which no leſs than the very exiſting of the republick depended. We believed that the eſtabliſhing this high dignity in your perſon, and rendering it hereditary in your illuſtrious family, muſt reſtore ſtrength and vigour to the councils of the republick, and that ſhe muſt ſoon recover her antient power and luſtre, to the joy of her friends and allies, and the confuſion of her enemies.

Permit us, Sir, to ſay, our expectations have not been diſappointed; nay, our moſt ſanguine hopes have been greatly outdone: The change in the meaſures and councils here has done honour to the ſtates, and confirmed the world in their high opinion of the diſtinguiſhed virtues and abilities of their ſtadtholder. All *Europe* is now bleſt with peace. This, our moſt gracious ſovereign, ever watchful for the happineſs of his people, had much at heart, and the late revolution here has contributed to bring it happily about.

We do therefore moſt gratefully acknowledge and admire the wiſe and merciful conduct of Divine Providence, in raiſing up your ſerene highneſs, at this critical juncture, to theſe high offices, from whence, as the ſpecial favourite of heaven, you diffuſe bleſſings to your own country, and to the nations round her.

Go on, great Sir, to perfect the work you have ſo glorioufly begun; let all the world ſee, that the peace and proſperity of the republick, and the common liberties of mankind, are your peculiar care, that generations yet to come may call you bleſſed, and your name may be remembered in all future ages with delight and admiration.

We bleſs God, Sir, for the hereditary ſtadtholder; may it ever be the happineſs of your country, to have the exalted ſtation you hold in it, perpetuated in a family deſcended from the royal blood of *Great Britain*, and the moſt illuſtrious houſe of *Orange*.

On *Nov.* 29, about 3 in the morning,

a fire broke out at Mr. *Ekerworth*'s, the corner of *Savage-Gardens*, *Tower-Hill*, and burnt ſo violently for near four hours, that it entirely conſum'd that houſe, Mr. *Jaſper*'s, and Mr. *Bell*'s, 2 eminent merchants, and greatly damag'd ſome others.

On the 30th, being St. *Andrew*'s day, was the anniverſary election of council and officers of the royal ſociety, when, after a learned oration on the occaſion by *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; (who was rechoſen preſident) the annual prize medal of gold was given to the Rev. Dr. *Bradley*, aſtronomer royal, and F. R. S. on account of his curious diſcovery of a new (apparent) motion in ſome of the fix'd ſtars.

The ſame day the lords addreſs was preſented to his majeſty, in anſwer to his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. (*See* p. 534.)

THURSDAY, *December* 1.

The addreſs of the Hon. houſe of commons was preſented to his majeſty; (*which ſee*, p. 535.)

FRIDAY, 2.

Was obſerved at court, in the city, and elſewhere, as his majeſty's birth-day, he being abroad on the real day, *viz.* Oct. 30. (*See* p. 476.)

MONDAY, 5.

The addreſs of the univerſity of *Cambridge* was preſented, congratulating his majeſty on his ſafe return, and on the peace. (*See* p. 559.)

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The birth day of *Louiſa* queen of *Denmark*, his majeſty's youngeſt daughter, was celebrated, who then enter'd the 22d year of her age.

THURSDAY, 8.

This evening, as a gentleman and lady were going out of *Drury-lane* play-houſe, a pickpoket ſnatch'd at the lady's watch, upon which the gentleman collar'd the fellow; but immediately another came to attack the gentleman, who behaved very gallantly, by immediately running the fellow thro' the body, and he died in half an hour afterwards. Not only pickpokets, but ſtreet-robbers and highwaymen were grown to a great pitch of inſolence at this time, robbing in gangs, defying authority, and often reſcuing their companions, and carrying them off in triumph.

An order was given for ſeveral engineers and maſter-builders, to repair to *North-Britain*, and there to follow ſuch other inſtructions relating to the fortifying that coaſt, as they ſhould from time to time receive from the board of works. The number of forts to be erected on the coaſt of *Scotland*, were ſaid to be 13, to mount from 30 to 12 guns, of 18 and 6 pounders.

MONDAY, 12

The ſeſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the following perſons received ſentence of death, *viz.* *John Trimly*, for robbing and ſtripping naked a young woman on *Houſlow-heath*; *Mary Ryan*, for breaking open a houſe in *Kentiſh-town*, and ſtealing 7 ginueas in gold, and goods to the value of 12 *l.* and *Thomas Jones*, for publiſhing a counterfeit draught, (knowing the ſame to be falſe and counterfeit) in the name of Sir *Warkin Williams Wynne*, bart with intent to defraud meſſ. *Ironſide* and *Belcher*, bankers in *Lombard-Street*.

TUESDAY, 13.

The addreſs of the archbiſhop, biſhops and clergy of the province of *Canterbury*, in convocation aſſembled, was this day preſented to his majeſty. (*See the addreſs and his majeſty's anſwer*, p. 561.)

FRIDAY, 16.

This day there was one of the greateſt hurricanes of wind that has been known for ſeveral years, from S. W. by S. which laſted for near 8 hours, during which time it untiled the tops of houſes, blew down two, and ſeveral chimneys, ſigns, &c. which greatly wounded divers perſons who were paſſing the ſtreets, and a child was kill'd by the fall of bricks from a chimney, as it ſtood by the fire. Several veſſels below bridge were forced from their moorings in the river, and did great damage among the ſmall craft, and two men were drowned. Divers ſhips were drove on ſhore, and great damage done on the coaſt of *Kent* and *Suſſex*.

TUESDAY, 22.

At the meeting of the Hon. committee at *Guildhall*, appointed for inquiring into the laws relating to hawkers and pedlars, they came to a reſolution to proſecute all hawkers ſelling wares within the city, or liberties of the ſame, tho' they ſhould appear to have licences.

THURSDAY, 22.

This day his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the malt bill.

The crews of 7 men of war, lately arriv'd from the *Mediterranean*, waited on his majeſty at *St. James*'s with a petition for the payment of their prize-money, and his majeſty was pleaſed to refer them to the lords of the *Admiralty*. They eſcorted his majeſty from *St. James*'s to the houſe of peers and back again. They alſo deliver'd a petition to his royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*, as he paſs'd thro' the *Park* in his chair, who receiv'd it with the uſual affability.

MONDAY, 26.

Advice came, that upwards of 20 of the tranſports, with the *Britiſh* troops on board, were arrived at *Harwich*: Several others where forc'd into *Yarmouth-Road*, in

in a very leaky condition; and all of them have ſuffer'd much by ſtorms and contrary winds, a great many of their horſes dying on board.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

His royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* arriv'd at St. *James*'s from *Holland*.

A remarkable cauſe was lately tried in the court of *King*'s-*Bench*, by a ſpecial jury, between *Joſeph Sloper*, on the behalf of the crown and himſelf, plaintiff, and *Thomas Atkinſon*, defendant: The plaintiff's action was brought upon the ſtatute of the 9th of Q. *Anne*, which prohibits all perſons, except the poſtmaſter-general and his deputies, from furniſhing horſes to perſons riding poſt, under a penalty of 5*l*. for every offence. The caſe was, that the defendant had furniſhed two horſes and a chaiſe to perſons travelling poſt from *Hounſlow* to *Maidenhead-Bridge*; and after a very ſolemn trial, and many learned arguments by the council on both ſides, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, for the penalty of 5*l*. with coſts of ſuit.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, from the 15th of* Dec. 1747, *to the 13th of* Dec. 1748.

Chriſtned		Buried	
Males	7223	Males	11814
Females	6930	Females	12055
	14153		23869

Decreaſed in the Burials this Year 1625

Died under 2 Years of Age			7637
Between	2	and 5	1798
	5	and 10	760
	10	and 20	661
	20	and 30	2142
	30	and 40	2491
	40	and 50	2700
	50	and 60	2160
	60	and 70	1704
	70	and 80	1187
	80	and 90	558
	90	and 100	66

A Hundred 2. A Hundred and One 1. A Hundred and Three 2.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

MR. *William Fernell*, of *Rotherhithe*, to Miſs *Nancy Burgoyne*, one of the coheireſſes of the late *Humphry Burgoyne*, Eſq; a 12,000 *l*. fortune.—*Valentine Morris*, Eſq; to Miſs *Mordaunt*, of *Somerſet-Houſe*.—*Thomas Paul*, Eſq; in *Ireland*, to the lady *Katherine Beresford*, daughter to the earl of *Tyrone*.—Mr. *John Uſher*, an eminent chymiſt in the *Strand*, to Miſs *Suſannah Cage*.—*Nicholas Winkley*, of *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hulton*, of *Hulton-Park* in that county.—Rev. Mr. *John Baſket* of *Dunſby* in *Lincolnſhire*, to Miſs *Lucy Pitt*, of *Blandford* in *Dorſetſhire*, ſiſter to the late celebrated poet, Mr. *Chriſtopher Pitt*.—The lady of Sir *Edmund Parker*, Bart. deliver'd of a ſon.—The lady of *Peter Delme*, Eſq; member for *Southampton*, of a ſon.—Hon. Mrs. *Smith Barry* at *Aſton-Park* in *Cheſhire*, of a ſon and heir.—The lady of——*Collingwood*, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.—The lady of the marquis of *Hartington*, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

THE lady of the Rt. H. the earl of *Verney*.—*Bridgen*, of *Bridgnorth* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;—Hon. Col. *Charles Ingram*, Col. of a company in the 2d reg. of foot guards, memb. for *Horſham*, and brother to the lord viſc. *Irwin*.—Mr. *William Botham*, an eminent printer in *Bartholomew-Cloſe*.——*Woolball* Eſq; formerly an eminent *Spaniſh* merchant.--His grace *Charles Seymour*, duke of *Somerſet*, earl of *Hertford*, viſcount *Beauchamp*, baron of *Hache*, and baron *Seymour* of *Troubridge*, knight companion of the moſt noble order of the garter, one of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council, and chancellor of the univerſity of *Cambridge*. His firſt wife was the lady *Elizabeth Percy*, ſole daughter and heir of *Joceline Percy*, the laſt earl of *Northumberland* of that family, by whom he had 3 ſons and 4 daughters that liv'd to maturity, tho' moſt of them are long ſince dead. His ſecond wife was the lady *Charlotte Finch*, ſecond daughter to *Daniel* earl of *Winchelſea* and *Nottingham*, now dutcheſs dowager, to whom he was married in 1725, and has left by her two daughters. His grace died at his ſeat at *Petworth* in the 87th year of his age, being born *Aug.* 13, 1662, and is ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his only ſurviving ſon, *Algernoon Seymour*, earl of *Hertford*, now duke of *Somerſet*, born *Nov.* 11, 1684.—Sir *Brownlow Sherard*, Bart.—Lieut. col. *Michael Doyne*, at *Gibraltar*.—Hon. *John Stanhope*, Eſq; youngeſt brother of the earl of *Cheſterfield*, member for *Derby*, and one of the lords of the admiralty.—*Sandford Neville*, Eſq; an eminent proctor in *Doctors-Commons*.—*Joſeph Adams*, Eſq; one of the directors of the *S. S.* company.—*William Backhouſe*, Eſq; near 40 years firſt clerk under the principal ſtore-keeper of the office of ordnance.—Hon. Mrs. *Katherine Falconer*, eldeſt daughter of the Rt. Hon. *David* lord *Falconer* of *Haulkerton*, at *Edinburgh*.—*Chriſtopher Cock*, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for *Hertfordſhire*, but better known by the title of auctioneer.—*Thomas Thomas*, Eſq; many years in the direction of the publick companies, and a governour of the hoſ-

pitals, &c.—Dr. *Whalley*, maſter of *Peter-Houſe*, and divinity profeſſor in the univerſity of *Cambridge*.—Dr. *Charles Thompſon*, father of Dr. *Thompſon*, one of the phyſicians to the prince of *Wales*.—*John Poulſon*, Eſq; aged 78, who had been one of the juſtices of the peace for *Middleſex* and *Weſtminſter* near 40 years. — Miſs *Anne Grant*, eldeſt daughter of Sir *Lodowick Grant*, Bart.—Rt. Hon. *Agatha Halyburton*, counteſs of *Morton*, in *Scotland*.—Lieut. *John Collins*, eldeſt ſon of *Arthur Collins*, Eſq;—Lady *Mary Touchet*, ſiſter to lord *Caſtlehaven*. — Rev. Mr. *William Heathcote*, ſon of Sir *William Heathcote*, Bart.—Mr. *Samuel Birt*, only ſon of Mr. *Samuel Birt*, an eminent bookſeller in *Ave-Mary-Lane*.—Sir *John Stracey*, Knt. recorder of the city of *London*. (*See* p. 524.)

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS, *in* November *and* December.

MR. *James Holland*, preſented to the rectory of St. *Martin*'s in *Exeter*.—*William Alliſon*, M. A. to the vicarage of *Wandſworth* in *Surrey*.—Dr. *Johnſon*, who attended his majeſty at *Hanover*, as one of his chaplains, to the prebendary of *Conſumpta per Maria* in the cathedral church of St. *Paul*'s.—*Henry Cloſe*, M. A. preſented to the rectory of *Wetheringſet* in *Suffolk*.—Dr. *Stebbing*, to the rectory of *Redenhall cum Harliſton* in *Norfolk*.—*Henry Stebbing*, M. A. to the rectories of *Gimmingham* and *Trunche* in *Norfolk*.—Sir *Philip Hoby*, Bart. to the chancellorſhip of St. *Patrick*'s, *Dublin*, and the rectory of St. *Warburgh*.— Dr. *Gilbert*, lord biſhop of *Landaff*, tranſlated to the ſee of *Saliſbury*.—Mr. *Pickering*, ſenior fellow of St. *John*'s *College*, *Oxford*, to the vicarage of St. *Sepulchre*'s in *London*. —Mr. *Parker*, to the rectory of *Crew* in *Cheſhire*.—Mr. *Romaine*, M. A. choſen lecturer of the united pariſhes of St. *George*, *Botolph-Lane*, and St. *Botolph* by *Billingſgate*.—Mr. *Dalton*, M. A. preſented to the rectory of *Coton* in *Cambridgeſhire*.—Mr. *Fowke*, to the rectory of *Weſtwick* in *Norfolk*.—Mr. *Trapp*, to the rectory of *Stratfield-Turges*, near *Stratfieldſea*. — Mr. *Joſeph Simes*, to the prebend of *Oxgate* in the cathedral church of St. *Paul*'s, in the room of Mr. *Biſcoe*, deceas'd.—Mr. *Anthony Carr*, to the vicarage of *Silſton* in *Nottinghamſhire*. — Mr. *Younge*, to the vicarage of *Barrington* in *Cambridgeſhire*.—*Honorandus Le Beg*, B. D. preſented to the rectory of *Wallaſee* in *Cheſhire*.—Mr. *Harley*, to the rectory of *Brindley cum Otley* in *Worceſterſhire*.—Mr. *Winchcomb*, B. D. to the rectory of *Baſing-Mill* in *Oxfordſhire*. —Mr. *Robert Wells*, B. A. to the rectory of *Iſſon* in *Glamorganſhire*.—Mr. *Thomas Porter*, to the vicarage of *Kirby Green*, in *Lincolnſhire*.—*Robert Vane*, M. A. to the vicarage of *Harlingſtone* in *Northamtonſhire*. —Mr. *Newcombe*, to the living of *Hampton-Hill* in *Cornwall*.—Dr. *Ellerſhaw*, to the rectory of *Ubeſton* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *Gibbs*, to the rectory of *Frenze* in *Norfolk*.—Mr. *Brundiſh*, to the vicarage of *Didlington* in *Norfolk*, with the rectory of *Colſton* annexed.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

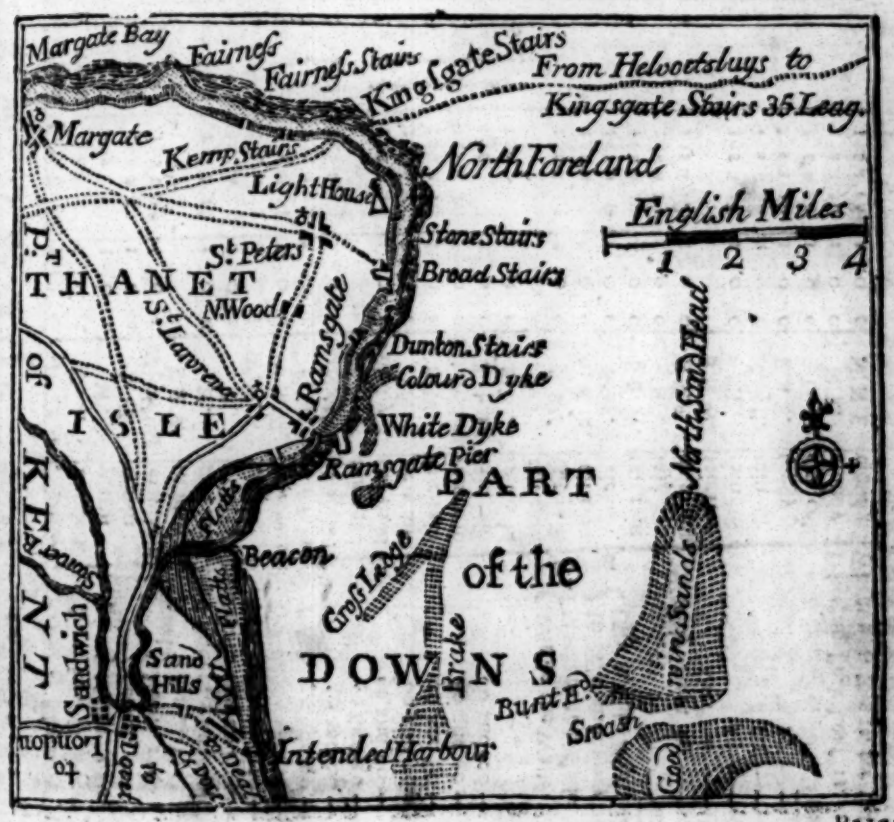
Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; an eminent wholeſale ſtationer, and one of the repreſentatives of the city of *London*, elected alderman of *Bread-ſtreet* ward, in the room of Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. deceaſed. (*See* p. 525.) Lord Viſc. *Galway*, made ſurveyor of his majeſty's lands, in the room of *Thomas Walker*, Eſq; deceas'd.— *Richard Arundel*, Eſq; made clerk of the pipe in his majeſty's exchequer, in the room of Sir *William Corbet*, Bart. deceas'd.—Rt. Hon. *George Dunck*, earl of *Halifax*, made a commiſſioner of trade and plantations, in the room of lord *Monſon*, deceas'd.—His grace *Thomas* duke of *Leeds*, made chief juſtice in *Eyre*, &c. on the ſouth-ſide of *Trent*. *Edward Hooper*, Eſq; made a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms. — Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, Knt. of the *Bath*, made a commiſſioner of trade and plantations.—Mr. *Thomas Blackwell*, profeſſor of *Greek* in the king's college at *Aberdeen*, made principal of that univerſity.—*George Hadde*, M. D. made profeſſor of the oriental languages in the univerſity of *St. Andrew*'s.—Mr. *Robert James*, chief clerk of the freight-office in the *Eaſt-India* company, appointed by the court of directors, ſecretary to the ſaid company.—Rev. Dr. *Chapman*, maſter of *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*, elected vice-chancellor of that univerſity.—Lieut *Ball*, of Col. *Lee*'s reg. of foot, made a captain in the ſaid regiment.—Rt. Hon. the lord *Tinwald*, made lord juſtice clerk in *Scotland*.—Mr. *James Pringle*, writer to the ſignet, made principal clerk to the court of ſeſſion in *Scotland*. —*Thomas Thornhill*, of *Old Bond-ſtreet*, Eſq; appointed by the duke of *Richmond*, gentleman of the horſe under his grace.—*William Anne*, earl of *Albemarle*, made general in chief of the forces in *Scotland*.—Sir *William Millner*, Bart. made receiver general of the exciſe.—*Anthony Meyrac*, Eſq; made Lieut. Col. in Gen. *Skelton*'s regiment.—Mr. *Ayrs* made chief cook of his majeſty's ſide kitchen, in the room of *Claud Arnaud*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*George Hynde*, Eſq; appointed by his grace the duke of *Richmond*, ambaſſador to *France*, ſecretary of that embaſſy. —Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Knt. alderman of *Bridge* ward without, and father of the city,

city, chosen president of the Hon. artillery company, and of *St Thomas*'s hospital, in the room of Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. deceased.—Hon. *Thomas Villars*, member for *Tamworth*, made one of the lords of the admiralty, in the room of the Hon. *John Stankope*, Esq; deceas'd.—Major *Mosman*, of Col. *Lee*'s reg. made Lieut. Col. of the said regiment.—Major *Heighington*, of *Herbert*'s reg. made Lieut. Col. of the said regiment.—Capt. *Willson*, agent of *Bragge*'s reg. made major of the said reg. and Mr. *Thomas Davennant* Capt. in his room.—Ensign *Willmore*, of *Wolfe*'s reg. made Capt. and agent in the said regiment.—His grace the duke of *Newcastle*, unanimously elected chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*, in the room of the late duke of *Somerset*.—*Robert Andrews*, Esq; appointed by the prince of *Wales*, receiver-general for *Cornwall*.—Mr. *Francis Palmer*, made surveyor of the works and fortifications of the city and castle of *Carlisle*.—*Marmaduke Sowle*, Esq; made Lieut. Col. of *Graham*'s reg. and *Thomas Fotheringill* captain.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM *West*, late of *Portsmouth*, dealer in wines.—*Coleman Solomon*, late of the parish of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, pedlar.—*Joseph Wingrave*, late of *Thames-Street*, wine-cooper.—*Ralph Rose*, the younger, of *Little Marlow*, in *Bucks*, bargemaster.—*James Searle*, now or late of the precinct of *White-Friars*, dealer in coals and wood.—*John Westen*, the younger, late of *Leicester*, hosier.—*Samuel Morris*, of *Exon*, grocer.—*John Raine*, of *Henly upon Thames*, distiller and dealer.—*Edward Champion*, of *Aldgate*, merchant and mariner.—*Richard Grainger*, of *Puddle-Dock Hill*, pawnbroker.—*John Bowes*, of *Kendall* in *Westmorland*, linen-draper and mercer.—*George Sleath*, of the parish of *East Barnet*, in *Hertfordshire* maltster and dealer.—*Benjamin Brown*, of *Harrow* in *Middlesex*, dealer.—*John Carr*, of *London*, joyner.—*William Page*, of *Cornhill*, undertaker and dealer.—*Philip Cohen*, late of *Goodman*'s *Fields*, merchant.—*Thomas Cullum*, late of *Tower-Hill*, peruke-maker.—*James Wagstaffe*, of *Aldgate-High-Street*, tobacconist.—*Walls Brotherton*, of *Leake* in *Lincolnshire*, dealer in wool.—*George Fettyplace*, of *St. Andrew*'s, *Holbourn*, wine-merchant.—*Thomas Muslen*, late of the *Devizes*, innholder and clothier.—*John Honeyman*, of *London*, merchant.—*Richard Sutton*, of *Lothbury*, *London*, scrivener.—*James Murray*, of *Hungerford*, *Berks*, linen-draper.

A VIEW *of part of the* Kentish *coast, where his majesty landed.* (See *p.* 523)



Prices

PRICES of STOCKS in DECEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l.	s.	d.	Wind at	Weather
1	126 ¼	178	106 ¼	99 ¾ ⅞	100 99 ⅞	98	96 ¾	97 ¼	90 ¼	18s	1	0	0	W.	warm
2			106 ½	99 ¾ ⅞	99 ⅞ 100	98 97 ¾	96 ⅞ ¼	97 ¼ ⅛	90 ⅛ ¼	16s a 17	1	0	0	S.W.	warm
3				99 ¾	99 ⅞ ¾	97 ¾	96 ¼	97 ⅛ ¼	90	16s a 17	1	0	0	W by S. har.	war. win
4	Sunday													S.S.W.	mild
5	126 ¼	177		99 ¾	99	97 ¾ ⅞	96 ¼	97 ¼ ⅛	90 ¼	17s a 16	1	0	0	N.	clea. cold
6				99	99	97	96	97	90	13s a 14	1	0	0	W.	mild
7			105 ½ 105	99 ¼ ⅛	99 ⅛	97 ¼ 97	95 ¾	96 ⅞ ¾	90 89 ⅛	13s a 12	1	0	0	W.N.W.	cold
8	125 ⅛		105 104 ¾	99 ⅛	99 ⅛ ⅜	97	95 ¾	96 ¼ ⅜	89 ½ ⅜	12s a 11	1	0	0	W.S.W.	war. wet
9		176 ½ ¼	105	99 ⅜ ⅝ ½	99 ¼ ⅝	97 ⅛ ¼	95 ⅜	96 ⅜ ¼	89 ¼ ⅜	11s a 12	1	0	0	S.W.	fair rain
10			105		99 ½ ⅜	97 ⅛ ¼	95 ¼	96 ¼	89 ¼ ½	12s a 13	1	0	0	N.W.	clea. cold
11	Sunday													W.N.W.	fair mild
12	125 ½		105	99 ⅝ ⅞	99 ⅝	97 ⅛ ¼	95 ¾ ⅞	96 ¾ ⅞	89 ¼ ⅜	13s a 14	1	0	0	W. by S.	fair mild
13	125 ½ 126	176 ¾		99 ½ 100	99 ⅛ ⅞	97 ¼	96	96 ⅞ 97 ⅛	89 ⅜ ½	13s a 14	1	0	0	W.	very fair
14		176 ¼		100 ⅛	99 ⅞ 00 ⅛	97 ¼ ⅜	96 ¼ ⅛	97 ⅛ 97	89 ½ ⅜ ¼	13s a 14	1	0	0	S.W.	fair rain
15	125 ¾ ½	177		100 ⅛ ¼	100 ⅛ ¼	97 ⅜ ½	96 ¼ ⅛	97	89 ½ ⅜ ¼	13s a 10	1	0	0	S.S.W. har.	rain win.
16	125 ½ ¾	177		100 ¼ ⅛ ¼	100 ¼	97 ½ ¾	96 ¼ ⅛	97 96 ⅞	89 ¼ ⅜ ½	13s	1	0	0	S. hard	rain win.
17	125 ¼		105 ¾	100 ⅛ ¼	100 ⅛ 99 ⅞	97 ½	96 ¼	97	89 ¼ ⅜ ½	14s	1	0	0	S.W.	fair cold
18	Sunday													W.	fair cold
19	125 ½ ¾	176 ¼ ¼	105 ¾	100 ⅞	100 99 ⅞	97 ½ ¼ ⅜	96 ¼ ½	97		14s a 15	1	0	0	S.W.	fair rain
20	125 ¼ ½	176 ¼ ⅛	105 ¾	99 ⅞	99 ⅞		96 ⅜ ¼	97 ⅛		14s a 15	1	0	0	S. S. E.	fair clou.
21		176 ½ ¼	105 ¾	99 ⅞ 100			96			15s a 16	1	0	0	S.W.	fair
22	125 ¼	176 175 ¾		100 99 ¾			96 ¼ ⅜	97 ⅛ ¼ ⅜		16s a 19	1	0	0	S.S.W.	fair rain
23			105 ½ ¼	100 ¼ ⅛			96 ¼ ⅛	97 ⅛ ¼ 97		18s a 17	1	0	0	S.	fair
24	125 ½			100 ⅛			96 ⅛	97 ⅛		17s a 18	1	0	0	S.S.E.	drizzling
25	Sunday													S.S.W.	fair rain
26	125 ½			100 ⅛			96 ⅜	97 ⅛		17s a 18	1	0	0	S.E.	rain
27				100 ⅛			96	97 ⅛		17s a 18	1	0	0	N. by E.	rain
28				100 ⅛			96	97 ⅜		17s a 18	1	0	0	E.S.E.	foggy
29	125 ¼ ½	177 ¼		100			96	97 ⅜ ¼ ½		17s a 18	1	0	0	N.	clo. cold
30		177		100 ¼			96 ¼	97 ⅛		17s a 18	1	0	0	N.E.	cloudy
31				100			96	97 ½		17s a 18	1	0	0	N.N.E.	cloudy

BILL of Mortality from Nov. 22, to Dec. 27.

Christ.	Males 626	Femal. 617	1243
Buried	Males 1108	Femal. 1147	2255

Died under 2 Years old 645

Between 2 and 5 — 172
5 and 10 — 91
10 and 20 — 65
20 and 30 — 228
30 and 40 — 256
40 and 50 — 279
50 and 60 — 197
60 and 70 — 164
70 and 80 — 118
80 and 90 — 33
90 and 100 — 7

2255

Buried
- Within the Walls 180
- Without the Walls 509
- In *Mid.* and *Surrey* 1094
- City & Sub. *West.* 472

2255

Weekly *Nov.* 29 — 459
Dec. 6 — 551
13 — 433
20 — 428
27 — 384

2255

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 10*d.*
Wheat 27*s.* to 33*s. per* Quar.

HAGUE, *Dec.* 6. N. S. Upon a motion made by the deputies of the province of *Holland*, in the aſſembly of the ſtates general, their high mightineſſes immediately reſolved to confer on the prince of *Orange* and his heirs male and female, the dignity of hereditary ſtadthòlder and captain general of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and the upper quarter of *Gelderland*, with a ſalary of 25000 *Florins per Ann.* and with the ſame powers and prerogatives as have been given to his ſerene highneſs as ſtadtholder of the *United Provinces*, among which is that of appointing all officers eccleſiaſtical, civil, and military. About the ſame time likewiſe the directors and principal proprietors of the *India* company of the chamber of *Amſterdam*, reſolved to appoint his ſerene highneſs director and governor general of the *Dutch* poſſeſſions in the *Indies*; which reſolution was ſoon after agreed to by the directors and principal proprietors of the chamber of *Delft*; and on the 11th it was agreed to and eſtabliſhed by a general court of that company, then held at *Amſterdam*, with an addition, that his ſerene highneſs ſhould be left maſter of his own conditions, which are to be ſettled by him and the ſtates general.

His ſerene highneſs's commiſſaries are going on in changing and ſettling the magiſtracy of the ſeveral towns in the province of *Holland*: Since our laſt they have been at *Delft* and the *Brill*; at the former of which places all the magiſtrates except 2 have been continued; and at the latter, the old magiſtrates have been all continued, but 5 new members have been added to the 15, who compoſed the *Vroedſchap*, or town-council. His ſerene highneſs is gone into *Frieſland*, to finiſh the ſettlement of the affairs of that province, having, before he ſet out from the *Hague*, ſent meſs. *de Capelle* and *Perſoon* as his commiſſaries, to inquire into the ſtate of affairs in the province of *Groningen*, where the diſturbances ſtill continue with great violence.

Verſailles, *Dec.* 9. The earl of *Suſſex* and the lord *Cathcart*, whom the king of *Great Britain* has ſent to *France*, to remain there as hoſtages, agreeable to the 9th article of the definitive treaty *, had yeſterday the honour to be preſented to the king, and to deliver to him a letter from his *Britannick* majeſty.

Paris, *Dec.* 6. The count *de Maurepas*, ſecretary of the marine, continues his application to put it in a flouriſhing condition. They are building at *Toulon* 6 new men of war, in the ports of the ocean 18 more; and all the old men of war will be repaired by the ſame time. The 10 ſhips of the line built in *Sweden*, for the ſervice of *France*, are ſailed; and it is ſaid, that orders have been ſent thither from the court of *France*, for building 16 more from 50 to 80 guns.

The court of *France* being tired with applying in a friendly manner to prevail with the young pretender to leave that kingdom, determined at laſt upon uſing violence, which was accordingly put in execution on the 10th Inſt. N. S. As he alighted from his coach to enter the *Opera-Houſe* in the evening, he was ſurrounded by a dozen ſerjeants of the guards, who were diſguiſed, and by that means came on him ſo ſuddenly, and preſs'd him ſo cloſe, that it was impoſſible for him to make any defence, had he been ſo inclin'd. M. *de Vandreuil*, major of the guards, immediately appeared, and having ſhewn him the king's order, demanded his ſword, which he gave him without any difficulty. He was conducted from thence thro' a private houſe, into the ſquare before the kitchens belonging to the royal palace, where three coaches were ready, which carried him and his retinue to the caſtle of *Vincennes*; where he was detained a priſoner till the 15th, on which day he ſet out, with a few of his domeſticks in 3 poſt chaiſes, without any other eſcort than the marquis *de Peruzzi*, an officer in the guards, who was charged to conduct him to *Pont-Beauvoiſin*, from whence he is to go thro' *Savoy* to *Fribourg* in *Switzerland*.

Bergen-op-Zoom, *Dec.* 8. N. S. This place is now entirely evacuated, and yeſterday the baron *de Wilcken* took poſſeſſion for the ſtates general, with a detachment of 150 men. The regiment of *Leutrum* is ſince come hither. A conſiderable number of the old inhabitants are alſo returned, and cannot help expreſſing their concern at ſeeing the miſerable condition to which their houſes are reduced, there being hardly a beam, or a board left in any of them. *Lille*, and the reſt of the forts upon the *Scheld*, are evacuated as this day, and it is hoped that *Dutch Flanders* will be entirely clear of them by this day ſe'nnight.

Antwerp, *Dec.* 23. N. S. The *French* troops evacuated this place entirely the 11th Inſt. and thoſe of the empreſs-queen entered the ſame day, and took poſſeſſion of the citadel, together with the forts upon the *Scheld*. When the *French* retired, they obliged the margrave and the penſionary, to go with them as hoſtages for the payment of the arrears of ſubſidies which they pretended were due to them, the latter of whom they have ſent back, but keep the margrave ſtill in their poſſeſſion.

DIVINITY

* *See our laſt* Magazine, *p.* 503.

Prices of STOCKS in DECEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. A Free Enquiry into the miraculous Powers, which are ſuppos'd to have ſubſiſted in the Chriſtian Church from the earlieſt Ages thro' ſeveral ſucceeding Centuries. By *C. Middleton*, D. D. 4to. price 9*s*. ſew'd. *Manby.*

2. A Confirmation of Dr. *Middleton*'s introductory Diſcourſe, pr. 6*d*. *Owen.*

3. The Sequel of the Trial of the Witneſſes, in Anſwer to the Exceptions of the Reſurrection of Jeſus conſider'd, pr 1*s*. 6*d*. *Davidſon.*

4. Some particular Inſtructions concerning the Chriſtian Covenant, pr. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Straban.*

5. The laſt Words of *David*, divided according to the Metre, with critical Notes, *&c*. By *R. Grey*, D. D. pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Auſten.*

6. A Vindication of the Church of *England* from the Miſrepreſentations and Reproach ariſing from the Practice, *&c*. of the high Church Party, pr. 6*d*. *Noon.*

7. The Doctrine of Juſtification by Faith, pr. 2*s*. *Owen.*

8. An Epiſtle to Mr. *Warburton* concerning the Conformity of *Rome* pagan and papal, pr. 6*d*. *Roberts.*

9. *Aberdeen* againſt *Aberdeen*; or, ſtrange News from the North. A Socinian Baptiſt made a D. D. pr. 3*d*. *Cooper.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. A compleat Syſtem of experienc'd Improvements, made on Sheep, Graſs-Lambs, and Houſe-Lambs; or the Country Gentleman's, the Grazier's, the Sheep-Dealer's and Shepherd's Sure-Guide. By *W. Ellis*. In a large 8vo. pr. 5*s*. *R. Baldwin*, Jun. and *E. Nicolſon.*

11. Mathematical Digeſts. By *J. Dougharty*. Numb. I. pr. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Reeve.*

12. The Method of ullaging and inching all Sorts of Caſks. By *W. Yeo*, pr. 4*s*. *Davidſon* and *Reeve.*

13. A Treatiſe of the Origin, Nature, and Virtues of Chalybeat Waters, and natural hot Baths. By *D. W. Linden*, M. D. With Cuts, pr. 6*s*. *Oſborne.*

14. An Eſſay occaſion'd by the contagious Diſtemper ſtill raging among the Cattle, pr. 6*d*. *Cooper.*

15. The Epiſtle of *Phalaris*, from the *Greek*, with other ſelect Epiſtles from the ſame. By *T. Franklin*, M. A. pr. 4*s*. 6*d*. *Franklin.*

16. An Eſſay on the Compoſition and Manner of Writing of the Antients, particularly *Plato*. By the late *J. Geddes*, Eſq; pr. 5*s*. *Dodſley.*

17. Bionis & Moſchi quæ ſuperſunt, cum Notis J. Heſkin. Oxon, pr. 2*s*. 6*d*. in Qrs. *Rivington.*

18. A Defence of a Treatiſe on the Improvements made in the Art of Criticiſm, pr. 6*d*. *Noon.*

19. Manners. Tranſlated from the *French*, pr. 3*s*. *Owen.*

20. The modern Story-Teller. N°. I. *Mechell.*

21. *Clariſſa*, Vol. 5, 6, 7, which compleats the Whole, pr. 9*s*. *Oſborn, Millar*, and *Rivington.*

22. The Memoirs of Mrs. *Pilkington*, Vol. 2. pr. 3*s*. *Griffith.*

23. A Counter Apology; or, genuine Confeſſion of a famous *Britiſh* Courtezan. Numb. I. pr. 1*s*. *Young.*

24. The Ladies Lecture. A theatrical Dialogue. By *C. Cibber*, Eſq; price 1*s*. *Lewis.*

25. Epiſtles for the Ladies. By the Authors of the Female Spectators. Numb. 2. price 1*s*. *Gardner.*

26. The Lady's Preceptor in the Affair of Love, price 6*d*. *Robinſon.*

27. Three Letters to the young Gentlemen of the preſent Age. By *J. Wildair*, Eſq; pr. 1*s*. *Owen.*

28. Les Aventures *de Gil Blas*, in 4 pocket Volumes, pr. 8*s*. *Nourſe.*

29. An Attempt to reſcue that ancient *Engliſh* Poet and Play-Wright, *Maiſter Williaume Shakeſpere*, form the many Errors, faulſly charged on him by certaine new fangled Wittes, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Manby.*

30. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Colcheſter*. By *Ph. Morant*, M. A. pr. 15*s*. in Sheets. *Cooke.*

POETRY.

31. Carmina Quadrigeſimalia ab Æd. Chriſti Oxon. Alumnis compoſita. Vol. 2. pr. 5*s*. *Knapton.*

32. Three Songs in *Engliſh* and *Latin*. By the late Mr. *Vincent Bourne*, price 6*d*. *Owen.*

33. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By *Geo. Stanley*, pr. 2*s*. *Shuckburgh.*

34. The Art of Courtſhip, price. 6*d*. *Owen.*

35. An Ode on the Peace, pr. 6*d*. *Corbet.*

36. The C—t Sermon. A new Ballad, pr. 6*d*. *Corbet.*

37. The warbling Muſes; or, 731 Songs. By *B. Wakefield*, Eſq; pr. 3*s*. *Woodfall, Cooper*, and *Corbet.*

POLITICAL.

38. Conſiderations on the definitive Treaty, pr. 1*s*. *Roberts.*

39. *Paſquin* and *Marforio* on the Peace, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Webb.*

40. An hiſtorical Deduction of Government. By Sir *T. Leman*, Bart. price 6*d*. *Whitridge.*

SERMON.

41. A Sermon preach'd at the Ordination of Mr. *J. Angus* at *Biſhopſtortford*. By *J. Guyſe*, D. D. price 1*s*. *Oſwald.*

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCXLVIII.

Having formerly, in our Magazine *for* Jan. 1747, p. 36, *given our Readers a Specimen of the virtuous Sentiments, that were cultivated by Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, in the glorious Reign of Queen* Elizabeth, *and inſtill'd into their Off-*A *ſpring, in the excellent Letter of Sir* Henry Sidney, *to his Son* Philip, *afterwards the famous Sir* Philip Sidney; *we ſhall here preſent them with another, being a Letter from the great Lord* Burleigh, *who made ſo ſhining a Figure in the wiſe Counſels of that renowned Princeſs, to his Son* Robert, *afterwards Earl of* Saliſbury.

The Lord Burleigh's *Letter to his Son* Robert.

Son Robert,

THE virtuous inclinations of that matchleſs mother, by whoſe tender and godly care thy infancy was govern'd, together with your late edu-D cation under ſo zealous and excellent a tutor, put me rather in aſſurance, than hope, that thou art not ignorant of the *ſummum bonum*, which is only able to make thee happy, as well in thy death as in thy life; I mean the true knowledge and worſhip of thy Creator and Redeemer, without which all other things are vain and miſerable; ſo that thy youth being guided by ſo all-ſufficient a tutor, I make no doubt but he'll furniſh thy life with moral and divine documents. Yet, that I mayn't ceaſe of the care beſeeming a parent towards his child, or leſt thou ſhould'ſt have cauſe to derive thy whole felicity and welfare rather B from others, than from whom thou receiv'd'ſt thy birth and being, I think it fit and agreeable to the affection I bear thee, to help thee with ſuch advertiſements and rules for ſquaring thy life, as are gain'd C rather by long experience than reading; to the end that thou, entring into this exorbitant age, may'ſt be better prepar'd to ſhun thoſe perilous courſes, whereunto the world and the lack of experience may draw thee: And becauſe I wou'd not confound D thy memory, I have reduced them into *ten* parts; and, next unto *Moſes*'s tables, if thou imprint them in thy mind, thou ſhalt reap the benefit, and I the contentment. And theſe they are.

1. When it ſhall pleaſe God to bring thee to man's eſtate, uſe great providence and circumſpection in the choice of thy wife; for from thence will ſpring all thy future good or ill: And 'tis an action, much like a ſtratagem of war, wherein a man A can never err but once. If thy eſtate be good, match near home and at leiſure; if weak, far off and quickly: Inquire diligently of her diſpoſition, and how her parents have been inclined in their youth.

Let her not be poor, how gene- B rous ſoever; for a man can buy nothing in the market with gentility: Nor chooſe a baſe, uncomely creature, altogether for wealth; for it will cauſe contempt in others, and loathing in thee: Neither make choice of a dwarf, or a fool; for by C the one thou ſhalt beget a race of pigmies, the other will be thy daily diſgrace. And it will irk thee to hear her talk, and thou ſhalt find to thy grief, that there is nothing ſo fulſome as a ſhe-fool.

And touching the government of D thy houſe, let thy hoſpitality be moderate, and, according to the meaſure of thy eſtate, rather plentiful than ſparing, but not coſtly; for I never knew any grow poor by keeping an orderly table; but ſome conſume themſelves thro' ſecret vices, E and then hoſpitality bears the blame. But baniſh drunkenneſs out of thy houſe, which is a vice that impairs health, conſumes much, and makes no ſhew: And I never heard praiſe aſcrib'd to a drunkard, but the well bearing of his liquor; which is a F better commendation for a brewer's horſe, or a carr-man, than either for a gentleman or a ſerving-man; And beware thou ſpend not above three parts of the four of thy living, nor above a third part of that in thy houſe; for the other two parts will G do more than to defray thy extraordinaries, which will always ſurmount thy ordinaries by far; otherwiſe thou ſhalt live like a rich beggar, in continual want; and the needy man can never live happy, nor contented, for every the leaſt diſaſter makes him ready to mortgage or ſell: And that gentleman that ſells one acre of land, loſes an ounce of credit; for gentility is nothing but riches; ſo that if a foundation ſhrink, the building muſt needs follow.

2. Bring thy children up in learning, and obedience, yet without auſterity: Praiſe them openly, reprehend them ſecretly, give them a good countenance, and a ſufficient maintenance according to thy ability; otherwiſe thy life will ſeem their bondage: And whatever portion thou ſhalt leave them at thy death, they will thank death for it, not thee: And I'm perſuaded, that the fooliſh cockering of ſome parents, and the over ſtern carriage of others, cauſeth more men and women to take ill courſes than their natural inclinations.

Marry thy daughters in time, leſt they marry themſelves; and ſuffer not thy ſons to paſs the *Alps*, for they ſhall learn nothing there but pride, blaſphemy, and atheiſm; and if by travelling they get a few broken languages, that will profit them no more, than to have the ſame meats ſerv'd up in divers diſhes: Neither by my conſent ſhalt thou train them up to the war; for he that ſets up his reſt to live by that profeſſion, can hardly be an honeſt man, or a good Chriſtian; for every war is of itſelf unjuſt, unleſs the cauſe makes it juſt: Beſides, 'tis a ſcience no longer in requeſt than in uſe, for ſoldiers in peace are like chimneys in ſummer.

3. Live not in the country without corn and cattle about thee; for he that puts his hand to his purſe for every expence of houſhold, is like him that thinks to keep water in a ſieve: And what proviſion thou ſhalt want, try to buy it at the beſt hand, for there is one penny in four ſav'd betwixt buying at thy need, and

and when the markets and ſeaſons do ſerve fitteſt for it: And be not ſerv'd with kinſman-friends, or men intreated to ſtay, for they will expect much, and do little; nor with ſuch as are amorous, for their heads are always intoxicated: And keep rather too few than one too many; feed them well, and pay them the moſt, and then thou may'ſt boldly require their ſervice and duty.

4. Let thy kindred and thy allies be welcome to thy table; grace them with all other honeſt actions; for by this means thou ſhalt ſo double that bond of nature, as thou ſhalt find them ſo many advocates to plead an apology for thee behind thy back. But ſhake off thoſe glow-worms, I mean paraſites and ſycophants, who will feed and fawn in the ſummer of thy proſperity, but in any adverſe ſtorm they will ſhelter thee no more than an arbour in the winter.

5. Beware of ſuretiſhip for thy beſt friends; for he that pays another man's debts, ſeeks his own decay: But if thou canſt not otherwiſe, chuſe rather to lend thy money thyſelf upon good bonds, tho' thou borrow it; ſo ſhalt thou pleaſure thy friends and ſecure thyſelf: Neither borrow money of a friend, but of a mere ſtranger, where paying for it, thou ſhalt hear of it no more; otherwiſe thou ſhalt eclipſe thy credit, loſe thy friend, and yet pay as dear as to another. But in borrowing of money be precious of thy word, for he that hath care to keep days of payment, is lord over other mens goods.

6. Undertake not a ſuit againſt a poor man without receiving much wrong; for beſides that thou makeſt him thy competitor, it is a baſe compliment to triumph where there is ſmall reſiſtance. Neither attempt law againſt any man before thou haſt thoroughly reſolv'd on thy ſide, and then ſpare neither for money nor pains; for a cauſe or two ſo follow'd, and obtain'd, will free thee from ſuits a great part of thy life.

7. Be ſure to keep ſome great man thy friend, but trouble him not with trifles. Compliment him often, preſent him with many, yet with ſmall gifts, and of little charge; and if thou haſt cauſe to beſtow any great gratuity, let it be ſome ſuch thing as may be daily in his ſight; otherwiſe, in this ambitious age, thou ſhalt remain like an hop without a pole, and be made a football for every inſulting companion to ſpurn at.

8. Towards thy ſuperiors be humble, yet generous; with thy equals familiar, yet reſpective; towards thy inferiors ſhew much humility and ſome familiarity, as to bow thy body, to ſtretch forth thy hand, and uncover thy head, and ſuch like popular compliments: The firſt prepares a way for thy advancement; the ſecond makes thee known for a man well bred; the third gains good report, which once gotten, is eaſily kept; for high humility takes ſuch deep roots in the minds of the multitude, as they are eaſier won by unprofitable courteſies, than by churliſh benefits: Yet I adviſe thee not to affect or neglect popularity too much: Seek not to be *C*——, and ſhun to be *R*——.

9. Truſt not any man with thy life, credit or eſtate; for it is mere folly for a man to enthral himſelf ſo to his friend as that, occaſion being offer'd, he ſhall not dare to be his enemy.

10. Be not ſcurrilous in thy converſation, nor ſatirical in thy jeſts; the one will make thee unwelcome to all company, the other will pull on quarrels, and get thee hatred of thy beſt friends: For ſuch jeſts, when they favour too much the truth, leave a bitterneſs in the minds of them that are touch'd; and tho' I have already pointed at this, inclusive, yet I think it neceſſary to leave it to thee as a ſpecial caution, becauſe I have ſeen many ſo prone to quip and gird, as if they wou'd rather

ther loſe their friend than their jeſts; and if, by chance, their boiling brains have any quaint ſcoff, they travail to be deliver'd of it as a woman with child: Theſe nimble apprehenſions are but the froth of wit.

The FOOL. N° 359.

—Fulgente trahit conſtrictos gloria curru,
Non minus ignotos generoſis— HOR.

MEN are diſtinguiſhed from other animals more by their ambition, than any other remarkable characteriſtick of the mind. What we call *reaſon*, we cannot define; nor can we explain our notion of *inſtinct*, at leaſt not ſo well, as to ſeparate it from reaſon; and, while they are in ſome meaſure confounded together, it is difficult to decide which is which; yet is reaſon only given to man, and inſtinct to other animals. But, by the like argument whereby we give reaſon to man, and inſtinct to animals, we may diſtinguiſh the reaſon of one man from another, raiſe one up to the dignity of intelligence, and lower the other down to inſtinct, there being, in the common conduct of our lives, as wide a ſeeming difference; which, I think, is not quite ſo ſenſibly diſtinct in regard to ambition, as it ſeems only to poſſeſs the human mind, but not always to be guided by reaſon; as many, like myſelf, have an ambition to be fools, others to be mighty wiſe, but all to rule over ſomething that they are, or think themſelves, ſuperior to, or deſire to appear ſo, by the force of ſuperiority. This diſpoſition ſuffers not any mortal to reſt; but, on the contrary, puſhes him on from acquiſition to acquiſition, tho', like the builders of the tower of *Babel*, he finds himſelf at laſt juſt as far from the end of his journey, as when he ſet out, and all his labour loſt in purſuit of a ſhadow. While *Alexander* wept, that he could find no more countries to conquer, his generals, very probably, were alike concerned, that thoſe he conquered were not ſhared amongſt them; and each would, perhaps, in their leader's life-time, have eſteemed themſelves at the ſummit of glory, to have been in poſſeſſion of a very moderate circuit of dominion; but, the Conqueror dying without an appointed heir, they ſoon changed their ſyſtem of thinking, and all alike deſired to graſp the empire of the world. Theſe kind of purſuits are uſually termed glorious, as I ſuppoſe, becauſe they glitter and ſparkle in the eyes of the beholders; yet are they the effect of the ſame diſpoſition, that makes an idle fellow tyrannize over his dog, or other ſubmiſſive animal; but what analogy either has to reaſon, demands a further inquiry. By reaſon, I ſuppoſe, is generally intended to be underſtood, the advantageous or uſeful concluſions, that we are capable of forming from our obſervations on, or comparing of, one thing, or act, with another, and rendering of ſuch concluſions beneficial, by a proper application of them to the common purpoſes of human life. But what purpoſes it can anſwer, to be ever purſuing of ſhadows, or tyrannizing over men or animals, is not eaſy to diſcern. Nor can it be readily accounted for, why good and bad, rational and irrational actions, ſhould alike produce, in favour of the reſpective performers, the epithet of *glorious*. But we convas glory as we do reaſon, and, by making the terms equivocal, ſhew, that there are other things, beſides reaſon and glory, wherein we differ eſſentially from brutes. Theſe are pride and folly, generally reſulting from a wrong application of our natural talents to the end for which they ſeem to have been given us. Thus a capacity for defending ourſelves againſt the inclemency of weather, and for decency, by proper and neceſſary cloathing, is wantonly turned

turned into foppery; and the ſpirit given us as an incitement to aim at ſomething beyond the preſent, is idly changed into warm deſires of robbing and deſtroying one another. A genius for government, intended to make mankind happy, by an equal diſtribution of juſtice, and care of the common welfare, centres in tyranny and oppreſſion, and the wild and ludicrous fancy of this or that prince or ſtateſman ſeems to be ſubſtituted in the place of that reaſoning power of the ſoul, which we affect to value ourſelves upon, and to diſtinguiſh from brutal inſtinct. In this abuſe of our reaſon, is lodged that ſyſtem of folly, which we idly call *glory*; where the imperfections of the mind as naturally inhabit, as bodily diſeaſes in the fabled box of *Pandora*. Hence ſprings that miniſterial nonſenſe, ſo carefully propagated by tools of power, That none ſhould trouble their heads about government, but ſuch as have artificially worked themſelves into authority: Hence that vain deſire of princes to inlarge their territories; and that folly diffuſed amongſt the herd of individuals, of making wealth, which they ſeldom employ to any worthy end, their ſole and ſupreme good.

The ambition of the boy, who deſired to be a king, that he might eat fat bacon, and ſwing upon a gate all day long, has full as much ſenſe, and more innocence in it, than any kingly deſires that modern hiſtory furniſhes us with an account of. This boy wanted dominion, not to tyrannize over others, but to make himſelf happy, in as narrow a compaſs as could well be imagined, without breaking one precept of morality, or making other men unhappy, to make himſelf miſerably great. He had no intention to load his ſubjects with heavy taxes, that his miniſters might ſhine in ſplendor; nor wantonly to make war, that he might profit at the expence of the blood and treaſure of his people. If his notion was ſimple, his mind was pure and untainted; and, if the wiſe will not allow him to think above inſtinct, I ſhould be glad to learn in what ſpecie of reaſon his humble mind has ever been ſurpaſſed, except, on account of the fat bacon, which our honeſt fellow-ſubjects the *Jews* may poſſibly conceive to be more ſinful, than the plundering of a tame and indolent generation of people.

From the London Gazetteer.

A new SCHEME *to pay off Part of the* Nation's Debt.

THE many wild ſchemes and remarkable calculations to pay off the nation's debt in a few years, without being felt, and that people ſhall grow rich while they are paying it, can ſerve no other purpoſe than to make every man laugh at the madneſs and folly of ſuch projectors: I ſhall not therefore attempt to perſuade you, or the world, that this ſcheme is, even by myſelf, ſuppoſed to have thoſe great advantages; it is ſufficient, if it will in any degree contribute to help on the work. Every one will allow, that taxes, laid on the moſt unneceſſary and uſeleſs things in life, and, at the ſame time, ſuch as will anſwer the purpoſe of taxation, by raiſing a very conſiderable ſum of money to the government, are the moſt reaſonably impoſed.

I, therefore, humbly propoſe, That every bachelor, of the age of 35 years and upwards, be rated and aſſeſſed according to his eſtate, real or perſonal; and where the value cannot poſitively be known and determin'd, then to be rated according to the common eſtimation of his worth, he retaining a right of appeal, by oath, if overrated, as in other caſes: And in order

order that the ſaid aſſeſſment may be made the leaſt expenſive to the government, the commiſſioners and aſſeſſors of the land-tax (provided none of them are bachelors, or in ſuch caſe to be exempted) be appointed to rate and levy the ſame, in like manner and proportion with the land-tax; that is to ſay, For every 1000 *l.* a bachelor is rated at, he ſhall pay 8 *l. per ann.* being 4 *s.* in the pound for the intereſt of 1000 *l.* at 4 *per cent.* But that the poundage uſually paid to collectors may likewiſe be ſaved to the government, I would propoſe, that ſuch men of known wealth and integrity, as have been married 10 years, without having a child, be appointed by the commiſſioners to collect the ſaid rate, and deliver it at the uſual times of payment of the land-tax, to the receivers-general of the reſpective counties, without fee or reward.

I imagine this tax cannot be accounted grievous or unreaſonable, as it is well known, many bachelors remain in that ſtate merely for the ſake of accumulating riches to themſelves, and cannot be ſuppoſed of proportionable ſervice to the government with thoſe who are married; as every married man, who has children, muſt certainly be conſidered as a much greater ſupport to government, than he who hath none; not only as to peopling a ſtate, which in itſelf is an article of conſiderable conſequence, but, likewiſe, as every child is daily increaſing the nation's revenue, by the uſe of almoſt every common neceſſary of life, ſo far, as, by a moderate computation, to be valued at leaſt at 4 *l.* a year to the ſtate. If this is allowed, which I think cannot be diſputed; how much muſt a man conſider himſelf to be indebted, who ſleeps ſupinely in a ſingle ſtate, abſolutely refuſing or neglecting to put his mite into the king's treaſury? If they are capable, what ſhould protect them from being compelled to become ſerviceable? If neither the call of nature, or the ſighs of neglected damſels, will move them; let, if not their perſons, their eſtates, at leaſt, be caſtrated; that the uſeful and uſeleſs parts of mankind may be diſtinguiſhed, and the latter brought nearer upon a footing of uſe; that the bachelor's deficiency in one point, he may be obliged to make up in another. This ſcheme, then, muſt be allowed this advantage, that, if it does not prompt them to one duty, it will oblige them to another, and cannot fail of producing a good effect, as it will, at the ſame time, be the likelieſt means of giving a ſeverer blow to the houſes of carnal recreation, than the utmoſt care of the moſt vigilant juſtice of the peace.

ANTI-BACCALAUREUS.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

WE have been aſſured from *France*, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty has given *one of the* Martinico *iſlands* to marſhal count *Saxe*, with liberty to plant, ſettle, *&c.* as to him ſhall ſeem proper.

Martinico, every ſmatterer of geography knows, is the *proper* name of a *ſingle iſland* among the *Caribbees*, and not the *general* name of an *Archipelago*, or cluſter of iſlands, as this uſe of the word would ſeem to ſignify. What then can be the reaſon of this *artifice?* for ſo the paragraph, at firſt ſight, *provok'd* me to call it, before I had conſider'd *where* lay the fallacy. But even *this* was not difficult to diſcover, when I came to look on a *map of the* Weſt-India *iſlands*, and reflect on what *had paſs'd* in relation to them.

Between *Martinico* and *Barbadoes* lies the iſland of *St. Lucia*, and to the weſtward of *Barbadoes* lies that of *St. Vincent*. Theſe iſlands were, by the peace of *Utrecht*, left without any *particular appropriation*; and it cannot

cannot be ſaid, that *property* has been *better determined* and *ſettled* by the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*. Is it not natural, therefore, to ſuppoſe, that the *French* now conſider thoſe iſlands as *open*, and are going to *poſſeſs one or both of them* by a commiſſion to this *military planter*? If this ſhould be the caſe, as I verily believe *it is*, could there be a *greater inſult* offer'd to the *Engliſh* nation, to whom the French *abſolutely refuſed* the ſame liberty about 26 years ago?

His grace the duke of *Montagu*, under a *grant* from his late Majeſty, attempted, about that time, to *make a ſettlement* at *St. Lucia*; but his agent was abſolutely *compell'd* to abandon the project by the *French* governor of *Martinico*, and his grace ſunk a great many *thouſand pounds* to no purpoſe. Now, ſhould the *French* attempt the ſame thing, and be *ſuffer'd to proceed* in it, muſt we not meanly *ſubmit* to be uſed by them as *they think proper*? Would not ſuch an attempt be *more worthy* of reſentment, from *Great Britain*, than even the *invaſion of the* Auſtrian *ſucceſſion* in breach of treaties?

CAMBER.

The Vanity of SYSTEMS *in* PHILOSOPHY.

SHOULD we aſk fifty ſyſtematical philoſophers an explanation of the mechaniſm of the univerſe, not one of them but would believe that he gave you a philoſophy, that was to be eſteemed in proportion to the geometry and calculations he had employed in it. But all theſe indefatigable calculations will often, ſetting out with the ſame principles, lead you to as many different ſums, different mechaniſms, and to as many different ſyſtems, as there are different perſons whom you conſult.

Thus entering into theſe ſyſtematical opinions is quitting a view of nature, and loſing ſight of the certain uſe which we may make of it, and in which conſiſts our true philoſophy.

Another reaſon to keep us upon our guard with relation to ſyſtems, is, that however beautiful they may appear at firſt ſight, the application we may make of them to different effects, generally turns out unlucky, and ridiculous. Make uſe, for example, of the ſyſtem of attraction, on the phænomenon of the load-ſtone, where one would think, it ought to be of great uſe; or of electricity; or of what is called fermentation; you will find that your principle will leave you in the lurch, and inform in nothing. The philoſophers are obliged to vary their attractions like their effects: Here it is an attraction which acts thro' the whole depth of the whole maſs; there it is an attraction which only acts on the lighteſt ſuperficies of the body, let them be thin or thick; There a certain attraction is the ſame, while another attraction varies, as do the diverſities of the bodies.

But above all, the attractioniſts were in raptures with that which they perceived, or thought they perceived, in electrical bodies. This could not, they ſaid, be miſtaken, and it acted exactly as in the planets, diminiſhing in the circuit, as it augmented in diſtance. Unluckily, an experimental philoſopher came and knock'd all on the head, and, by faſtning a little ball of wood at the extremity of a cord of 1000 feet long, he diſcovered, that if an electrical tube was applied either to the middle, or at one end of this cord, the ſpangles of gold placed at the other end, under the wooden ball, clung to it as ſuddenly, as if the electricity had acted within a foot of the tube. One of our learned *Newtonians*, (Mr. *Muſkenbroek*) has made an hundred experiments upon the load-ſtone: But after infinite precautions and calculations, he frankly owns the attraction failed him, when he

he had occaſion for it, and that he could make nothing of it.

In a word, ſyſtematical philoſophy can be of little uſe, and perhaps may be dangerous to young people, by buſying their minds upon ſyſtems, which will not fail, whether we will or not, to bring ſome phænomena to our thoughts, which is a very great prejudice to the progreſs of true philoſophy: Either becauſe it is not eaſy to get rid of certain generalities, or that we ſee every thing conformable to our prejudices.

Experimental philoſophy is the only one which has been of uſe to human ſociety; and as the advantages flowing from it are innumerable, ſo we cannot recommend, for the ſtudy of philoſophy, a more prudent method than that which the gentlemen of the royal ſociety, and the *French* academy of ſciences have followed for our inſtruction. They have never, as a collective body, given their approbation to any one general ſyſtem. They are fully perſuaded, that if man is allowed to arrive at a thorough knowledge of nature, it can only be by treaſuring up experiments and facts, for a great length of years; and if, on the contrary, this thorough knowledge is denied to our condition, at leaſt, experiments, and the knowledge of moſt minute things, will procure, as is daily experienced, ſeveral benefits to publick ſociety.

This very judicious principle, which they have always looked upon as a rule; and the nature of the different functions, which theſe learned men have divided among themſelves, are founded on the neceſſaries of life, and the extent of our capacities. To go farther, the experimental philoſophy, which they have brought into eſteem, is the only uſeful one, becauſe it is the only one conformable to our condition; which, without offence, we may name, *The ſyſtem of providence.*

The experience of 6000 years, is certainly ſufficient to teach us what is poſſible, what is forbid. While man, in his enquiries, was buſied in things ſubmitted to his government, his endeavours were always rewarded by new diſcoveries. While he would pry into the interior ſtructure of the parts of the univerſe, the motion of which is not ſubmitted to his care, his ideas have been fantaſtical and uncertain. Let him ſtudy the meaſures of magnitudes, and the laws of motions, not to pace out the heavens, or to weigh the ſolid bodies of the planets; but to know the order of his days. Let him obſerve the relation of the aſpects of the heavens to his habitation; the progreſſion of light in the modus it is preſented to him; the uſe he may make of the equilibrium of liquids, of the weights and velocities of the bodies of which he is maſter, or of all the experiments which come within his view, and eſpecially under his hand. In a word, let him apply experiments to the neceſſaries of life, and he will have an unerring philoſophy, replete with great advantages. But to undertake to determine the cauſe which governs the motion of the univerſe, and to penetrate into the univerſal ſtructure, and the particular parts of which it is compoſed, is to forfeit the honour of improving his patrimony to run after ſhadows. It is neglecting treaſures which are open to us, and obſtinately perſiſting to knock at a door, which has been ſhut againſt us theſe 6000 years.

It is no conjectural opinion, but a viſible truth, reſulting from experience, that God has given us great facility and intelligence in things which we ought to manage; and, on the contrary, that thoſe to which God himſelf gives motion and action, without entruſting the conduct to our care, he has concealed from our knowledge. For example, we are ignorant of the ſtructure of our ſtomach, becauſe God has eaſed us

of

of the care of its digeſtion. In vain would the moſt able anatomiſt direct his digeſtion; all very often goes contrary to his wiſhes. On the other hand, we have in our ſenſes many watchful and faithful monitors, opportunely to direct what nouriſhment is proper for us. Why then have we ſo many methods to be acquainted with our nutriment, if it is not that the care of ſeeking and chuſing it, is committed to us? And why, on the contrary, do we not know how to digeſt, if it is not that God has evidently willed our digeſtion to be perform'd in us without our direction? God, who has ſpared us that trouble, has denied us the knowledge of the mechaniſm which forms the fleſh, and the fruits that we eat, and alſo of that mechaniſm which extracts the juices from them for our nouriſhment. This knowledge would have diſtracted us. We attain the age of 90 without knowing what digeſtion is, or what the action of the muſcles. We have been ſerved without any care on our part. Had we thoroughly known the ſtructure of our ſtomachs, we ſhould have been for directing its functions: But God has not allowed this knowledge to man; he made him to be otherwiſe employed. If then this mechaniſm is hid from him, leſt it ſhould multiply his cares, will God acquaint him with the ſtructure of the world, the motion of which is not committed to his charge?

The FOOL. N° 360.

——'Twas not ſuch men as theſe,
That dy'd with *Punic* blood the *Tyrrhene* ſeas,
And quaſh'd the ſtern *Æacides*.

THE original record of the treaty of *Utrecht* is in the *Latin* language; the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, I am told, is in *French*. This may ſeem immaterial to ſome, or they may ſay ſo, becauſe they are bid; but it certainly reflects, in ſome meaſure, on his majeſty's honour, while at the ſame time it would be extreme difficult to find out even a diſtant reaſon for ſuch extraordinary condeſcenſion. We gave up *Cape-Breton*, that our allies might be reſtored to their poſſeſſions, which was anſwering the purpoſe of our engagements to them; but why we ſacrificed our honour by condeſcending to treat in the *French* language, when in fact, as it merely regarded ourſelves, *France* lay at our mercy, is only to be accounted for by the negotiators not underſtanding heraldry, and being unacquainted with the *Latin* tongue; for as to their acquaintance with honour, it is, in my humble opinion, quite out of the queſtion.

By the 9th article of the treaty of *Utrecht*, it is expreſly ſaid, "That the moſt chriſtian king ſhall take care, that *all* the *fortifications* of the city of *Dunkirk* be *raſed*, that the harbour be filled up, *&c.* on this expreſs condition alſo, that the ſaid *fortifications*, harbour, *&c.* be never repaired again." By the 17th article of the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, "The fortifications of *Dunkirk* ſhall remain on their preſent foot on the land ſide; but the old treaties ſhall remain in force, with reſpect to the port, and the works towards the ſea." Here it appears, that *Dunkirk* has been refortified to the land-ward, contrary to the tenor of the treaty of *Utrecht*, and permitted to continue ſo by the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*; when, if the reaſon of the thing be truly underſtood, the whole article might as well have been given up, ſince the only way we could prevent the *French* from retrieving that harbour, was, by keeping the town open to the land-ward. This may ſeem ſtrange to our negotiators, but it is true; for, ſhould they now open their harbour, and fortify it, we cannot prevent them by any land force, and I defy the whole *Britiſh* navy to do it by ſea. This was very well underſtood by thoſe who made

made the treaty of *Utrecht*; who rightly concluded, that this article would not be broke while the town lay open to an invaſion; on the deſtroying whereof, the works in the harbour might with facility be come at, and ruin'd, and which, by other means, is impracticable; as any man may ſee, who conſiders the ſituation of the town and harbour: So that I eſteem the 9th article of the treaty of *Utrecht* as hereby totally annulled; and am out of doubt, ſhall ſoon ſee the harbour of *Dunkirk* recover its priſtine glory. The negotiators, therefore, would have merited applauſe, if, inſtead of giving this point up in effect, they had given it up in fact, for a ſufficient ſum of money, to have made us as good an harbour in the *Downs*, by which *Dunkirk* would have been in ſome meaſure counterpoiſed.

By the 11th article of the commercial part of the treaty of *Utrecht*, it is concluded, "That the impoſition or tax of 50 *ſols Tournois* laid on *Britiſh* ſhips in *France* for every ton, ſhall wholly ceaſe: In like manner, the tax of 5 *ſhillings Sterling* laid on *French* ſhips in *Great Britain*, for every ton, ſhall ceaſe; *neither ſhall the ſame, or any the like impoſitions, be laid hereafter on the ſhips of the ſubjects on either ſide.*" What has been done about this article in the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle* does not appear, but is preſum'd to be given up, becauſe it is a fact, that the *French* levy this 50 *ſols Tournis per* ton on our ſhipping in *France*: And on its being complained of at our cuſtom-houſe, it was there wiſely anſwered, That they would exact the ſame duty on the *French* ſhipping in *England*; which is almoſt nothing to the purpoſe, as we have 20 ſhips go to *France*, to one *French* ſhip that comes to *England*; and, therefore, ſhall pay the *French* 5 *l.* for 5 *s.* But if we are not all mad, why is an article broke thro', that contributes ſo much to the ſupport and encouragement of our ſeamen and ſhipping, and that aims materially to counterbalance a trade, otherwiſe notoriouſly in our diſfavour? If the old treaty of commerce is to ſtand, why are the *French* permitted ſo to impoſe on us? If not, where is the new equivalent, or better treaty?

Obſervations of a French *Gentleman on the Temper of the* Engliſh.

NOTHING is ſo uncommon among the *Engliſh* as that ſweetneſs of temper, and chearfulneſs of humour, which are the charms of ſociety. They are great loſers for want of enjoyment: They would be much happier, if they were more ſocial. One may aſſert, without wronging them, that they know not how to enjoy life as well as the *French*. Might not this be a proof, that they are not ſo much philoſophers as they imagine? Philoſophy is nothing more than the art of making ourſelves happy, that is, of ſeeking pleaſure in regularity, and reconciling what we owe to ſociety with what we owe to ourſelves.

This chearfulneſs, which is a characteriſtick of our nation, in the eye of an *Engliſhman* paſſes almoſt for folly: But is their gloomineſs a greater mark of wiſdom? And folly againſt folly, is not the moſt chearful ſort the beſt? At leaſt, if our gaiety makes them ſad, they ought not to find it ſtrange, if their ſerioufneſs makes us laugh.

As this diſpoſition to joy is not familiar to them, and as they look on every thing as a fault which they do not find at home, the *Engliſh* who live among us are hurt by it. Several of their authors reproach us with it as a vice, or at leaſt as a ridicule.

Mr. *Addiſon* ſtiles us a *comick nation*. In my opinion, it is not acting the philoſopher on this point, to regard as a fault, the quality which contributes moſt to the pleaſures of ſociety,

ſociety, and happineſs of life. *Plato*, convinced that whatever makes men happier makes them better, adviſes to neglect nothing that may excite and convert into an early habit, this ſenſe of joy in children. *Seneca* places it in the firſt rank of good things. Certain it is, at leaſt, that gaiety may be a concomitant of all ſorts of virtues; but that there are ſome vices, with which it is incompatible.

As to him who laughs at every thing, and him who laughs at nothing, neither of them has ſound judgment: All the difference I find between them is, that the laſt is conſtantly the moſt unhappy. Thoſe who ſpeak againſt chearfulneſs, prove nothing elſe but that they were born melancholick, and that in their hearts they perhaps rather envy than condemn it.

The *Engliſh Spectator*, whoſe conſtant object was the good of mankind in general, and of his nation in particular, ſhould, according to his own principles, place chearfulneſs among the moſt deſirable qualities: Probably, he did not ſufficiently reflect, when he found fault with it ſo openly. To dreſs virtue in the robes of ſadneſs, as moſt men do, is robbing her of her real charms. Mr. *Addiſon* aſſerts, that gaiety is one of the greateſt obſtacles to the prudent conduct of women: But are thoſe of a melancholick temper, as the *Engliſh* women generally are, leſs ſubject to the foibles of love? I am acquainted with ſome doctors in this ſcience, to whoſe judgments I would more willingly refer than to his: And perhaps, in reality, perſons naturally of a gay temper are too eaſily taken off by different objects, to give themſelves up to all the exceſſes of this paſſion.

Mr. *Hobbes*, a celebrated philoſopher of his nation, maintains, that laughing proceeds from our pride alone. This is a paradox, if aſſerted of laughing in general: But all the world know very well, that this writer, though eſtimable in other reſpects, thought too ill of human nature. *Des Cartes* has with juſtice condemned thoſe principles and maxims, which ſuppoſe that all men are bad. To bring the cauſes which Mr. *Hobbes* aſſigns for laughing under ſuſpicion, it is ſufficient to remark, that proud people are commonly thoſe who laugh leaſt. Gravity is the inſeparable companion of pride. To ſay that a man is vain, becauſe the play of a kitten, or the buffooneries of a harlequin make him laugh, would be advancing a moſt abſurd propoſition: And this cannot be his meaning. We ſhould diſtinguiſh well between laughter inſpir'd by joy, and that which ariſes from mockery. The malicious ſneer is improperly called laughter. True it is, that pride is the father of this ſneer: But laughter has nothing, in its principle or effects, which deſerves condemnation. We find this amiable in others, and it is a happineſs to feel a diſpoſition towards it in ourſelves.

When I ſee an *Engliſhman* laugh, I fancy I ſee him hunting after joy, rather than having caught it; and this is more particularly remarkable in their women, whoſe temper is inclined to melancholy. A laugh leaves no more traces on their countenance, than a flaſh of lightning on the face of the heavens. The moſt laughing air is inſtantly ſucceeded by the moſt gloomy: One would be apt to think that their ſouls open with difficulty to joy, or at leaſt, that joy is not pleaſed with its habitation there.

In regard to fine raillery, it muſt be allowed, that it is not natural to the *Engliſh*; and therefore thoſe who endeavour at it make but an ill figure. Some of their authors have candidly confeſſed, that pleaſantry is quite foreign to their character; but according to the reaſon they give, they loſe nothing by this confeſſion: Biſhop

ſhop *Sprat* gives the following one: *The* Engliſh, ſays he, *have too much bravery to ſubmit to be derided, and too much virtue and honour to mock others.* Yet, when the caſe happens, (and I have ſeen ſome examples of it) the *Engliſhman*, who, for want of honour, takes the liberty of railing at another, and he whoſe courage cannot bear it, ſtrip both to their buff, and box it out till one of them ſays he has got enough. I have likewiſe read in ſome travels, that fiſts are the only arms the *Chineſe* uſe in their duels.

The following Advertiſement, which has been in all the Papers, being a Matter of publick Utility, we think it proper that it ſhould have a Place in our Magazine.

General-Poſt-Office, Dec. 17, 1748.

HIS majeſty's poſt-maſter-general, for the further improvement of correſpondence, having been pleaſed to order, that letters ſhall for the future be convey'd, by the poſt, ſix days in every week, inſtead of three days as at preſent, between *London* and *Chippingnorton*, *Eveſham*, *Worceſter*, *Bromeſgrove*, and *Birmingham*, with the intermediate places; and that thoſe letters, on the three additional poſt-days, ſhall be convey'd through *Oxford*: And likewiſe, that letters ſhall, for the future, be convey'd by the poſt, ſix days in every week, inſtead of three days as at preſent, between *London* and *Wells*, *Bridgwater*, *Taunton*, *Wellington*, *Tiverton* and *Exeter*; and that thoſe letters, on the three additional poſt-days, ſhall be convey'd through *Briſtol*.

And the poſt-maſter-general having alſo been pleaſed to order a new branch to be erected, between *Saliſbury* and *Axminſter*, thro' the towns of *Blandford*, *Dorcheſter*, *Bridport* and *Lyme*, by which means the correſpondence between *London* and thoſe places, together with the towns of *Weymouth*, *Wareham* and *Corfe-Caſtle*, and alſo their correſpondence with the trading towns in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*, as well as with *Bath* and *Briſtol*, will be conſiderably quicken'd and improv'd.

Publick notice is hereby given, That theſe ſeveral additional conveyances will commence upon *Monday*, the 26th of this inſtant, *December*; at which time the preſent ſtage between *Crewkerne* and *Bridport*, together with that between *Shaftſbury* and *Blandford*, will be diſcontinued.

And, whereas great numbers of letters have hitherto been privately collected and deliver'd, at the ſeveral towns and ſtages abovementioned, contrary to law, and to the great prejudice of the revenue of the poſt-office; all carriers, coachmen, watermen, wherrymen, diſperſers of country news-papers, and all other perſons whatſoever, hereafter detected in the illegal collecting or delivering of letters, will be proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity.

N. B. *The penalty is five pounds for every letter collected or deliver'd, contrary to law, and one hundred pounds for every week ſuch practice is continued.*

By command of the poſt-maſter-general,

GEORGE SHELVOCKE, Secretary.

Explanation of the STATIONERS ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1749.

THE plate repreſents the bleſſings of *Peace* in an emblematick manner, *viz.* The goddeſs *Cybele*, or the *Earth*, in her chariot drawn by lions, trampling on *Diſcord*, and the inſtruments of war: On one ſide of her, *Liberty*, with her cap and ſpear; on the other *Peace*, preſenting her olive branch, and reſtoring *Commerce*: *Minerva*, the goddeſs of wiſdom and learning, deſcending, and commanding *Prudence* to ſhut the door of the temple of *Janus*:

Janus: Bacchus, Ceres, and the *Muſes,* bring up the rear, denoting plenty and joy, the happy conſequences of peace.

On ſeeing the STATIONERS ALMANACK.

WHAT glorious viſion's this that charms my eyes? [guiſe!
The heav'nly powers array'd in human
How bold the figures! Truth and nature ſhine [divine.
Thro' the whole piece, and ſpeak the plan
How nice the touch, that life and vigour gives! [lives.
The hand engraves — and lo! the picture
See ſmiling *Peace,* — the *Olive Branch* behold,
And *Diſcord,* proſtrate, in confuſion roll'd.
Ingenious artiſt! whoſe ſurprizing ſkill
Can robe the gods! and men with wonder fill!

Explanation of the Picture *over the Kalendar in the* OXFORD ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1749.

THE building is an exact repreſentation of the front of *St. Mary Magdalen Hall.* Under it is a buſt of *William Wainfleet,* the founder, placed on a pedeſtal, bearing the hall arms.

The figure near the pedeſtal, on the right ſide of the founder, repreſents the right Hon. *Edward* earl of *Clarendon,* lord high chancellor of *England,* and chancellor of the univerſity of *Oxford.* Next to him is ſeen Dr. *Henry Wilkinſon,* formerly principal, holding in his hand a ſketch of the hall library, which was built at his expence, and by him furniſh'd with ſeveral antique medals, and a collection of choice books. Cloſe to this benefactor ſtands *Joſiah Pullen,* M. A. who was many years an uſeful member of this ſociety, acting in the capacities of vice-principal and tutor. The four perſonages facing the chancellor are Dr. *White,* Mr. *Meeke,* Dr. *Brunſel,* and Dr. *Lucy,* each of whom endowed this hall with exhibitions. The firſt preſents an inſtrument of his benefaction to the chancellor, and the other three have their reſpective donations in the rolls, which they hold in their hands.

In the ſide groupe, under the weſt part of the building, are the portraitures of Dr. *Longland* biſhop of *Lincoln,* Dr. *Henſhaw* biſhop of *Peterborough,* Dr. *Wilkins* biſhop of *Cheſter;* Sir *Robert Hyde* and Sir *Matthew Hale,* lords chief juſtices; and Dr. *Charlton,* phyſician to our late martyr'd ſovereign, king *Charles* I.

The groupe oppoſite to this comprehends *William Tindal,* M. A. known by the name of the *Engliſh apoſtle,* tranſlator of the new teſtament and pentateuch into our language, and martyr for the reform'd religion: *William Pemble,* M. A. a pious and learned divine and writer of the laſt century; Dr. *Pocock,* the great orientaliſt; Dr. *Plott,* the natural hiſtorian; and *Edward Leigh,* Eſq; author of the *Critica Sacra,* and of ſeveral other valuable pieces.

All the perſons abovementioned in the three ſeveral groupes, were formerly members of *St. Mary Magdalen Hall.*

The following Memorial of the Corſican *Malecontents was deliver'd by their Agent to the Plenipotentiaries at* Aix-la-Chapelle, *ſome Time before the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty.*

My Lords,

I HAVE the honour to preſent to your excellencies the prayers and tears of the *Corſicans.* I might prove, previous to all other diſcuſſions, that, with reſpect to them, the *Genoeſe* are uſurpers. *Philippini* and *Baronius* relate, That *Pipin,* king of *France,* gave the ſovereignty of this iſland to pope *Paſchal* and his ſucceſſors; that *Gregory* VII. *Honorius* III. *Boniface* VIII. *Benedict* II. *Clement* V. and *Eugenius* IV. exerciſed manifeſt acts of their ſovereignty over *Corſica,* inſomuch that the laſt named pontiff ſent over his commiſſaries,

commiſſaries, and ſolemnly declared the *Genoeſe* uſurpers and tyrants of that iſland. But, waving thoſe points, I come to the oppreſſion which *Genoa* has made us groan under.

We had amongſt us many lords, who judged without appeal in cauſes between their vaſſals, who ſet up their ſtandards, and confederated with the republick; who exerciſed the employments and dignities of their country, and, in ſhort, were in all reſpects on the ſame footing as the other nobles of *Italy*. But now the *Genoeſe* policy makes no diſtinction between *Corſican* nobles and plebeians; for near 170 years paſt they are both ſolemnly excluded as incapable of holding any poſts in their country, or even ſerving in the army. Our biſhopricks are all given away to *Genoeſe*, and our pariſh churches were in great danger of being filled up in the ſame manner.

But an evil yet more dreadful than all that I have recited, was the iniquity of the magiſtrates ſent over to us from *Genoa* every two years. Poor and ignorant to a moſt ſhameful degree, they knew but one thing, that is, that they might ſafely commit any manner of injuſtice towards the *Corſicans*, in order to amaſs riches. They ſold beforehand to the inhabitants, pardons for murders they were reſolved to commit. At the worſt, the puniſhment of a *Corſican* murderer was, to be ſent to *Genoa*, to ſerve there in the troops, and, after a certain term, he was carried back to his own country. The relations of the perſon murder'd, ſeeing the republick did not revenge ſuch crimes, would revenge it themſelves. There is no nation but what would be noted for the ſame crimes, if the puniſhment was nothing but a voyage, commonly attended with very little inconvenience, and frequently advantageous to the murderer.

Among other laws equally iniquitous and pernicious, we may rank thoſe whereby *Genoa* has deprived us of all foreign commerce, and cramp'd and clogg'd our inland trade a thouſand various ways; from whence follow'd what is to be naturally expected from ſuch regulations in any country: In ſhort, the *Corſicans* took a diſlike to labour and buſineſs, as they could not find a vent for their products and manufactures; and ſo would the moſt induſtrious people under the ſun, if they lay under the ſame reſtraints.

The moſt chriſtian king was inform'd of the origin of our calamities, when his army was in the heart of our country, and his majeſty endeavour'd to apply a remedy. We complained, that the *Corſicans* were excluded from all dignities in our iſland; the king was ſo good as to procure the biſhoprick of *Aleria* for a *Corſican*; and that we were deprived of this ſatisfaction, was entirely owing to the artful politicks of *Genoa*, which eluded the king's good-will and the pope's decrees. We made loud complaints of the clogs on our trade: Marſhal *Maillebois* rais'd its drooping head, and agriculture and the arts were ſeen to flouriſh under the protection of that general; and under him we alſo taſted the ſweets of a juſt and ſevere government. The lawleſs ſcum of the iſland atoned for their crimes on the gibbet and the wheel; and if any yet remain'd, they lay ſtill, waiting only for the departure of the *French*, in order to give full ſwing to their evil inclinations and deſigns.

But how little do the *Genoeſe* imitate the equity and benignity of *France!* They neither reverence nor reward any virtue; they puniſh no crimes, they acknowlege no ſervices, or, at the beſt, repay them with obſcure honours, or even with ſuch as are rather an injury and diſgrace; the fix'd deſign of the republick is, to weaken and impoveriſh our iſland, becauſe it is too rich, and too powerful,

erful, to yield tamely to the yoke of *Genoa*. We have, therefore, nothing to hope nor fear from ſuch imperious maſters.

I ſay, nothing to fear; for, in fact, the *Genoeſe* troops have an hundred times ſuffer'd themſelves to be diſarm'd and beaten by *Corſican* women, who had no other arms than ſtones. In *Nov.* 1745, their general ſtole away from *Baſtia* with his beſt troops, and fled to *Calvi*. The ſame man, in *Auguſt*, 1747, fled from *Terra-Nova* to *Caprara*. Not but that the *Genoeſe* have given many ſignal proofs of their bravery in the ſiege of their country: But they alone will never be able to reduce the *Corſicans*. Our countrymen, without arms and without a chief, began their firſt war: They, alſo, enter'd upon the ſecond and third war, under the ſame diſadvantages; and they will maintain, in like manner, a fourth, a fifth, and a ſixth war, if there be occaſion. In fine, it is certain, that, if the *Genoeſe* want to ſubdue the *Corſicans*, nothing will induce nor force the *Corſicans* to put on the yoke of the *Genoeſe*. It were, therefore, to be wiſhed for the republick of *Genoa*, that ſhe could be ſo far brought to liſten to reaſon, as to reſolve to part with the iſland of *Corſica*. This work, my lords, is worthy of the wiſdom of your excellencies; and in rendering the peace of *Europe* univerſal, it would render it ſolid and laſting.

The following are the Thoughts of the famous WILLIAM PENN, *upon* Government.

GOvernment has many ſhapes: But there is ſovereignty, tho' not freedom in all of them.

Rex and *Tyrannus* are very different characters: One rules his people by laws to which they conſent; the other, by his abſolute will and power. That is called *freedom*, this *tyranny*.

The firſt is endangered by the ambition of the popular, which ſhakes the conſtitution: The other by an ill adminiſtration, which hazards the tyrant and his family.

It is great wiſdom in princes of both ſorts not to ſtrain points too high with their people: For, whether the people have a right to oppoſe them or not, they are ever ſure to attempt it when things are carried too far, tho' the remedy oftentimes proves worſe than the diſeaſe.

Happy that king who is great by juſtice, and that people who are free by obedience.

Where the ruler is juſt, he may be ſtrict; elſe, it is two to one it turns upon him, and tho' he ſhould prevail he can be no gainer, where his people are the loſers.

Princes muſt not have paſſions in government, nor reſent beyond intereſt and religion.

Where example keeps pace with authority, power hardly fails to be obeyed, and magiſtrates to be honoured.

Let the people think they govern, and they will be governed. This cannot fail if thoſe they truſt, are truſted.

That prince that is juſt to them in great things, and humours them ſometimes in ſmall ones, is ſure to have and keep them from all the world.

For the people is the politick wife of the prince, that may be better managed by wiſdom, than ruled by force.

But where the magiſtrate is partial, and ſerves ill turns, he loſes his authority with the people, and gives the populace opportunity to gratify their ambition; and ſo lays a ſtumbling-block for his people to fall.

It is true, that where a ſubject is more popular than the prince, the prince is in danger: But it is as true, that it is his own fault; for nobody has the like means, intereſt, or reaſon, to be popular as he.

It

It is an unaccountable thing, that ſome princes incline rather to be feared than loved, when they ſee that fear does not oftener ſecure a prince againſt the diſſatisfaction of his people, than love makes a ſubject too many for ſuch a prince.

Certainly, ſervice upon inclination is like to go farther than obedience upon compulſion.

The *Romans* had a juſt ſenſe of this when they placed *Optimus* before *Maximus*, to their moſt illuſtrious captains and *Cæſars*.

Beſides, experience tells us, that goodneſs raiſes a nobler paſſion in the ſoul, and gives a better ſenſe of duty, than ſeverity.

What did *Pharaoh* get by increaſing the *Iſraelites* taſk? Ruin to himſelf in the end.

Kings chiefly in this ſhould imitate God: Their mercy ſhould be above all their works.

The difference between the prince and the peaſant is in this world: But a temper ought to be obſerved by him that has the advantage here, becauſe of the judgment in the next.

The end of every thing ſhould direct the means: Now, that of government being the good of the whole, nothing leſs ſhould be the aim of the prince.

As often as rulers endeavour to attain juſt ends by juſt mediums, they are ſure of a quiet and eaſy government; and as ſure of convulſions, where the nature of things are violated, and their order over-ruled.

It is certain, princes ought to have great allowances made them for faults in government, ſince they ſee by other peoples eyes, and hear by their ears. But miniſters of ſtate, their immediate confidents and inſtruments, have much to anſwer for, if, to gratify private paſſions, they miſguide the prince to do publick injury.

Miniſters of ſtate ſhould undertake their poſts at their peril. If princes over-rule, let them ſhew the law and humbly reſign: If fear, gain, or flattery prevail, let them anſwer it to the laſt.

The prince cannot be preſerved but where the miniſter is puniſhable: For people as well as princes will not endure *imperium in imperio*.

If miniſters are weak or ill men, and ſo ſpoil their places, it is the prince's fault that choſe them: But if their places ſpoil them, it is their own fault to be made worſe by them.

It is but juſt that thoſe that reign by their princes ſhould ſuffer for their princes: For it is a ſafe and neceſſary maxim, not to ſhift heads in government, while the hands are in being that ſhould anſwer for them.

And yet it were intolerable to be a miniſter of ſtate, if every body may be accuſer and judge.

Let therefore the falſe accuſer no more eſcape an exemplary puniſhment than the guilty miniſter.

For it profanes government to have the credit of leading men in it ſubject to vulgar cenſure, which is often ill grounded.

The ſafety of a prince therefore conſiſts in a well choſen council; and that only can be ſaid to be ſo, where the perſons that compoſe it are qualified for the buſineſs that comes before them.

Who would ſend to a taylor to make a lock, or to a ſmith to make a ſuit of cloaths?

Let there be merchants for trade, ſeamen for the admiralty, travellers for foreign affairs, ſome of the leading men of the country for home buſineſs, and common and civil lawyers to adviſe of loyalty and right; who ſhould always keep to the ſtrict rules of law.

Three things contribute much to ruin governments, looſeneſs, oppreſſion, and envy.

Where the reins of government are too ſlack, the manners of the people are corrupted; and that deſtroys induſtry, begets effeminacy, and provokes heaven againſt it.

Oppreſſion

Oppreſſion makes a poor country and a deſperate people, who always wait an opportunity to change.

He that ruleth over men muſt be juſt, ruling in the fear of God, ſaid an old and a wiſe king.

Envy diſturbs and diſtracts government, clogs the wheels, and perplexes the adminiſtration: And nothing contributes more to the diſorder, than a partial diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments in the ſovereign.

As it is not reaſonable that men ſhould be compelled to ſerve, ſo thoſe that have employments ſhould not be endured to leave them humorouſly.

Where the ſtate intends a man no affront, he ſhould not affront the ſtate.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 546.

In the Debate begun in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was, L. Icillus, *who ſpoke in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

ALTHO' I know that this was the day appointed for our going into a committee upon the bill now before us, yet I ſo little expected any oppoſition to the bill, or to any clauſe contained in it, that I gave myſelf very little trouble to examine it. Upon the firſt and ſecond reading, I conſidered it ſo far as to conclude in general, that it was a right and a neceſſary bill; and as I could not ſuggeſt to myſelf any material objection againſt it, I cannot pretend to be fully prepared for anſwering the objections now made; but they are, in my opinion, ſo ſuperficial, that without any deep learning, or previous conſideration, they may, I think, be fully anſwered.

What was the intention of the legiſlature, when the law was made in 1746, for preventing nonjuring miniſters to officiate in epiſcopal meetings in *Scotland*, we need not, I think, give ourſelves the trouble to inquire, becauſe there is a law ſuperior to all human laws, I mean the law of ſelf-preſervation, which will juſtify our agreeing to what is propoſed by the clauſe now under our conſideration. This law muſt ſurely be allowed to operate as ſtrongly upon an eſtabliſhed government as upon any private man; and as it is abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, to exclude *Jacobites* from being the teachers and leaders of the vulgar, it will be an excuſe for any ſeeming cruelty this clauſe may be attended with.

Some gentlemen may, perhaps, think, Sir, that the opinions of the vulgar and ignorant are not much to be regarded, and, that their way of thinking can be of no ſignification to a government eſtabliſhed by law, and ſupported by a regular army; but as the vulgar and ignorant in all countries compoſe the majority, and indeed the ſtrength of the people, experience muſt convince us, that thoſe opinions, which generally prevail among them, have always at laſt come to be the eſtabliſhed opinions of the country; therefore every government ought to take ſpecial care, that no opinions ſhall be propagated among the vulgar, which are inconſiſtent with its preſervation; and what has lately happened in a neighbouring country muſt confirm this obſerva-

tion. In the *United Provinces* their late government was eſtabliſhed by law, and eſtabliſhed upon the principles of liberty, executed by magiſtrates duly choſen and ſupported by a regular army. By degrees ſome opinions were propagated among the vulgar to the prejudice of their then form of government: Whether thoſe opinions were well founded, I ſhall not take upon me to determine; but as they happened to be confirmed by the misfortunes of the preſent war, their government was ſubverted, and a new form of government eſtabliſhed, by the mere ſtrength of the mob, and without their army's ſo much as attempting to interpoſe, tho' a great part of that army was compoſed of foreign mercenaries, who in all countries are more ready to execute the orders of the magiſtrate againſt an inſurrection of the people, than an army compoſed of natural-born ſubjects.

This remarkable and late event muſt, I ſay, Sir, convince us, how dangerous it is to ſuffer any opinions to be propagated among the vulgar, which are inconſiſtent with our preſent happy eſtabliſhment; and when we have this danger ſo full in our view, ſhall we be accuſed of cruelty, or a want of compaſſion, for taking the moſt effectual method to prevent thoſe from being the teachers and leaders of the vulgar and ignorant, who have been for many years inculcating ſuch opinions, and who will, probably, notwithſtanding the oaths they have taken, continue to inculcate ſuch opinions? In ſaying this, I know, I am liable to be accuſed of a want of charity, by thoſe who are not acquainted with the principles and practices of the epiſcopal party in *Scotland*; but when I inform them, that a majority of that party have been nonjurors ever ſince the revolution, and that all thoſe who have been made biſhops there ſince that time, have been choſen and conſecrated, not according to the method obſerved among the primitive chriſtians, but by virtue of a *Conge d'elire* ſollicited and obtained from the late king *James*, or preſent pretender, I hope this accuſation will vaniſh; for a man who ſubmits to receive holy orders from ſuch a biſhop, muſt be in his heart a *Jacobite*; and while in virtue of thoſe orders he continues to preach, he muſt look upon himſelf as obliged to propagate the principles of *Jacobitiſm* as far as the lenity of our laws will enable him to do; and tho' this cannot be done openly and in direct terms, yet the lenity of our law is ſuch, that even in their publick ſermons they may indirectly propagate ſuch principles, and upon any proſecution, the proof required by law is ſo difficult, that a man may privately inculcate ſuch principles, and continue the practice during his whole life, without ever once rendering himſelf liable to a conviction; ſo that the only courſe we can take for putting a ſtop to the propagation of ſuch principles, is to prevent thoſe who are tainted with them, from having an opportunity to gain a credit and an authority among the vulgar.

For this reaſon, Sir, if I had a ſufficient ground for believing, that in the year 1746, the intention of the legiſlature was, to give an opportunity, even to thoſe epiſcopal miniſters, who had received holy orders from the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*, to qualify themſelves according to law; and if I knew, that 600 inſtead of ſix ſuch miniſters had embraced that opportunity, I ſhould nevertheleſs be for agreeing to the clauſe now before us; but when a law expreſſed in ſuch general terms is agreed to, it is impoſſible to tell what was the intention of the legiſlature at the time the law was paſſed. Where a legiſlature conſiſts of a great number of members, ſome may have one intention, ſome another; but, I believe, very few, if any, had

had the intention now preſumed. For my own part, I can freely declare, I had no ſuch intention; nor could I have any ſuch intention, becauſe I was then and am ſtill of opinion, that no epiſcopal miniſter, who received holy orders from any of the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*, could intitle himſelf to continue to preach in any meeting-houſe in *Scotland*, by taking the oaths appointed by law, in purſuance of that act, becauſe by a clauſe in that act it is expreſly declared, That in caſe any letters of orders, other than ſuch as have been given by ſome biſhop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, ſhall be regiſtered, ſuch regiſtration ſhall be deemed null and void to all intents and purpoſes; but as the lawyers in *Scotland*, like the lawyers in other countries, often find out a meaning in the words of a law, which the lawgiver never intended, they found, that the nullifying part of this clauſe related to ſuch letters of orders only as ſhould be regiſtered after *Sept.* 1, following; tho' it is evident from the words of the clauſe, that it was intended to rectify the law of the 10th of queen *Anne*, by enacting, That from and after the ſaid *Sept.* 1, no letters of orders ſhould be deemed ſufficient, tho' granted by a proteſtant biſhop, unleſs he was a biſhop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*.

Thus, Sir, a doubt has been raiſed among the lawyers in *Scotland*, about the meaning of the act paſſed in 1746; and to remove that doubt, is the only deſign of the clauſe now under our conſideration. We are not by this clauſe to make any new regulation: We are only to explain and enforce a regulation paſſed two years ago, a regulation then agreed to without any oppoſition, and a regulation, which I think abſolutely neceſſary. Whether the letters of orders granted by a nonjuring biſhop in *Scotland* or *England*, be ſuch as may intitle the perſon ſo ordained to be a prieſt or deacon of the eſtabliſhed church in *England*, or the tolerated church of *Scotland*, upon his taking the oaths appointed by law, and without any new ordination, is a queſtion we are not now to determine; nor are we to determine whether, as members of this houſe, we have a right to determine ſuch a queſtion; but ſurely, we may determine whether ſuch a prieſt or deacon ſhall be allowed to exerciſe his function within his majeſty's dominions; and we ought, I think, to determine that he ſhall not.

This queſtion, 'tis true, Sir, was otherwiſe determined in the year 1712, by both houſes of parliament, when the law was paſſed for granting a toleration to thoſe of the epiſcopal communion in *Scotland*; but we all know the complexion of that parliament. We know that many of the members ſecretly approved, tho' they did not openly avow, the principles of the nonjurors; therefore we cannot wonder at their admitting a prieſt or deacon to exerciſe his function, notwithſtanding his having receiv'd orders from a nonjuring biſhop; but even that parliament could not be prevailed on to do ſo in direct and explicit terms, therefore the zealots of that party were forced to reſt ſatisfied with getting it enacted in general, that the toleration ſhould extend to all epiſcopal miniſters *ordained by proteſtant biſhops*, that ſhould take the oaths appointed by law, and pray for the queen and royal family. This, indeed, opened a door to all the epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland*, who had received orders from the nonjuring biſhops; but it ſoon appeared how little they deſerved the indulgence they met with, for not ſo much as one of them embraced the favour offered them, ſo that the *Engliſh* gentlemen who had got places in the exchequer, the cuſtoms, and the exciſe in *Scotland*, were forced to get a miniſter from *England*, to ſet up a meeting-houſe for them at *Edinburgh*.

I do not ſay this, Sir, with a deſign to raiſe any new reſentment againſt the epiſcopal party in *Scotland*; for tho' I am, and have always profeſſed myſelf a preſbyterian, I am for indulging that party as far as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety of our happy eſtabliſhment; and I know that moſt of the preſbyterians in *Scotland* are in this reſpect of the ſame ſentiments with me; therefore I muſt ſay, that it was not very charitable to ſuppoſe, that their connivance at the nonjuring epiſcopal meetings in *Scotland* was not owing to their good nature, but to a political conſideration, becauſe they could not have ſo much to fear from the nonjuring epiſcopal clergy, as they might ſoon have from an epiſcopal clergy, tolerated in *Scotland*, and qualified according to law. Sir, the preſbyterians in *Scotland* have nothing to fear from either: From the nonjuring epiſcopal clergy they have nothing to fear, as long as our preſent illuſtrious family remains upon the throne, and if any revolution, or what the *Jacobites* call a reſtoration, ſhould happen, they would be proud of being involved in the general ruin. From the qualified epiſcopal clergy they fear nothing, becauſe the preſbyterian clergy in *Scotland* have by their piety, humility, temperance, and diligent performance of their duty, ſo well ſecured to themſelves the reſpect as well as affections of the people, that their rivals can make but few converts; and the preſbyterian church government is ſo ſolemnly ſecured by the articles of union, that the epiſcopal clergy, tho' duly qualified, can never expect any partial favour from the government.

I ſhall admit, Sir, that at the time of the revolution, the epiſcopal party in *Scotland* were treated with a little too much ſeverity; but this we cannot be ſurpriſed at, when we conſider how cruelly the preſbyterians had been perſecuted for 20 years before; and yet they were ſo far from retaliating the perſecutions they had met with, that many of the epiſcopal miniſters were allowed to continue in poſſeſſion of their livings, and in the exerciſe of their functions, without requiring any thing more of them than taking the oath of allegiance to king *William* and queen *Mary*; and in the year 1695, an act of parliament was paſſed in *Scotland* for ſecuring to them this indulgence during their reſpective lives.

It cannot, therefore, be ſaid, Sir, that epiſcopacy met with no ſort of legal indulgence in *Scotland* till the 10th of the late queen; for many of thoſe epiſcopal miniſters were alive and in poſſeſſion of their livings at that time; and in other places, tho' epiſcopal meetings were not till then tolerated by law, yet great numbers of them were publickly kept, and connived at by the preſbyterian government in *Scotland*, which connivance could proceed from no motive but good-nature and chriſtian-like forgiveneſs; and from the ſame motive this connivance was continued after the toleration act was paſſed, otherwiſe the epiſcopal party in *Scotland* muſt have been without any meeting-houſe, or other publick place of worſhip, and, conſequently, muſt have ſuffered, inſtead of being benefited by the toleration granted them; for the clergy of that party in *Scotland* adhered ſo obſtinately to their nonjuring principles, that none of them would take the benefit of that act by taking the oaths, and praying for the queen and royal family, as therein directed.

I ſhall conclude, Sir, with ſtating the caſe plainly, and fairly, according to that light in which it appears to me. From the nonjuring clergymen nothing, to be ſure, could be expected but a propagation of the principles of *Jacobitiſm*, to the utmoſt of their power, and it has been found, that ſuch of them as qualified, eſpecially, thoſe who had been ordained

ordained by the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*, continued to propagate the ſame principles, notwithſtanding the oaths they had taken to the government. By this means two rebellions have been raiſed in *Scotland*, both which have been happily ſuppreſſed, but by both the government was brought to the brink of deſtruction. The danger and expence we were expoſed to by the firſt rebellion were, as one would have thought, ſufficient to have awakened our attention, and made us take a proper method for removing the cauſe which produced ſo fatal an effect; but it was neglected at that time, and no more thought of, till it again produced the ſame effect. This we, likewiſe, with great difficulty, got the better of, and then we began to think ſeriouſly how to prevent ſuch fatal effects for the future. Among other methods propoſed, one was, to make a new and a ſtrict law for ſhutting up all ſuch epiſcopal meetings in *Scotland* as were kept by nonjuring miniſters, or ſuch as had received their orders from any nonjuring biſhop; but as it was ſuppoſed, that ſeveral of the meeting-houſes in *Scotland* were kept by nonjuring miniſters, who had received their letters of orders from ſome of the biſhops of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, it was reſolved to give them a ſhort time to qualify, in order to intitle themſelves to continue in poſſeſſion of their meeting-houſes, and in the exerciſe of their functions.

Purſuant to this reſolution, Sir, a law paſſed in the ſeſſion of parliament 1745, 1746, by which it was enacted, That every perſon, who then was paſtor or miniſter of any epiſcopal congregation in *Scotland*, ſhould, and he was thereby required, on or before *Sept.* 1, 1746, to produce to the clerk of the juriſdiction within which his meeting-houſe was ſituated, a certificate from the proper officer, of his having taken the oaths appointed by law; in failure of which his meeting-houſe was directed to be ſhut up by the proper magiſtrate. And by another clauſe it was enacted, That if any perſon ſhould, from and after the ſaid firſt of *September*, preſume to enter upon, or exerciſe the function of a paſtor or miniſter of any epiſcopal meeting or congregation in *Scotland*, without having firſt cauſed his letters of orders to be regiſtered, or without having qualified himſelf by taking the oaths, or without having regiſtered his name and place of abode, together with the place where his meeting was to be held, and the certificate of his taking the oaths, ſuch perſon ſo offending and convicted thereof, ſhould ſuffer the puniſhments by the act preſcribed.

Both theſe clauſes you ſee, Sir, are general as to the letters of orders; but then by a following clauſe it is enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt of *September*, no letters of orders of any miniſter of an epiſcopal meeting in *Scotland*, ſhall be deemed ſufficient, or be admitted to be regiſtered, but ſuch as have been given by ſome biſhop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*; and that if any other ſhall be regiſtered, ſuch regiſtration ſhall be deemed void.

Now, Sir, I think, there is nothing more evident, than that the ſecond clauſe I have mentioned was deſigned as a reſtriction upon the firſt; and that the third, with regard to the letters of orders, was deſign'd as a reſtriction upon the ſecond. By the firſt clauſe, nothing more was required, than that the miniſter ſhould produce a certificate of his having taken the oaths, and, conſequently, if that clauſe were to be taken ſeparately, he might now continue to exerciſe the function of an epiſcopal miniſter, without regiſtering his letters of orders, or, indeed, without any orders at all; and if the ſecond clauſe were to be taken ſeparately from the third, a miniſter

or

or prieſt, who had received his letters of orders from a nonjuring biſhop, or even from a *Roman* catholick biſhop, might have regiſtered thoſe orders, and might now continue to exerciſe the function of an epiſcopal miniſter; but by taking theſe three clauſes together, it is evident, that beſide the certificate, the letters of orders likewiſe muſt be regiſtered, and thoſe letters of orders muſt be ſuch as were received from ſome biſhop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, all letters of orders from any other biſhop being by the ſaid third clauſe declared inſufficient; ſo that after the ſaid firſt of *September*, no epiſcopal miniſter could exerciſe his function in *Scotland* by virtue of ſuch letters of orders, tho' granted and regiſtered before that day.

This I think, Sir, is as plain as any meaning can be expreſſed by words; for if it had been intended, that this third clauſe ſhould relate only to ſuch orders as were to be granted and regiſtered after the ſaid *Sept.* 1, the clauſe would certainly have been made to run thus: That no letters of orders granted after the ſaid *Sept.* 1, to any paſtor or miniſter of an epiſcopal meeting or congregation in *Scotland*, ſhall be deemed ſufficient, or be admitted to be regiſtered, but ſuch as ſhall be given by ſome biſhop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*; and in caſe any letters of orders, other than ſuch as are before deſcribed, ſhall be regiſtered, ſuch regiſtration ſhall be deemed null and void to all intents and purpoſes.

However, Sir, ſome of the lawyers in *Scotland* inſiſted, that this clauſe related only to ſuch orders as were to be granted and regiſtered after the ſaid *Sept.* 1, and that before that day, letters of orders granted by any proteſtant biſhop, in the terms of the act of the 10th of queen *Anne*, and regiſtered in the terms of that act, or of this new act, ought to be held ſufficient for intitling the miniſter to continue the exerciſe of his function in his meeting-houſe duly entered according to this new law; and upon the faith of this opinion, it may be, for I am not certain, that ſome of the epiſcopal miniſters, who had received their letters of orders from the old nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*, did take the oaths, and regiſter their letters of orders, and their meeting-houſes, according to the directions of that act; but if they did ſo upon the faith of that wrong opinion, are we obliged to confirm what they have done, or to neglect explaining a doubt, which has ariſen about the meaning of a law now in force?

This, Sir, is all that is intended by the ſhort clauſe now under our conſideration, and I am ſurprized to find an objection now made, which might as reaſonably have been made in the year 1746, againſt the clauſe then paſſed, and now to be explained: Nay, an objection that might as reaſonably have been made in the year 1712, againſt that part of the law then paſſed, which confines the toleration of epiſcopacy in *Scotland* to ſuch epiſcopal miniſters only, as were or ſhould be ordained by proteſtant biſhops; for if the parliament have now not a right to determine, that no epiſcopal miniſter ſhall be allowed to exerciſe his function in *Scotland*, but ſuch as have received holy orders from ſome biſhop of the church of *England* or *Ireland*, ſurely the parliament had not then a right to determine, that no epiſcopal miniſter ſhould be allowed to exerciſe his function in *Scotland*, but ſuch as ſhould be ordained by a proteſtant biſhop; and as high-church principles were then ſo triumphant, I am perſuaded this clauſe would have been objected to at that time, if there had been the leaſt foundation for ſaying, that it was an incroachment upon the rights of the church.

As this clauſe, therefore, cannot be deemed any incroachment upon the

the rights of the church, and as it can be no incroachment upon any private right legally acquired, becauſe it is only an explanation of a former law; I hope, it will be left ſtanding a part of the bill now before us.

The next that ſtood up, was Q. Salonius Sarra, *who ſpoke to the following Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, began with telling us, he was not fully prepared for anſwering the objections made againſt this clauſe; but if he had not told us ſo, I am ſure, no one could have ſuppoſed that he was not, from what he has ſaid upon the ſubject; for he pick'd out and properly applied the very ſtrongeſt arguments that could poſſibly be advanced in ſupport of ſuch a cauſe; and, indeed, he has ſuch a fund of knowledge, and ſo quick a comprehenſion, that he can ſeldom ſtand in need of much preparation for enabling him to ſpeak upon any ſubject. For this reaſon it is always with the greateſt caution, that I preſume to differ from him in any ſentiment, and it is never without concern that I riſe up to ſpeak, when I find I have him for an antagoniſt; but I muſt ſay, that upon this occaſion I riſe up with leſs concern than ever I did upon any former; becauſe I believe, that what he has ſaid in the preſent debate, proceeds rather from the prejudices of his education, than from any error in his judgment; and nothing, I think, ever afforded a clearer proof of the ſtrength of ſuch prejudices, than to hear a gentleman of his learning, experience, and capacity, declare himſelf a preſbyterian.

Whatever the Hon. gentleman may think, Sir, I ſhall always be of opinion, that when we are to paſs any bill, or any clauſe, for amending, explaining, or altering a former law, it is worth while, and even neceſſary, to conſider what was the intention of the legiſlature when the law was paſſed, becauſe from that intention, as well as from the effects it has produced, we are to judge, whether the law ought to be amended, explained, or altered, enforced, or repealed; and I was ſurprized to hear a gentleman ſo well verſed in the laws of nature and nations, pretend, that ſelf-preſervation can ever be an excuſe for cruelty or injuſtice. In private life, no man can for ſelf-preſervation kill another man, or deprive him of his property, unleſs that other has been firſt guilty of ſome violence or injuſtice; and in publick life, it is not lawful or right, even for the immediate preſervation of ſociety, to take away the life, or to take away, without compenſation, the property of any particular member of the ſociety, unleſs that member has deſerved it by ſome failure in his duty towards the ſociety; therefore, if by the clauſe now before us, the life of any private man is to be expoſed, or his property taken from him, without compenſation, we muſt inquire, whether he has deſerved this treatment by any crime, or any failure in his duty towards the ſociety; for if he has not, we ſhall be guilty of an act of injuſtice, which no danger, real or imaginary, to which the kingdom may be expoſed, can excuſe; and that this is the caſe, with reſpect to the clauſe now under conſideration, I ſhall, before I ſit down, make manifeſt.

But what is this mighty danger, to which the kingdom may be expoſed? Sir, I ſhall admit, that the government ought to take all poſſible care to prevent the propagating of any opinions among the vulgar, that are inconſiſtent with our preſent happy eſtabliſhment; but the opinions or principles of *Jacobitiſm* can never be propagated in publick ſermons, or by thoſe miniſters who have taken

the oaths to the government. In publick ſermons, we know, that it is impoſſible to recommend or inculcate ſuch principles, becauſe it would render the preacher liable to a conviction of high-treaſon, or, at leaſt, miſpriſion of treaſon; and in private diſcourſes, or lectures, ſuch principles can never be recommended, with effect, by any miniſter who has taken the oaths to the preſent government, becauſe of their being directly contrary to the oaths he has taken, and conſequently would expoſe him to the contempt of every man that heard him. A layman may, perhaps, profeſs ſuch principles, after taking the oaths to the government, and may plead, as an excuſe, his having been obliged to take ſuch oaths for the ſupport of himſelf and family; but in a miniſter of the goſpel of Chriſt, who by the goſpel he preaches, and the example of its Divine Author, is obliged to ſacrifice his life for the ſake of truth, no ſuch excuſe can ever be admitted; therefore, every ſuch miniſter that takes the oaths to the government, muſt pretend, at leaſt, that he does ſo from a conviction of mind; and all his future behaviour muſt be conform to that conviction, whether real, or pretended, if he intends to gain any credit or authority among the people to whom he preaches, or with whom he converſes.

I am therefore fully convinced, that neither of the late rebellions in *Scotland* was, in the leaſt, owing to the publick ſermons, or private converſation, of thoſe epiſcopal miniſters, who had taken the oaths to the government; but I am very far from thinking, that both the late rebellions were not, in a great meaſure, owing to the influence of the nonjuring clergy in that country, whoſe meeting-houſes have for many years been generally connived at by the preſbyterian government there. Theſe clergymen, Sir, by the purity of their religious doctrines, by their learning, by the decency of their behaviour, and chiefly by their ſufferings, recommended themſelves to the affection and eſteem of all ranks of people; and, by their example, as well as by their private lectures, they recommended with great power thoſe political principles they profeſſed, and for which they ſuffered. Theſe are the men, whom we ought to gain over by mild uſage, if poſſible; and the more of them we gain over, the more ſtrength we ſhall add to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, the more we ſhall weaken the cauſe of the pretender.

I ſhall admit, Sir, that as to ſuch of them as cannot be gained over, we ought to put a ſtop to their being allowed to officiate publickly in any meeting-houſe, or congregation; for tho' I ſhall always be an advocate for liberty of conſcience, and an indulgence to thoſe who differ from the eſtabliſhed church in doctrines purely religious, yet, I think, no government ought to tolerate a ſect who mix politicks with religion, and propagate doctrines ſubverſive of the ſtate, under which they live and are protected. I ſay, I think, we ought not to allow the preachers of ſuch a ſect to exerciſe their function in a publick manner; but at the ſame time I muſt inſiſt upon its being imprudent, as well as cruel, ever to ſhut the door againſt their converſion. Such a ſtep I muſt call perſecution: It will be conſidered as ſuch by all unbiaſſed men who hear of it; and it will tend more towards propagating their political religious opinions among the vulgar, than the moſt extenſive toleration you can grant them.

With regard to political opinions, Sir, they may be broached by ſpeculatiſts, but by ſpeculation they can never be eſtabliſhed. It is by practice only they can be eſtabliſhed, and a political opinion has often been eſtabliſhed by the male-practices of thoſe who held the contrary opinion.

This

This it was that brought about the late revolution in *Holland*, as well as it has done ſeveral former revolutions in that country. The queſtion, whether it was beſt for that country to be governed by a ſtadtholder, or by a ſet of republican magiſtrates, has been bandied about among the ſpeculative politicians there, ever ſince the death of king *William*; but never produced any effect, till the bad conduct, to call it no worſe, of their republican magiſtrates, univerſally propagated, and at laſt eſtabliſhed the contrary opinion; and I muſt recommend it to thoſe who are now, or may hereafter be, the ſupporters of our preſent eſtabliſhment, to take ſuch care of their conduct as never to give an advantage to the principles of *Jacobitiſm*; for while they do this, they have nothing to fear from any preachers or ſpeculative politicians; and if the church party in *Scotland* had ever ſince the revolution been as prudently treated as the diſſenters in *England*, we ſhould never, perhaps, have heard of a rebellion in that country.

For this reaſon, Sir, I am for treating all parties there with the utmoſt lenity and mildneſs; and as to thoſe who have been unfortunately bred up in the principles of *Jacobitiſm*, whether clergymen or laymen, I am ſo far from ſhutting the door againſt their converſion, that I ſhall always be for giving them an opportunity to come in. This was the intention of the law paſſed in 1712, and this I ſtill take to have been the intention of the law paſſed in 1746, notwithſtanding, the meaning put upon it by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt. The firſt clauſe mentioned by him, was, I believe, deſigned as an invitation, and to give an opportunity to all the epiſcopal clergy in *Scotland*, then poſſeſſed of any meeting-houſe, to come in and take the oaths, before the 1ſt of *September* then next; and the 2d and 3d clauſe mentioned by him were, I think, deſigned to affect only ſuch epiſcopal miniſters as ſhould afterwards receive holy orders, and ſet up meeting-houſes in *Scotland*.

That this was the deſign, Sir, will appear, by conſidering the clauſes or ſections of this act ſeparately and diſtinctly: By the firſt, it was enacted, That the ſheriffs and other magiſtrates of the ſeveral juriſdictions in *Scotland*, ſhould, on or before the 1ſt of *November*, 1746, cauſe a liſt or regiſter to be made of the ſeveral epiſcopal meeting-houſes within their reſpective juriſdictions. By the ſecond it was enacted, That every perſon who then was a miniſter of any epiſcopal congregation in *Scotland*, ſhould on or before the 1ſt of *September* then next, produce to the clerk of the juriſdiction, where his meeting-houſe was ſituated, a certificate of his having taken the oaths, of which certificate the clerk was, thereby, obliged to make an entry in the ſaid regiſter, and that entry was to expreſs the name of the miniſter, and the ſituation of his meeting-houſe; and of this entry he was to deliver two copies to the miniſter, one of which was to be fixed on the outſide of his meeting-houſe, and the other in the moſt conſpicuous place within the ſame. By the third it was enacted, That every ſuch miniſter ſhall pray for the king by name, and for all the royal family. By the fourth, The ſheriffs and other magiſtrates were required and obliged, immediately after the ſaid 1ſt of *November*, to ſhut up all the meeting-houſes within their reſpective juriſdictions, whereof the miniſter had not complied with what was preſcribed in the two former ſections. By the fifth, it was enacted, That if any perſon ſhould, from and after *Sept.* 1, preſume to enter upon, or exerciſe the function of a miniſter of an eſpicopal congregation in *Scotland*, without firſt regiſtering his letters of orders, his name, and place of abode, the ſituation of his meeting-

ing-houſe, and the certificate of his having taken the oaths; or ſhould officiate as ſuch without praying for his majeſty by name, and all the royal family, he ſhould be liable to the puniſhments therein preſcribed. And by the ninth ſection of the ſaid law, it was enacted, That from and after the ſaid *Sept.* 1, no letters of orders ſhould be deemed ſufficient, or be admitted to be regiſtered, but ſuch as had been given by ſome biſhop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*; and in caſe any other ſhould be regiſtered, ſuch regiſtration ſhould be deemed null and void to all intents and purpoſes.

Theſe, Sir, are all the ſections of that act I have occaſion to take particular notice of; and from theſe it ſeems to me evident, that the intention of the legiſlature was to give an opportunity to all the nonjuring epiſcopal miniſters then poſſeſſed of any meeting-houſe in *Scotland*, to come in and take the oaths, on or before *Sept.* 1, without being obliged to regiſter their letters of orders; and conſequently, that the ſaid fifth and ninth clauſes were intended to relate only to ſuch as ſhould after that day enter upon, or begin to exerciſe the function of an epiſcopal miniſter; for otherwiſe the ſecond and third clauſes would have been quite unneceſſary; becauſe the fifth followed by the fourth would have been fully ſufficient for all that was intended; and the reaſon for making a difference, with regard to the regiſtration of the letters of orders, between the epiſcopal miniſters then exerciſing the function, and thoſe who ſhould afterwards enter upon the exerciſe thereof in *Scotland*, was, becauſe no doubt could be made of the former's having proper letters of orders, otherwiſe they would not have been admitted or acknowledged as ſuch by the other epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland*; whereas, with regard to the latter, a doubt might be made, and therefore, it was neceſſary their letters of orders ſhould be regiſtered.

And farther, Sir, I muſt ſuppoſe, that if the fifth ſection had been meant to relate to thoſe nonjuring clergymen who ſhould take the oaths in purſuance of the ſecond ſection, it would have been expreſſed thus, That no perſon ſhall enter upon, or *continue to* exerciſe the function of a miniſter—And if the ninth ſection had been meant to have a retroſpect, and to exclude all epiſcopal miniſters from the exerciſe of their function, who had not their letters of orders from ſome biſhop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*, notwithſtanding their having qualified in purſuance of the tenth of queen *Anne*, or of the ſecond ſection of the act, it would have been expreſſed thus: And in caſe any other letters of orders *have been*, or ſhall be regiſtered——becauſe there might have been, before *Sept.* 1, ſeveral letters of orders regiſtered in purſuance of this act, or in purſuance of the act of the tenth of queen *Anne*; and if before that day any letters of orders had been preſented to be regiſtered, I do not ſee how the clerk of any juriſdiction in *Scotland* could have refuſed entering them, on account of their not having been given by ſome biſhop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*.

I ſhall moſt readily grant, Sir, that both theſe ſections might have been more clearly expreſſed; but when two meanings may be put upon a law, by one of which the law muſt be deemed cruel and unjuſt, and by the other humane and compaſſionate, according to one of the moſt undoubted rules of interpretation, we are to chuſe to put the latter meaning upon the words of it. Now ſuppoſe there are ſeveral epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland*, who had their letters of orders from the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*, who took the oaths, and regiſtered their letters of orders, ſeveral years ſince, in purſuance of the act of the tenth of queen *Anne*; and who, in conſe-

quence thereof, have been ever ſince in poſſeſſion of a meeting-houſe in *Scotland*, would it not be unjuſt, would it not be cruel, to diſpoſſeſs them of their meeting-houſe, and much more to ſubject them to the penalties of this law, ſhould they ever hereafter exerciſe their function in any part of *Scotland*? Yet this muſt be the conſequence, if we adopt the meaning put upon this law by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and will be the conſequence, if we agree to the explanatory clauſe now under our conſideration.

To ſay, Sir, that no private property can be affected, becauſe the clauſe now before us is only an explanation of a former law, is ſuch an inference as can never be admitted by any ſound lawyer; for when a law is expreſſed in dark and doubtful terms, the lawyers, or judges, certainly will, and they ought to interpret it in ſuch a manner as not to injure any innocent man; but when you come by a future law to explain thoſe dark and doubtful terms, you may injure a private man, and may expreſs your new law ſo clearly, as to leave no room for the lawyers, or judges, to prevent that injury by any interpretation; which will be the caſe at preſent, if you agree to the clauſe now before us; for I muſt inſiſt upon it, that all the epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland*, who were ordained by the nonjuring biſhops there, and ſet up meeting-houſes in purſuance of the act of the tenth of queen *Anne*, or who took the oaths, and thereby eſtabliſhed themſelves in their meeting-houſes, according to the directions contained in the ſecond clauſe of the late act in 1746: I ſay, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that ſuch epiſcopal miniſters have as good a right to their meeting houſes, and to exerciſe their function in thoſe meeting-houſes, as any man has to his eſtate; but ſuppoſing this were a diſputable point, ſurely you are not to determine a point of private property, by an explanatory clauſe in a future law. By our conſtitution all ſuch diſputes are to be determined by the judges, according to the laws in being at the time the diſpute happened: From theſe judges the diſpute may come before you by way of appeal; but then you determine it in your judicative, not in your legiſlative capacity, and you have the advantage of having all parties before you, and of hearing them in their own defence.

After having ſo clearly laid before you the injuſtice of the clauſe now under conſideration, I think, Sir, I need not inquire how many are to ſuffer by it; for the injuſtice is the ſame, if but ſix are to ſuffer, as it would be, were there 600. I was very ſorry to hear that ſo few had embraced the favour offered them by the act of 1746; but I muſt ſuppoſe, that one reaſon of there being ſo few, was, the ſhortneſs of the time they had to conſider of it; for the bill did not receive the royal aſſent till *Auguſt* 12, 1746; ſo that the time allowed, was probably expired before many of the epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland* heard of it, or, at leaſt, before they could have time to comply with the terms required; and another reaſon was the doubt that moſt of them were under, whether they could receive any benefit by taking the oaths, becauſe of their having had their letters of orders from the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland*. Which two reaſons are ſo ſtrong, that we ſhould rather be ſurpriſed, that any of them embraced the opportunity offered, than that ſo few did; and this, I think, ought to be a prevailing motive with us, to give them a new opportunity, and to explain the fifth and ninth ſections of the former bill, ſo as to include thoſe letters of orders only, that were, or ſhould, be granted after *Sept.* 1, 1746.

But, Sir, I muſt upon this occaſion declare my opinion, that we

ought not at all to require, that a minister's letters of orders should be registered in the court books of any civil judicature whatsoever; and much less ought we to declare all orders insufficient, except those granted by some bishops of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland:* Gentlemen may shew their ingenuity, by reasoning upon this point; but nothing can persuade me, that this is not a sort of incroachment upon one of the most essential rights of the church, which is that of judging what is necessary for giving a man an authority to preach the gospel of Christ, and administer the most holy sacraments of our religion; and from determining who shall not have such an authority, it is but a very short step to the determining who shall: Such regulations may be confirmed by act of parliament, but, like the other canons of our church, they ought to take their rise somewhere else. I shall grant, that this objection might, and ought to have been made against the act of the 10th of queen *Anne*; but probably those who ought to have made it at that time, were afraid of having that bill thrown out, and therefore they were willing to wave making this objection, rather than risk losing a bill, which was so necessary for the relief of their suffering brethren in *Scotland*; and in 1746, the rebellion had so warmed our zeal against the nonjuring clergy in *Scotland*, that it would, at that time, have been in vain to have made any such objection: We could then have expected nothing but that of having such a material question determined in the most solemn manner against us; but now we are a little more cool, it is to be hoped, that for the sake of securing the Protestant succession, we shall not give a wound to that church, which is the chief barrier of the Protestant religion.

This, Sir, is, I think, an unanswerable objection against our requiring, that an episcopal minister's letters of orders should be registered in the court books of any civil judicature, and much more against our declaring all letters of orders insufficient, except those granted by some minister of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*; but against this last there is a yet stronger objection; for it is almost the same with declaring, that no episcopal church shall be so much as tolerated in *Scotland*; because it will be impossible to supply that church with ministers, if no letters of orders be allowed to be sufficient, but such as are granted by some bishop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*. If we consider, Sir, what a long and expensive journey it is from the northern parts of *Scotland*, to the nearest part either of *England*, or *Ireland*; and if we consider what a small income any minister can expect by keeping a meeting-house in any part of that kingdom, we must conclude, that no man, who is willing to content himself with such a small income, will ever be able to bear the expence of making two such long journies, in order to get himself ordained. This is loading them with a much heavier burden than that of first-fruits and tenths in *England*, and is far from being so charitable as the act of the fifth of queen *Anne*, which discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths, all benefices, with cure of souls, not exceeding the clear yearly value of 50*l.* improved valuation.

But, Sir, supposing a poor man, enabled by charity, to make such journies, when he is come as far as *Carlisle*, or *Durham*, how shall he expect to get himself ordained: Our bishops are, by the canons, laid under many restrictions with respect to the granting of orders, one of which is, that no bishop shall ordain any person who is not of his own diocese, without letters dimissory from the bishop of whose diocese he is; and such letters it is impossible for

for any man in *Scotland* to obtain. Another reſtriction is, that the biſhop is not to ordain any man without a title, that is, ſome place where he is to preach, and by which he may ſupport himſelf, of which he muſt exhibit to the biſhop a certificate; and if a biſhop ordains any man without ſuch a certificate, he is obliged to maintain him, till he get him preferred to ſome eccleſiaſtical living. There are ſeveral other reſtrictions, Sir, by our canons; and by a much higher authority, by the authority of the Apoſtle *Paul*, biſhops are injoined not to lay their hands raſhly upon any man *. How then can any man from the north of *Scotland* expect to be ordained by an *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* biſhop, when he cannot obtain letters dimiſſory, or a certificate of his having a title, or a teſtimonial of his good life and converſation, from any perſon known to, or that can be credited by the biſhop? And if he can ſurmount all theſe difficulties, unleſs he can obtain a diſpenſation from the biſhop, he muſt go home again after obtaining deacon's orders, and after a year muſt make another ſuch journey for obtaining the orders of prieſthood.

In ſhort, Sir, there are ſo many difficulties, that I muſt ſuppoſe this clauſe to have been ſuggeſted by ſome preſbyterian, or ſome enemy to the church of *England*; and therefore, I hope, that next ſeſſion ſomething will be thought of for ſupplying the epiſcopal church in *Scotland* with qualified biſhops, as well as miniſters. In the mean time, I ſhall be againſt any thing that will deprive the church there of any of the qualified epiſcopal miniſters they now have, and ſhall therefore be againſt the clauſe now under our conſideration.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our* MAGAZINE *for* January 1749.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Norwich, Dec. 28, 1748.

SIR,

AS you have not, ever ſince your *Magazine* for the month of *March*, 1747, given us the characters aſſumed by the ſpeakers in your POLITICAL CLUB, it has occaſioned ſeveral diſputes in a club which I belong to in this city. It is alledged by ſome, that the gentlemen have given over aſſuming any characters; and by others it is ſaid, that, for ſome particular reaſon, unknown to us, you have refuſed publiſhing the characters aſſumed. By one or other of theſe means we are left entirely to conjecture; but hope you will take ſome method to let us know, whether our conjectures are right. As to the names of the ſpeakers publiſhed by you before that time, all of us conclude, that they ſpeak in the ſame characters they formerly aſſumed; but as to thoſe names of ſpeakers, we never before heard of, we are very much divided.

However, even as to theſe, we have ventured to make our conjectures; and we generally ſuppoſe, that the ſeveral new ſpeakers did aſſume the characters as in the following liſt.

Speakers names.	Characters aſſumed.
C. Numiſius, arm. — —	*R——t N—g—t*, Eſq;
Jubellius Taurea, arm. —	*S——n T——re J——n*, Eſq;
T. Genucius, arm. —	*R——d G—v—le*, Eſq;
L. Stertinius — —	Sir *W——m S——pe.*
T. Potitius, arm. — —	*T——s P—t—r*, Eſq;
Cn. Genucius, arm. —	*G——ge G—v—le*, Eſq;

Speakers

* 1 *Tim.* v, 22.

Speakers names.		Characters assumed.
C. Livius Salinator,	—	D——r *L*——*e*.
Decius Magius, arm.	—	*S*——*l M*——*n*, Esq;
T. Veturius Geminus, arm.	—	*J*——*s W*——*t*, Esq;
A. Bæculonius, arm.	—	*W*——*m B*—*k*—*d*, Esq;

These are our conjectures, and your letting us know whether we are right, would very much oblige our whole club; but whether you are to do this in a publick manner, or by a private letter directed to me, we must leave to your discretion.

I am, SIR,

Your constant reader,

And very humble servant,

C—— T——.

All we can say in answer to the above letter is, that we do not know whether the speakers in the POLITICAL CLUB now assume any character; but if they do, their secretary sends us no account of it. If he ever does, we shall regularly communicate it to the publick; and till then, we hope our readers will rest satisfied with having the debate, as that of knowing the speaker, or the character he assumes, is rather a matter of *mere* curiosity, than of any real use.

An ODE *on the* NATIVITY *of the* MESSIAH.

WHEN man had disobey'd his Lord,
Vindictive *Justice* drew the sword;
" The rebel and his race shall die:"
He spake——and thunder burst the sky.
Lo, *Jesus* pardoning grace displays,
Nor thunders roll, nor lightnings blaze.
Jesus the *Saviour* stands confest,
In rays of mildest glories drest.
As round him press th' angelic croud,
Mercy and *truth* he calls aloud.
The smiling cherubs wing'd to view,
Their pinions sounded as they flew.
" The favourites of the *Throne* arise,
" Bear the strange tidings thro' the skies;
" Say, man th' apostate rebel lives;
" Say, *Jesus* bleeds, and heaven forgives.
" In pity to the fallen race,
" I'll take their nature and their place.
" I'll bleed, their pardon to procure;
" I'll die, to make that pardon sure."

Jesus now leaves his blest abode;
A Virgin's womb receives the *God*:
When the tenth moon had wan'd on earth;
A *Virgin*'s womb disclos'd the birth.
Now praise employs the heavenly throng,
Their golden harps repeat the song,
And angels waft th' immortal strains
To humble *Bethl'em*'s happy plains.
While there the guardians of the sheep,
By night their faithful vigils keep,
Celestial notes their ears delight,
And floods of glory drown their sight.
When *Gabriel* thus—" Exult, ye swains,
" *Jesus*, your own *Messiah*, reigns.
" Arise, the royal babe behold,
" *Jesus*, by antient bards foretold.
" To *David*'s town direct your way,
" And shout, *Salvation*'s born to day:
" There in a manger's mean disguise,
" You'll find the *Fav'rite* of the skies."
What joy salvation's sound imparts,
You best can tell, ye guiltless hearts!
Whom no vain science led astray,
Nor taught to scorn salvation's way.
What! tho' the monarchs of the earth
Proudly disclaim this wondrous birth!
Tho' purple spurns salvation's voice!
Know, heaven applauds your wiser choice.
Should pride dispute the sacred truths,
Maintain, your ground, ye chosen youths.
Brave the stern tyrant's lifted rod,
Nor blush to own a *dying God*.
Oh! be this wiser choice my own!
Bear me, some seraph, to his throne;
Where the rapt soul dissolves away
In visions of *eternal day*.

As the following MIDNIGHT HYMN *may be an* agreeable *and* useful *amusement, in the* wakeful *Hours of the* NIGHT, *to such of our Readers as shall think fit to commit it to Memory; we hope we shall* oblige *them, by giving it a Place in our* Magazine.

TO thee, all-glorious, ever-blessed Pow'r,
I consecrate this solemn *midnight* hour.—
While darkness robes in shades the spangl'd sky, [lie;
And all things hush'd in peaceful slumbers
Unweary'd, let me praise thy holy name:
Each thought with rising gratitude inflame,
For the rich mercies which thy hands impart,
Health to my limbs, and comfort to my heart.

Should

Should the ſcene change, and pain extort my ſighs,
Then ſee my fears, and liſten to my * cries:
Then let my ſoul by ſome bleſt foretaſte know
Her *ſure* deliv'rance from eternal woe.
Arm'd with ſo bright a hope, no more I'll fear [near:
To view the dreadful hour of death draw
But my *faith* ſtrength'ning, as my *life* decays, [praiſe.
My dying breath ſhall mount to heav'n in
Oh! may my *pray'rs* before thy throne
An humble, but accepted ſacrifice! [ariſe,
Bid kindly ſleep my weary eye-lids cloſe,
And chear my body with a ſoft repoſe.
Their downy wings may guardian † angels ſpread,
And from *all* dangers ſcreen my helpleſs head:
May of thy pow'rful *light* ſome gracious beams [‖ dreams.
Shine on ‡ my ſoul;—and influence my

On the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

BLESS'D be the man who form'd the generous thought, [plan.
Whoſe brooding care and wide-extended
With wings outſpread, to millions yet unborn,
The kind, the fatherly protection yields.
Here, ſnatch'd from hunger, want, and pain, and death, [therers,
From the dread haunts of thieves and mur-
The ſmiling innocents, with playful eye,
Their little footſteps turn, in vital air
Rejoicing, and at every turn inhale
New life, and health, and ſtrength, and joy ſincere.
Hail, ſacred houſe of refuge! at thy door
A ſweet aſylum th' expos'd orphan gains,
And to the winds his tears and ſorrow gives:
Happy to be ſo loſt, as here to find
Plenty unſtain'd with luxury or pomp,
From turbulence and foul diſorder free,
From riot and ill-manag'd merriment:
Of affectation void, and delicacies,
Falſely ſo call'd. Here, nor the crowded boards
Depreſs to earth the particles divine;
Nor poiſons ſtrong the baleful paſſions ſtir
Within of hatred, luſt or envy, pride
Or avarice; but univerſal health,
Alike in body and mind, reigns undiſturb'd.
Hence future ages, with delight, may ſee
New * *Drakes* and *Raleighs* riſe, to ſcourge our foes;
Nor ſhall we not our own *Columbus* rear,
Who ſhall o'er diſtant climes and unknown ſeas,
The *Britiſh* empire ſpread, the kindly pow'r
Of liberty, and ev'ry godlike art, [kind.
Whereby to ſave, and feed, and bleſs man-
Nor hardy leſs, tho' in leſs wandr'ing form, [bare,
The ſons of * peace their ſinewy arms ſhall
Strain their tough nerves, and with inceſſant toil, [plough
The goad or threſher's flail, or ſacred
Uphold, while o'er the rich deep-furrow'd land
Rough induſtry ſits ſmiling on the plain,
And joyful harveſts crown the circling year.
Of ſofter mould (tho' not to ſoftneſs bred,
Or idleneſs) the female * infants tread
Th' unſpotted pavement, and with glad-ſome hearts [cares
Imbibe their home-ſpun ſkill, and little
Domeſtick nam'd: Not therefore uſeleſs found, [pleaſe,
Or mean; which all around, intent to
Miniſter food and health, and heart-felt quiet, [to know
With thrift and labour earn'd; theſe arts
Is woman's happieſt knowledge and her praiſe.
Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent † of good,
From thee this current of benevolence,
Father of men and angels, ceaſeleſs flows:
In thee we live and move, from thee alone
Receive our being; and to thee return
With hymns of praiſe, and love, and gratitude. [the work
Mean while, ye generous *Britons!* aid
Divine, and with unſparing hand pour forth
What not pour'd forth is uſeleſs all, and nought [up
But heaps of ſordid ore; like muck, pent
In narrow limits, ſerves no end; but ſpread
O'er the kind teeming earth, it riſes freſh
In yellow harveſts, or in choiceſt fruits;
And fills the world with plenty, peace, and joy.

The

* Pſalm cii. 1. † Heb. i. 14. ‡ 2 Cor. iv. 4, 6.

‖ *Influence my dreams*; at leaſt ſo far as to drive away all *terror* from them, that I may ſleep *undiſturbed*—See *Job* vii. 14.—Thus I chuſe to qualify the phraſe, *ſanctify my dreams*, which I find in my author—tho' a ſentiment very agreeable to that of the celebrated biſhop *Hall*, (to whom I refer the *curious*) in his ſermons and diſcourſes, Vol. II. p. 489, 490;—and which ſeems to be favour'd by *Job* xxxiii. 15, 16.—I am, however, *aware* that theſe texts may admit of a different interpretation.

* The boys in the *Foundling-Hoſpital* are to be bred chiefly to the ſea, or huſbandry; the girls to ſervice.

† MILTON.

The RETIREMENT.

By Dr. BROOKS.

WELCOME peaceful, calm retreat!
Far from common ills of fate;
Welcome joys before unknown!
Ev'ry pleasure, ev'ry blessing,
Ev'ry bliss that's worth possessing,
Here delights, and here alone.

Let aspiring minds pursue
Dang'rous greatness, gilded woe,
Tortur'd with ambitious care;
Here such empty dreams despising,
Far from falling as from rising,
I avoid the tempting snare.

Heaps of wealth amass'd in vain,
Give the sordid miser pain,
Waking dread his bosom rends;
But content my wishes bounding,
And soft peace my bed surrounding,
Downy sleep my call attends.

Fraud and envy, guilt and fear,
Breed no dire confusion here,
Perfidy no refuge finds.
Here no superstition reigning,
Crowds of fancy'd ills containing,
Preys on weak unthinking minds.

Innocence and spotless love,
Truth and honour round me rove,
Exil'd from the guilty town;
Chearful studies time beguiling,
Wing the moments ever smiling,
Till my latest sands fall down.

ADDITIONS *to December.*

ON *Monday*, *Dec.* 26, the body of his grace the late duke of *Somerset* was carried from *Petworth*, in order to be interred at *Salisbury*, the burial place of his ancestors, in the following manner. The hearse was drawn by 6 horses, covered with black velvet, and followed by 3 other coaches and 6, in which were some of his grace's friends and domesticks; between which and the hearse went a mourning state-coach and six empty, and these were followed by a chaise-marine and 6, and by about 60 persons on horseback. The funeral reached *Salisbury* about 2 o'clock on *Wednesday*; at the great west door of the cathedral the procession was formed in the following manner; first went 12 persons in black cloaks, then 4 of his grace's footmen in black, after them 4 gentlemen in black, then Mr. *Rhodes*, his grace's apothecary, and Mr. *Guidot*, his solicitor; next follow'd the Rev. Mr. *Barnard*, fellow of St. *John's-College*, *Cambridge*, his grace's domestick chaplain; after him walked *Thomas Elder*, Esq; his grace's principal steward, bearing a ducal crown upon a cushion of crimson velvet, supported by Mr. *Williams* his grace's secretary, and Mr. *Gardner*, his domestick attorney; then followed the body, inclosed in 3 coffins, the first of cedar, the second of lead, the third of oak, superbly covered with crimson velvet, and adorned with ducal coronets, *&c.* and in the middle of which was fixed a gilt plate, inscribed with his grace's arms, titles, and honours; after the body walked Sir *Charles Wyndham*, Bart. *Percy Wyndham Obrien*, Esq; his grace's grandsons, and the Hon. Sir *Tho. Bootle*, Knt. chancellor to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, one of his grace's executors. The procession was met at the west door of the church by the canons, prebends, and choir, in their formalities, the organ accompanying the voices in singing the burial sentences, while the procession walked in that order to the south-east end of the church, in which is the dormitory of the dukes of *Somerset*; then the choir sung a full anthem, and the funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. *Wynn*. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity, tho' it is supposed there were present near 10,000 persons. (See p. 571)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTH.

HON. *John Boscawen*, Esq; brother to lord viscount *Falmouth*, to Miss *Surman*.

Valens Comyn, Esq; member for *Hindon*, to Mrs. *Colston*, of *James-Street*.

The lady of Sir *James Dashwood*, bart. deliver'd of a son.

DEATHS.

RT. Hon. lord *Anne Hamilton*, uncle to his grace the duke of *Hamilton*.

William Glanville, Esq; counsellor at law.

Capt. *Rodney*, many years a commander in the royal navy.

Dodding Braddyll, Esq; one of the directors of the *East-India* company.

Anthony Henley, Esq; of the *Grange* in *Hampshire*.

The latter end of the month, was buried at *Myddfai* in the county of *Carmarthen*, Dr. *David Jones*: Of whom the following account was transmitted to us: Tho' he had but just began to practise as a physician; yet his great success, in restoring the health of his patients, gave the strongest proof of his being endowed with a sound judgment, and a discernment peculiar to the most eminent * *only* of the profession.

* *Vide* Boerhaave's *meth. of stud. physick*, p. 4.

ſeſſion. To a promiſing genius, aſſiſted by three very eminent phyſicians, he added a perfect knowledge of that divine art, and exercis'd it for the benefit of the ſick.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

DR. *Forbes*, one of the ſenior fellows of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, preſented to the living of *Thornbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*.

Mr. *Perdieu*, to the rectory of *Marmſdale* in *Warwickſhire*.

Mr. *William Cooke*, fellow of *Eton-College*, to the vicarage of *Denham* in *Buckinghamſhire*.

Mr. *Churchill*, to the vicarage of *Brookſbridge* in *Yorkſhire*.

Mr. *Caſtle*, maſter of *Bennet-College*, *Cambridge*, made dean of *Hereford*.

Mr. *Wilſon*, preſented to the vicarage of *Euſton* in *Warwickſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

HON. *William Monckton*, Eſq; member for *Pontefract*, made receiver-general of his majeſty's crown and fee-farm rents in *Yorkſhire*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, and the other northern counties.

Evelyn Chadwick, Eſq; major of his royal highneſs the duke's regiment of horſe, made agent of the ſaid regiment.

ALTERATIONS *in the* LIST *of* PARLIAMENT. (See *p.* 234, 285.)

ORLANDO *Bridgman*, Eſq; for *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*, in the room of Sir *William Corbett*, Bart. deceaſed.

William Lyttleton, Eſq; for *Bewdley*, in *Worceſterſhire*, in the room of *William Bowles*, Eſq; deceaſed.

Thomas Villiers, Eſq; for *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*, in the room of Sir *Henry Harpur*, Bart. deceaſed: He was afterwards made a lord of the admiralty, and re-choſen.

Sir *John Abdy*, Bart. for *Eſſex*, in the room of his father, Sir *Robert Abdy*, deceaſed.

Sir *Lionel Pilkington*, for *Horſham* in *Suſſex*, in the room of col. *Charles Ingram*, deceaſed.

Thomas Rivett, Eſq; for *Derby*, in the room of the Hon. *John Stanhope*, Eſq; deceaſed.

Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, knight of the *Bath*, for *Chriſt-Church* in *Hampſhire*, in the room of *Edward Hooper*, Eſq; made a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

——— *Elliot*, Eſq; for St. *Germain's* in *Cornwall*, in the room of *Richard Elliot*, Eſq; deceaſed.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Bartholomew*, of the pariſh of St. *James's*, *Weſtminſter*, innholder and victualler.

William Chambers, of St. *Clement's Danes*, pawnbroker.

James Oakſley, late of *Birmingham*, grocer.

James Marſhall and *Robert Morris*, late of *Friday-Street*, *London*, haberdaſhers and partners.

John Howes, now or late of *Colcheſter*, innholder and victualler.

Frederick Remy, late of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, wine-merchant.

Nathaniel Alderſon, late of *Ipſwich*, innholder and victualler.

Matthew Fenton, the younger, of *Sheffield*, ironmonger.

Thomas Wheat, of *Eaſt Retford* in *Nottinghamſhire*, mercer.

Katherine Hume, late of *Barnſtaple* in *Devonſhire*, grocer and mercer.

Barrow Laurence, of *Eveſham* in *Worceſterſhire*, chapman.

Henry Anderſon, of *North Shields* in *Northumberland*, brewer.

Robert Herbert, of *Northampton*, cooper, carrier and dealer.

Andrew Wood, of *Malton* in *Yorkſhire*, draper.

John Wright, of *Dedham* in *Eſſex*, woolcomber.

Stephen Cabibel, now or late of *London*, merchant.

John Oldis, the younger, of St. *Michael's-Alley*, *Cornhill*, ſaddler.

James Brabrook, late of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, miller.

John Lyne, of the *Soke*, near *Winchеſter*, linendraper.

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